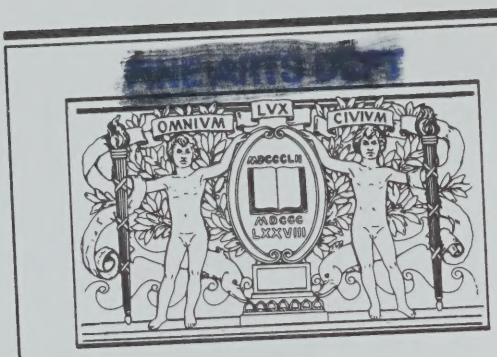


BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

OCT 25 1988

F73.68.M5P65 1985X

Boston
Landmarks
Commission

City Hall, Boston
Massachusetts 02201
(617) 725-3850

~~November 28, 1985~~ May 27, 1986

Tess Cedarholm
Boston Public Library
Fine Arts Department
666 Boylston St.
Boston, MA 02116

Dear Tess:

It gives me great pleasure to provide for your collection copies of the recently completed Parker Hill/Mission Hill Preservation Survey: Part I, Project Completion Report and Part II, Building Inventory Forms. Administered by the Boston Landmarks Commission, this report is part of the Comprehensive Boston Preservation Survey, a project to survey and inventory architectural and historical resources in the neighborhoods of Boston. Other materials compiled during the survey provided for your use are: lists of architects and builders (for the Fenway and Mission Hill neighborhoods), and a Mission Hill bibliography. We have also included information on the locations of the other neighborhood surveys.

Part I, the Project Completion Report, identifies the methodology and criteria used in the study, presents recommendations for preservation action, and provides a short development and architectural history of the neighborhood.

Part II contains the Building Information Forms completed during the survey which give architectural and historical information about selected properties in the Mission Hill area.

We hope that your readers can easily use the inventory. It is a "limited" edition -- only 25 copies were prepared due to our budget constraints. The assistance your institution provided to us was invaluable. Please feel free to call if you have any questions regarding the material. A slide show summarizing the results has also been prepared and may be of interest to groups that use your facility. Should you be in a position to make them aware of it, we would appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Judith B. McDonough

Judith B. McDonough
Executive Secretary

F73.68.M5P65 1985X



BMA-0844

1984 Survey & Planning Grant

PART I - PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL
Project Completion Report



submitted August 30, 1985 to
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Boston Landmarks Commission

Boston Redevelopment Authority

CITY OF BOSTON
RAYMOND L. FLYNN, MAYOR

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
Lorraine M. Downey, Director

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

MEMBERS

Pauline Chase Harrell, Chairwoman
Lawrence A. Bianchi
Libby Blank
James Alexander
Susan S. Davis
Thomas J. Hynes, Jr.
Henry A. Wood

ALTERNATES

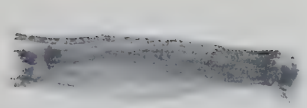
Roger P. Lang, Vice Chairman
Virginia Aldrich
Stanford O. Anderson
John F. Cooke
Joan E. Goody
Rosalind E. Gorin
Imre Halasz
Carl A. Zellner

Judith B. McDonough, Executive Secretary and Survey Director
Carol Kennedy, Assistant Survey Director
Paula Mierzejewski, Policy and Development Planner

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Robert L. Farrell, Chariman
Joseph J. Walsh, Vice Chairman
James K. Flaherty, Treasurer
Clarence J. Jones, Member
William A. McDermott, Jr., Member
Kane Simonian, Secretary

Stephen Coyle, Director



PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL
PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Prepared by

Rosalind Pollan
Edward Gordan

for

THE BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

August 1985

[redacted]
F73
.65
.M6P65
1986x
v.1-2

OCT 25 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE - PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT:
(included in this volume)

I. INTRODUCTION 1

Brief topographical history 2
Review of Architectural Styles and Building Types 8
Notable Areas of Development and Sub Area Maps 17

II. METHODOLOGY

General Procedures 30
Recording and Evaluation
Research Procedure 31

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Districts 38
National Register and Boston Landmark Districts 38
National Register and Architectural
Conservation Districts 41

B. Individual Properties 52
National Register and Boston Landmark 52
National Register only 54

C. Further Study 59

D. Planning Recommendations 61

Appendix I - Sample Inventory Forms 62
Appendix II - Key to 100' Scale Inventory Maps 70
Appendix III - Inventory Coding System 71

Map I - Parker Hill/Mission Hill Study Area i
Map II - Sub Areas 16
Map III - District Recommendations 37
Map IV - Stony Brook Breweries Thematic Recommendation 48
Map V - Individual Recommendations 51
Map VI - Further Study Areas 58

PART TWO - PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL INVENTORY FORMS:
(see separate volume)

I. INTRODUCTION

II. METHODOLOGY
General Procedures
Evaluation - Recording
Research

III. BUILDING INFORMATION FORMS



MAP I Parker Hill/Mission Hill STUDY AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Parker Hill/Mission Hill Preservation Study, conducted from September 1984 to July 1985, was administered by the Boston Landmarks Commission, with the assistance of a matching grant-in-aid from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, through the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connelly, Chairman, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.* The local share of the project was provided by the Boston Redevelopment Authority and the City of Boston Environment Department and Historic Boston, Incorporated. The study was conducted by Rosalind Pollan and Edward Gordon, architectural historians and consultants to the Boston Landmarks Commission. Staff supervision was provided by Judith B. McDonough, Director of Survey and Planning, with technical support by staff members Carol Kennedy, Paula Mierzejewski, Lori Barnet, and Brian Dosick.

The goal of the project was to undertake an in-depth architectural and historical survey of the Parker Hill/Mission Hill study area and to make recommendations for National Register listings and Boston Landmark designations. Specific goals included preparation of individual information forms for certain selected buildings of architectural or historic significance, as well as evaluating the relative significance of each building for which a form was prepared.

The method of recording and evaluating buildings, as explained in the Methodology section, follows the pattern established in the previous phases of the Comprehensive Boston Preservation Study conducted by the Boston Landmarks Commission and begun in 1977.

The boundaries of the 1984-5 Parker Hill/Mission Hill Study Area are shown on Map I.

---

* However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, or the Massachusetts Historical Commission, nor does the mention of trade names of commercial products constitute endorsement of recommendation by the Department of the Interior, or the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

BRIEF TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

Originally established in 1630, Roxbury extended from Boston Neck to the Charles River and was bounded on the north, west, and south by what respectively became Brookline, Newton, Dedham, and Dorchester. Much of Roxbury, which then encompassed Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury, was hilly upland country punctuated by several substantial drumlins which included Roxbury Hill (now Boston Highlands/Highland Park) and Parker Hill. The three principal streams of the area -- the Muddy River and the Stony and Smelt Brooks all drained into the Back Bay, and from the earliest days of settlement, the Stony Brook provided the town with mill and, later on, industrial sites. The first mills to be set up in Roxbury were established near the Stony Brook in the vicinity of what became Roxbury Crossing -- the juncture of Roxbury and Tremont Streets.

Native trails improved as regional highways reached out from the meeting house and the town center, located near today's John Eliot Square, to Brookline along Roxbury and Tremont Streets (the western end of which is now called Huntington Avenue) and to Jamaica Plain, Dedham, Braintree, and Milton. An alternative route to Jamaica Pond from the center skirted the lower slopes of Parker Hill and remains in use today as Roxbury, Parker, Heath, Day, and Centre Streets.

In 1633, Roxbury was described as "a fair and handsome country town. It is well wooded and watered, having a clear and fresh brook running through it;... Up westward fron the towne it is something rocky, whence it hathe the name of Roxberry." Twenty years later Roxbury was the location of 120 houses, most of which were in the vicinity of the town center.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, three distinct settlements were established in Roxbury. Although villages developed in Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury, the town center remained at the meeting house in Eliot Square. Much of Roxbury was agricultural land, and the town supplied fruit and produce to Boston via Washington Street and the Neck Road. About the time of the Revolution, Roxbury's economic base became more diversified, and 18 tanneries and slaughterhouses as well as a chocolate mill and two grist mills were in operation.

In the Parker Hill vicinity, several farms and country estates were built along the area's main thoroughfares. These included Brinley Place (1732)-- a unique H-plan gambrel roofed house which was located on 100 acres fronting on Tremont Street and now partially the location of the Mission Church complex. Tremont Street, the most direct route between Roxbury Center and Brookline, also was the site of several 18th century residences and homesteads including the 1709 Craft House located across from the foot of today's Parker Hill Avenue.

During the 18th century, much of the area was divided into large estates with the summit of Parker Hill occupied by the substantial residence of wealthy Boston merchant John Parker. Adjoining the Parker estate and stretching along both sides of Heath Street and reaching beyond Day Street on the west was the Heath homestead and property. East of the Heath property was the estate of Judge John A. Lowell and southwest of Heath's land was the Withington estate which extended to Centre Street.

By the early 19th century, Roxbury had become the most important tanning town in the country. Spurred by the completion of the mill dam over the Back Bay, heavy industry began to move into Roxbury during the 1820's. Much of this industrial activity was located near Roxbury Village. In addition, at Roxbury Crossing, ropewalks were established and, through access to fresh spring water--the town's first brewery began operations. Roxbury Center clustered along, between, and adjacent to today's Roxbury, Washington, and Dudley Streets with development extending on roads branching out from town including Warren, Walnut (then Back Street) and Dudley and--near the base of Parker Hill--along what is now Tremont Street and the westerly end of Huntington Avenue. Arterial routes between Boston and Roxbury included Washington Street, Tremont Street which had been extended from the South End to Roxbury Crossing in 1832, and Parker Street which ran between Heath and the lower eastern edge of Parker Hill to Ruggles and across the marshy peninsula of Gravelly Point to the mill dam. Roxbury Village, situated on the lower slopes of the Highlands was easily accessible from Parker Hill located on the opposite side of the Stony Brook and, at that time, a substantially less

developed part of the town. By the early decades of the 19th century, both Roxbury Highlands and Parker Hill were encircled by streets dotted with houses and farms, many of which still remained in the families of their original owners.

By this time, the crossing of Parker Street and Washington (now called Tremont) was rather densely built up, and except for an occasional residence along its lower slopes, the higher ground of Parker Hill remained undeveloped. Meandering between Parker and Centre Streets and along Ruggles until reaching the waters of the Back Bay, the Stony Brook continued to serve as a prime location for industrial activity, and a brewery complex near Parker Street at Ward, mills at the intersection of Tremont and Roxbury Streets, and a chemical and color works at Centre and Highland, already were established along its path.

During the 1840's and 50's, the town of Roxbury experienced considerable growth, and transportation between Roxbury and Boston was improved substantially. The hourly coaches initiated in 1826 between the two communities were augmented in the mid-1830's by the construction of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and its station at Roxbury Crossing probably was in service around 1845. By the mid-fifties, horse railroads were in use and a line was established that travelled along a 17th century route stretching between downtown Boston along Washington Street in the South End to Roxbury Crossing. Between 1840 and 1850, the town's population increased from 9,000 to 18,000, and in 1847, Roxbury was established as a city. Four years later the rural community of West Roxbury, which included Jamaica Plain, split off from Roxbury and was incorporated as a separate town.

It was during this mid nineteenth century period of growth that Parker Hill experienced its first suburban development. Occurring in 1845 with the cutting through of streets off of early roads, these developments included Highland Place in the vicinity now generally enclosed by Wait Street, Huntington Avenue, Tremont Street, and Parker Hill Avenue as well as the area along Alleghany Street off of both sides of Parker. Subdivided by mason Thomas C. Wait and his partner housewright Greenleaf C. Sanborn, Highland Place resulted in the constructon, from the late forties through the mid-fifties, of several Italianate and Gothic style houses sited on large lots

along Parker Hill Avenue and Hillside Street. In addition, Alleghany Street also was cut through and subdivided in 1845, and later in the decade, began to be built-up with attractive modestly scaled Italianate houses. This residential pocket was augmented during the later 1850's and 60's by continued development of Alleghany Street and by the construction on spacious corner lots along Parker Street between Parker Hill Avenue andTremont, of substantial Italianate and Mansard residences. Residential construction in the Parker Hill area during these decades also included small-scale puddingstone workers rows in the Parker and Tremont Streets vicinity, as well as modest frame housing put up between Ruggles and Tremont Streets in the area now occupied by the Mission Hill public housing developments. South of Heath, Creighton Street was put through in 1859, and a subdivision called Halsey Homestead Sites was initiated. Beginning in the 1860's, that area was developed with handsome bracketed and mansard roofed houses.

In 1867 two years after the Civil War, Roxbury's annexation to the City of Boston served as an additional strong impetus to the growth of the Parker Hill area which also was particularly stimulated by the location of Our Lady of Perpetual Help--the Mission Church--on Tremont Street. Completed in 1878 (towers added 1910), the Mission Church was established by the Redemptorist Fathers primarily to serve the growing German immigrant population of the area--many of whom were settled in communities near Roxbury's Parker Hill and in the Egleston and Hyde Square areas at the Jamaica Plain line. The Irish, however, remained Roxbury's largest immigrant group, and in 1870, when the Mission Church began to put up its temporary frame chapel, 5,000 Irish residents lived in Lower Roxbury between Boston's South End and Tremont Street. Irish carpenters, laborers, and mill workers continued to move into the area around the Mission Church through their attraction to the new parish and its parochial services and the vicinity's close proximity to industry, jobs, and affodable housing just beyond the urbanized edge of the city.

Many breweries were established along and near the Stony Brook during the late 1860's and '70's, and several were built in the Station and Parker vicinity and along Pynchon Street (Columbus Avenue), Heath, and Terrace Streets. A predominant industry of the Roxbury area at the time of the Civil War, by the end of the 1860's local breweries in the Parker Hill area were often owned and run by German immigrants and their families.

Rope manufactories also continued as an important local industry. From the 1830's through the '80's, the Sewall and Day Cordage Co., a substantial plant which occupied much of the site now the location of Wentworth Institute, dominated the frontage along Parker Street near the Stony Brook and extended beyond Ruggles and Ward Streets.

After the Civil War, parts of Parker Hill began to urbanize, and streets adjacent to the main thoroughfares of Huntington Avenue and Tremont began to be developed in the 1870's with row housing that either resembled the red brick bow fronts of Boston's South End or modest versions of town houses then being built on the new filled-in lands of the Back Bay. Groupings of these single-family rows, for the most part, were built in 1871-2 and were concentrated on Parker Hill, along Delle Avenue just above Tremont Street and in the triangular area enclosed by Huntington Avenue, Tremont and Worthington Streets. Another pocket of brick rows probably dating from the early 1870's was put up along Bromley, Bickford, and Parker Strteets just south of Heath (now the site of the Bromley-Heath public housing development).

Despite the building activity along streets on its lower slopes, much of the high land of Parker Hill remained undeveloped into the 1890's. Residential construction was deterred, by the steep rocky grades of the area, as well as by increasing industrialization of its immediate vicintiy. Residential streets on the upper slopes of the Hill, however, were laid out in the mid-1880's and, apparently in response to improved transportation to Boston through the availability of efficient electric streetcar service, were developed in the mid-'90's through the early 1900's with what became a predominant housing type of the area--triple deckers. All of the Native American Indian name streets of the area were built-up during this 10 year period primarily with gable-roofed, three-story plus attic, Queen Anne Style triple deckers, and the open area of Parker Hill was transformed into a densely developed residential neighborhood. At this same time, Tremont Street began to fill with apartment blocks including those with ground floor shops and offices. During the early 1890's, Huntington Avenue began to develop with three-family brick housing, and by the first decade of this century, Huntington and South Huntington Avenues had become a corridor of bow fronted brick apartment rows.

Breweries continued as a major industry of the area, and plants for several important companies were built along Heath and New Heath Streets in the 1880's and '90's. Just south of Heath Street, the low lying area including Gay Head, Edge Hill, Round Hill, and Sunnyside Streets was developed in the early nineties as a subdivision of curved streets and tiny lots occupied by small rather charming Queen Anne style single-family residences. A second Roman Catholic parish serving the Parker Hill vicinity was established in 1891 as an offshoot of the Mission Church at the edge of this new community, and the Blessed Sacrament Church was built between 1910-17 at 361 Centre Street. In the early twentieth century, two-family bungalow style housing filled-in much of the vacant land along Iroquois, Calumet, Hillside, and Parker Hill Avenue. Additional development included the occupation of the summit of the hill by the medical institutions of the Robert B. Brigham Hospital (1912-14) and, a decade later, by the New England Baptist Hospital (1923-4).

The area around Ruggles and Parker Street (formerly occupied by the Sewell and Day Cordage works) was redeveloped for Wentworth Institute (1911-16), and its immediate vicinity became the location for the Ira Allen School at 540 Parker (1909), the Boston Trade School at 550 Parker (1917), and @ 520 Parker the Greek Orthodox Church (1921-23).

At present, Parker Hill/Mission Hill retains much of its mid-and late 19th through early 20th century character as well as many of its distincitive religious, institutional, and industrial buildings. Older districts in the area, however, were cleared in 1940 and later 1952 for the construction of the Mission Hill and Mission Hill Extension public housing developments, and beginning in 1962, high-rise apartments were put up along St. Alphonsus Street between Huntington and Tremont. Despite these pockets of modern construction, Parker Hill/Mission Hill remains a cohesive 19th-early 20th century neighborhood, and its historically significant development contributes substantially to the continued vitality of the area.

REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND BUILDING TYPES

The Parker Hill/Mission Hill Study Area encompasses a fairly extensive range of notable residential, institutional, and industrial architecture dating, for largely, from the mid-19th century through the 1920's. Despite its overall variety of style and building types, the area includes an intact neighborhood of 1872 brick and stone row housing and is generally characterized by its unusually dense concentrations of 1890's-ca. 1905 triple decker housing, particularly on its rising slopes. In addition, a rather extensive group of early 1890's small scale Queen Anne housing predominates in the area just behind the Blessed Sacrament Church near the Jamaica Plain line.

Early 19th century domestic buildings in the area is represented by only a few examples each of Federal and Greek Revival housing, but Italianate architecture which takes hold in the area by the late 1840's, remains the predominant building style through the '70's often in combination with mansard features. During the 1870's through the first decade of this century, Mansard, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival development account for most of the residential building in the Parker Hill/Mission Hill area. Residential building types in the survey include rural farmhouses, picturesque cottages, attached stone and brick rows, single-family residences of modest to relatively substantial scale, two-family houses, brick apartments, commercial/residential blocks, and triple-deckers.

Institutional architecture on Parker Hill/Mission Hill includes historically and architecturally significant churches and their related buildings,such as the Mission Church (Bascilia of Our Lady of Perpetual Help) and the Blessed Sacrament Church--as well as notable public, parochial, and technical schools, hospitals, and the facilities of local charitable organizations. Much of the area's important industrial development dates from the 1870's through the 1910's and remaining manufactories in the area are, for the most part, brewery buildings that, as a group, comprise the most important concentration of this industrial type in the City of Boston.

The earliest extant buildings in the study area are the Federal farmhouses located at 33, 47, and 51 Bynner Street, near the boundary with Jamaica Plain. Dating from ca. 1813--ca. 1820, these 5-bay central entry houses exhibit characteristic Federal period features, with #33 Bynner retaining much of its original appearance, including its transom and sidelight entry. Although somewhat altered with asphalt siding, #47 still displays a narrow fanlight doorway on its right side.

Developed during the second quarter of the 19th century, the Greek Revival Style is exemplified in the area by the houses at 12 Nira Street (ca. 1828) and 824 Parker Street (ca. 1845)--each revealing the stylistically typical pedimented gable-roofed building form and detailing of slightly pedimented window or door enframements. In addition, #824 Parker displays a Greek Revival porch with fluted Doric columns. Another Greek Revival house that has survived in the Parker Hill area remains at 72 Alleghany Street. Dating from 1846, #72 Allegh any retains its two-story columned front porch, but was remodelled in 1868 in the then fashionable Mansard style.

Contemporary with the Greek Revival and lasting, into the 1870's, was the Gothic Revival style which primarily was used for cottage and church architecture and remains on Parker Hill in a few examples including at 139 Hillside, the relatively intact Stone/Warren residence. Distinguishing the Stone/Warren house are Gothic features including the multi-gabled roofline ornamented with bargeboarding and finials, and pointed arch windows sometimes enhanced with interlaced mullions. Dating from between the late 1840's and the mid-'50's, the Drew House at 59 Iroquois was moved in 1947 onto its present site from 104 Parker Hill Avenue. Although a rather plain modestly-scaled example of the Gothic Revival, it does maintain its stylistically distinctive multi-gable roofline. A considerably later example of the Gothlic Revival is presented by the frame Highland Congregational Church, built in 1871 at 738 Parker Street (at Oscar), which displays pointed arched windows, buttressing at the now-truncated corner tower, steeply gabled attic, pointed arched entry, and trefoil detailing.

Of the 19th century architectural styles represented in the Parker Hill/Mission Hill survey, the Italianate which persisted between the 1840's through the early 1880's is the first to survive beyond scattered examples and to remain in significant concentrations. Italianate development in the study area includes a range of builiding types as, for example, the substantial Timothy Hoxie house at 135 Hillside Street (1854) and the Nelson Curtis residence at 363 South Huntington Avenue (ca. 1860). Surviving as the only Italianate Villa in the survey area, the Timothy Hoxie house retains its robust bracketed detail, round arched fenestration, and square hipped roof facade tower. Representative of the houses put up in the Jamaica Plain area by that community's most prosperous citizens during the 1850's and early '60's, the Nelson Curtis House at 363 South Huntington exhibits a three-bay central entry plan, sturdy chamfered posted entry porch, quoin detailing, and later Colonial Revival leaded glass doorway.

Concentrations of substantial as well as more modestly scaled single-family Italianate housing of architectural note remain in the Alleghany/Parker Street vicinity. These include: the 1847 smallish double Alonzo and Henry Folsom house located on Folsom Avenue, which retains its unusual hooded porch with scalloped trim; the gable roofed 1851 Stockman house at 11 Alleghany with its bracketed arcaded side porch; and the group of gable and mansard roofed 2-story plus attic houses put up along Alleghany Street between the late 1840's and mid-'70's. Non-residential Italianate buildings are represented in the study area by the modestly scaled and plain gable-roofed frame Congregational chapel (1857) at 714-16 Parker and the handsomely detailed 1870's-1880's red brick Vienna Brewery complex at 133 Halleck and 37 Station Street.

First appearing in combination with Italianate development, the Mansard style became the fashionable residential building mode of the 1860's and '70's. Typified by its use of the distinctive, usually double pitched French Mansard roof, the style is represented in the are by several large scale two-story plus attic single-family frame residences such as the 1866 Jacob and Henry Pfaff House at 743 Parker Street (corner of Delle), and the Boyle/Babbitt house (ca. 1860) at 1456 Tremont Street (corner of Parker).

Also of note is the mansarded 1858-60 Italianate double house with chamfered posted porch at 34-36 Alleghany. Another cluster of Italianate housing has survived in the Creighton, Day and Evergreen Streets vicinity near the Jamaica Plain line. This grouping includes the three-story, flat-roofed, 5-bay, side-facing Moses Chase House at 20 Creighton (1859-62), the two-story plus attic, mansarded, 3-bay, central entry house with quoin, bracketed, and corniced detail at 10 Creighton (1860/1), and the two-story plus attic gable roofed quoined and bracketed 1868/9 cottage at #38. During the 1860's through the seventies, row housing in the area often displayed the popular mansard roof. Important groups of the urban brick and brownstone fronted row housing remaining in the area from these decades include the bow fronted brick Italianate style South End type row at 27-53 Delle (1871) as well as the brick and brownstone rows along Wigglesworth and Worthington Streets and the marble-faced row at 1605-15 Tremont---all put up in 1872 and resembling modest versions of contemporary townhouses in Boston's Back Bay.

Perhaps unique to the Parker Hill area is row housing built of locally quarried puddingstone. Characterized by an austere style, puddingstone residential construction in the vicinity is represented by the double 2-story plus mansard house at 1472-74 Tremont (ca. 1856), the 4-unit two-story flat roofed row at 2-5 Sewall Street (ca. 1859), and the single-story plus mansard 4-unit row at 682-88 Parker Street (ca. 1863).

As is characteristic of the development of many other neighborhoods in Boston, the building style most frequently used for domestic architecture is that of the Queen Anne Revival which predominates during the era between the 1870's and ca. 1905. In the Parker Hill area, Queen Anne is seen in the designs of single-and two-family residences, brick and stone fronted row housing, brick apartments, and in 1890's through turn-of-the-century triple decker development. By the 1890's single-family housing rarely was put up on Parker Hill, and multiple-unit housing became the norm. However, Queen Anne style houses of architectural note were built in the Round Hill, Edge Hill, Gay Head, and Sunnyside neighborhood located between Heath and Centre Streets at the southern boundary of the study area. Much of this locality was developed in the early 1890's by Robert Treat Paine and Workingmen's Building Association. About 100 modestly scaled gabled and clipped gable roofed houses enlivened with decorative ornamental banding and shingling, attractively detailed bracketed porches, and gable tracery were put up as part of an ambitiously planned subdivision.

More substantial single-family Queen Anne residences are scattered on the upper streets of Parker Hill. These include 6 Sachem--built in 1890 and of particular interest for its Stick Style detail, and the late 1890's Queen Anne style Ahern house at 156 Calumet. The latter apparently was built as a single-family dwelling and exhibits a broad over-hanging clipped roof gable enlivened with acorn knobs and supported by brace-like brackets.

Although no longer an important building type in the Parker Hill vicinity by the 1880's, single-family row housing in the study area does include the 1883 brick residences at 698-704 Huntington which remain intact and are notable examples of Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival architecture.

By the late '90's and into the 1910's, most of the attached row development in the area was multiple-unit apartment buildings. Apartment rows begin to be built in significant numbers along Huntington Avenue and its immediate vicinity by the 1890's, and around the turn of the century on the South Huntington frontage. Of this housing type, the late 1890's Queen Anne style yellow brick bow fronted buildings at 6-16 Wait, 9-23 Wait and 768-82 Huntington are of architectural interest for their attractive brickwork detailing and deeply recessed, often paired, arched entries. Queen Anne brick rows occasionally were put up on "the Hill" and good examples of these are the yellow brick three-family houses at 92-98 Calumet (1898) and the similar pair at 167-8 St. Alphonsus. Brick apartment blocks often of architectural note also exemplify the late 19th century development of the area, particularly along Tremont Street and include the four-story Queen Anne/Classical Revival yellow brick building at 1458-60 Tremont--built in 1895 after designs by architects Vinal and Tracy. Also of special interest and somewhat earlier is the 1884-5 distinctive 4-story, brick and brownstone, Helvetia apartment hotel at 706 Huntington Avenue (near Tremont) which is notable for its unusual classical and medieval ornament, its metal clad corner oriels, and its arched first floor entries and fenestration.

The most important housing type of the last decade of the 19th century and the first of the 20th in the Parker Hill area is that of the Queen Anne triple decker. Extensive streetscapes of these usually gable roofed detached

3-family dwellings characterize the upper streets of Parker Hill/Mission Hill, and particularly strong groupings of attactively detailed triple deckers often retaining much of their original appearance remain along Calumet, Sachem, and Hillside. Many of these triple deckers were built after the designs of local architects Samuel Rantin and son and Robert A. Watson--who also were engaged in the area as designers of two-family frame houses and brick commercial and residential blocks. The triple decker, however, was their speciality, and Parker Hill and neighboring Boston Highlands were their prime areas of activity.

In addition, the ubiquitous Queen Anne style also is apparent in the industrial architecture of the study area, and the style's characteristic lush detailing, coloristic use of building materials, and individualistic forms were extravagently utilized by brewery architects working in the vicinity. The Parker Hill area has retained two imortant late 19th century Queen Anne brewery complexes, and these remain relatively intact at 123-5 Heath Street (1886), built as the Eblana Brewery for John Alley, and at 249A Heath, put up in 1891-2 for the American Brewing Co.

Other late Victorian architectural styles represented in the Parker Hill vicinity include the Victorian Gothic and Romanesque Revival, both of which are used primarily for institutional and church buildings. The puddingstone and granite Mission Church, completed in 1878 (towers added 1910), is the most prominent building in the district and is an important example of a rather academic Romanesque Revival manner. Although not an historically "correct" use of the style, St. Alhonsus Hall (1898) on Smith Street behind the Mission Church, reveals many Romanesque features as for example, the broadly arched entry, cubiform capitals, and the use of round headed arches at the entry, in its fenestration, and in its ornamentation.

The best examples of the Victorian Gothic on Parker Hill are exemplified by the brick German Trinity Lutheran Church at 720 Parker Street (1891-2) and the coloristic sandstone-faced Cheverus School at 30 Sunnyside which probably was constructed in 1898 as part of the Blessed Sacrament Complex.

Several notable Jacobethan style buildings remain in the study area including the Vincent Memorial/Longwood Hospital at 125 South Huntington Avenue (1907), the former United Drug Company plant at 43 Leon Street (1911; now Lake Hall at Northeastern University), the Jacobethan/Colonial Revival 1923-40 Nurses Residence of the New England Baptist Hospital at 220 Fisher Avenue, and the Parker Hill branch of the Boston Public Library at 1497 Tremont Street built in 1931 after designs by architects Cram and Ferguson.

Colonial and Georgian Revival architecture is used in the Parker Hill vicinity for residential as well asinstitutional development. The style is exhibited in apartment construction, as for example: the late 1890's red brick with marble trim multi-unit apartment block at 456 Parker Street, the three-story red brick commercial residential blocks with swag ornamented copper oriels at #1520-26 (1898-9) and #1528-30 Tremont Street(1912), the red brick three-family row at 49-75 South Huntington (1910), and the handsome triple deckers often with monumental front porches on Parkton Road, near the Jamaica Plain line (1910's). Georgian Revival institutional buildings of architectural note covered by this study include the Ira Allen School at 540 Parker Street (1901), the Robert Breck Brigham Hospital at 125 Parker Hill Avenue (1912-14), which additionally utilized Neo-Classical features and the Home for Aged Women at 201-05 South Huntington (1926).

Significant development in the study area dating from the late 19th or early 20th century also includes the stately Renaissance Revival Roxbury Brewing Company at 31 Heath Street (1896) as well as the 1910-17 Blessed Sacrament Church at 361 Centre Street, near the Jamaica Plain line, which displays a considerably more flamboyant exposition of the Italian Renaissance Style. Also of interest are several Neo-Classical buildings as for example the Jefferson School at 240 Heath Street (1903) and the domed Greek Orthodox Cathedral at 520 Parker (1921-23).

Put up between 1911 and 1916, Wentworth Institute at 360 Ruggles Street near Huntington Avenue, is a complex combining Neo-Classical forms and design features with Tapestry Brick handling--a stylistic mix often used for 1910's and '20's industrial and institutional construction. Another large scale notable Tapestry Brick building included in the survey and also dating from 1911, is the W-plan Bulfinch School at 829 Parker, sited on high ground just above Heath Street.

Later 20th century construction in the study area of special interest includes the stuccoed 1922 Mediterranean Style remodelling of an 1880's industrial building at 27 Tavern Road and the attractive Art Deco single-story brick and cast-stone Ceramic Tile and Marble Works located at 30 Prentiss Street, dating from 1930. Also of special note is the granite-faced Modern Romanesque highway bridge which arches over Huntington Avenue near the Riverway, completed in 1936 as a public works project of the National Industrial Recovery Act.


PARKER HILL
MISSION HILL
NORTH SLOPE
TOP and BACK of the HILL
CENTRE-
HEATHE
STS.
OLMSTED
PARK
HIGHLAND
PARK
WASHINGTON
PARK
LEVERETT
POND
WILLOW
POND
BROOKLINE
AVENUE
CALUMET
STREET
WENSLEY
AVENUE
LAWN
ST
MINDEN
ST
EVERGREEN
ST
BYNNER
CASTLETON
ST
SUNNYSIDE
STREET
EDGEHILL ST
ROUNDHILL
STREET
HEATH ST
PENRYTH ST
FORT
AVENUE
CEDAR
AVENUE
NEW
DUDLEY
STREET
ROXBURY
STREET
NORFOLK
ST
LAMBERT
STREET
MILMONT
ST
DORR
STREET
GUILD
ST
ST JAMES
AVE
ALPINE
ST
AKRON
ST
LINWOOD
ST
HIGHLAND
ST
PUTNAM
ST
BARTLETT
ST
KENILWORTH
ST
ELLINGWOOD
ST
ESTELLE
AVE
BICKFORD
STREET
PARKER
STREET
TERRACE
CENTRE
STREET
MARCELLA
ST
RITCHIE
ST
BOLSTER ST
PRIESING
ST
ARMSTRONG ST
FORBES
SHERIDAN
BARBARA CT
DAY
ST
CREIGHTON
ST
ZAMORA
ST
WILLOW
AVENUE
PARKWAY
OLMSTED
PARK
POND
DRIVE
EVERETT
POND
BROOKLINE
AVENUE
NETHERLANDS
AVE
FENWOOD
RD
VINING
ST
ST ALBANS
ROAD
PARKER
ST
COLBURN
ST
HILLSIDE
ST
SUNSET
ST
ELDORA ST
SACHEM
ST
IROQUOIS
HILL
FRANKLEY
ST
STOCKWELL
CALUMET
ST
FOHANY ST
TREMONT
ST
WILLESMORE
MORTIMER
ST
HORADAN
WAY
McGREEVEY
ST
WARD
ST
SHATTUCK
ST
BLACKFAN
BIRNEY
FRANCIS
BROOKLINE
RD
DEACONESS
RD
PILGRIM
RD
AVENUE
PALACE
AVENUE
LOUIS
PRANG
ROAD
LOUIS
PRANG
RD
RUGGLES
STREET
ANNUNCIATION
ST
SMITH
WAY
PRENTISS
ST
STATION
ST
PARKER
ST
DELLE
AVE
ALPHEUS
STREET
PONTIAC
STREET
QUINCY
ST
COLUMBUS
TERRYS
ST
RUGGLES
AVE
WHITTIER
ST
WILLIS
ST
WILLIS
ST
LOGAN
RD
STREET
ST
ST
ST

NOTABLE AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT

Centre Street-Heath Street

The Centre Street-Heath Street sub-area is generally bounded by Heath Street on the north, the new Orange Line M.B.T.A. tracks on the east, Centre and Perkins Streets on the south and the Jamaicaway on the west. It is overwhelmingly residential with the majority of its buildings dating to c. 1890-1910. Open space in this densely settled area is limited to the Jefferson playground at Heath and Day Street and the grounds of the Blessed Sacrament Church complex. Presiding over the southern portion of the sub-area is the Charles R. Greco-designed red brick stone and terra cotta Blessed Sacrament Church (1910-1917). The Church's octagonal belvedere-topped dome is the area's most visible landmark.

Topographically, this area is characterized by ledgy highlands between South Huntington Avenue and Day Street. East of Day Street, the land is relatively flat. To the west of South Huntington, land slopes down toward Olmsted Park's Leverett and Willow Ponds beyond the study boundary. Heath Street runs along the base of Parker Hill/Mission Hill's south slope. As early as the 1660's Heath Street was part of a Roxbury road system that included Parker Street, Day Street (called Cross Street from 1825-1867) and Centre Street. Centre Street was part of the old Boston-Providence Road. During the mid-17th century and early 19th century this area was dotted with the farm houses of Heaths and Withingtons. The old Heath homestead was located at the eastern corner of Heath Street and Bickford Avenue. Phineas Withington's c.1760 Georgian tavern/house (situated on Centre Street, present site of the Blessed Sacrament Church) was a major landmark in the area until its demolition c. 1895.

The first subdivision of Centre Street/Heath Street estates occurred during the second decade of the 19th century. Built c. 1813-1820, the trio of modestly scaled Federal farmhouses at 33,47, and 51/55 Bynner Street occupy lots carved from Withington farmland. These houses are the oldest structures in both the sub-area and Parker Hill/Mission Hill survey area. In addition, at c.1828 center hall plan Greek Revival house is still extant a few blocks to

the north at 12 Nira Street. This area remained rural and sparsely settled as late as 1860. The furst suburban subdivision, "Halsey Homestead Sites", was developed between 1859-1873. The T.B. Moses plan dated 6/30/1859 shows the curving path of Creighton Street (off the north side of Centre Street bordered by 33 house lots. Both street and lots were carved from the land holdings of Thomas Lloyd Halsey Creighton of Providence, Rhode Island. He was the grandson of shipping tycoon Thomas Lloyd Halsey. Well-preserved wood frame Italianate houses in this subdivision include 10, 20 and 38 Creighton Street, built in 1860-61, 1859-62 and 1868-69 respectively. #10 Creighton Street and probably 20 and 38 were built by Roxbury carpenter Alexander Mair. Also noteworthy is the 3-story gambrel mansard roofed Italianate double house at 12/14 Creighton Street, built by Mair at some point between 1873-1883.

Evergreen Street, off the west side of Day Street, began as a 9-lot subdivision (lots on north side of street) with initial house construction dating to 1867-1873. Originally a cul-de-sac known as Atwood Ave, it was extended to South Huntington Avenue c. 1896. Its principal developer was Roxbury real estate agent/auctioneer Isaac Atwood. Italianate mansard houses dating from the earliest stage of this street's development include 3, 11 and 15/17 Evergreen Street. The twin hip roofed Italianate houses at 19 and 20 Evergreen Street were built in 1885 by local carpenters J. Andrew Cassidy and Michael Ecker. #29 Evergreen Street is a c. 1868 Italianate/Mansard house which together with its ample lot's mature landscape features and 19th c. barn/stable provides a glimpse of rural Roxbury before intensive 1890's development. Located just to the northeast of Evergreen Street, at 86 Day Street, is the c. 1866 Italianate/Mansard house built for Daniel Drew, "weigher, Grand Junction Wharf, Boston".

During the late 1880's and early 1890's a remarkable suburban subdivision was taking shape on several large parcels to the north of Centre Street. Its developer, Robert Treat Paine, Boston lawyer/philanthropist, was interested in providing affordable housing for the "substantial workingman". Encompassing Gay Head, Westerly, Sunnyside, Edge Hill and Round Hill Streets, the thoroughfares of this subdivision followed the contours of the land and were designed to form a traffic cul de sac. Solidly anchored in the Romantic Landscape tradition, this "cottegey" development's irregular road pattern

accomodated a larger number of houses than a grid plan. Scattered throughout this 116-lot development are unaltered wood frame single and 2-family houses exhibiting elements of the late Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle and Colonial Revival Styles. Early examples of these modestly scaled, highly functional houses inlcude 7 and 10 Gay Head Street (1888,1889). George W. Post designed houses include 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 Edge Hill Street (built c.1892). Sunnyside Street boasts several groups of well preserved houses, most notably the Queen Anne houses at #11, 13, (1890) and 25, 27, 29 (1891). One of the few relatively substantial houses in the subdivision stands at 6 Westerly Street. Characterized by robust form and elements, this 2-family house was built in 1891.

The Centre Street/Heath Street sub-area assumed its present appearance between by 1890-1910. Accelerated house construction activity was triggered in part by the introduction of the electric streetcar during the early 1890's, the popularity of Paine's subdivision, and the establishment of the Blessed Sacrament Church at Centre and Creighton Streets in 1891. During the 1890's, unmistakably urban housing forms were built along Day and Centre Streets. The group of Queen Anne masonry buildings at 120, 122, 124 Day Street and 1 Mark Street were built to house three families each in 1895-97. Thomas F. Kearney was the architect of both this group and double Queen Anne/Georgian Revival apartment houses at 126, 128 Day Street (1895). Turn-of-the-century brick and stone-trimmed commercial/residential blocks were built along commercial arteries throughout Roxbury/Jamaica Plain. Memorable Centre Street-Heath Street examples are limited to the Edward Hayden-designed block at 331-333 Centre Street. Built in 1900-1901, it exhibits Queen Anne, Classical Revival and Georgian Revival elements. Also worth noting is the Robert Watson-designed 371 Centre Street (Romanesque/Classical Revival, 1904). Watson was responsible for the Queen Anne wood frame commercial/residential building at 91-93 Minden Street (1896). Three decker housing in the sub-area is relatively rare with primarily altered examples bordering Day, Bynner, and Minden Streets. The best preserved example is 46 Creigton Street (1902). Also noteworthy is the three decker at 53 Creighton Street (1895-1899).

The Blessed Sacrament Church evolved into a 6-building complex between 1891 and 1926. This complex is located on a large parcel bounded by Sunnyside

Street on the north, the rear lot lines of Westerly Street on the east, Centre Street on the south, and Creighton Street on the west. The original wood frame Queen Anne church/school building (1892) burned in 1975. Still extant is the wood frame Colonial Revival rectory (1894) at 365 Centre Street, the red brick Colonial Revival Sisters' Convent (1896) at 25-35 Creighton Street, the sandstone High Victorian Gothic Cheverus School at 30 Sunnyside Street (1898), the red brick, stone and terra cotta Italian Rennaissance Revival Blessed Sacrament Church (1910-1917) at 361 Centre Street and the brick and cast stone [as in Saint] Norbert's School at 24-26 Sunnyside Street (1926, Charles R. Greco architect).

Along South Huntington Ave., numerous early 20th century philanthropic institutional buildings remain, while the pocket of streets in the sub-area's southwest corner extensively reflect their development in two and three-family housing of the early 1910's and 20's.

PARKER HILL-MISSION HILL NORTH SLOPE
(Alleghaney Street-Ruggles Street)

Covering a large portion of the northern and eastern slopes of Parker Hill/Mission Hill, the Alleghaney Street-Ruggles Street sub-area is bounded by Greenleaf Street on the northeast, Huntington Avenue on the northwest, and the new Orange Line M.B.T.A. tracks on the east. The irregular southern boundary follows the rear lot lines of Terrace Place (including 80 Terrace Street) and the eastern segment of Alleghaney Street. It turns south on Parker Street, running to Hillside Street (including 2-12 and 7-17 Hillside Street). The southern boundary turns northward at 17 Hillside Street and then continues westward along the back lot lines of houses bordering Alleghaney Street. It turns northward at Pontiac Street running to Tremont Street and continues along the rear lot lines of Tremont Street's south side. The Southern boundary terminates at Huntington Avenue which in turn forms the western edge of the sub-area.

Building stock in the sub-area is overwhelmingly residential. Houses located in the section between Tremont and Alleghaney/Hillside Streets date from c. 1845-1920 and represent a variety of styles. The proposed Mission Hill Triangle Historic District encompasses the brick, brownstone and sandstone-fronted row houses lining Wigglesworth and Worthington Streets (1870's-1890's). Public housing built during the 1940's-50's covers the area bounded by Ward Street on the north, Parker Street on the east, Smith Street on the south and St. Alphonsus on the west. Turn of the century masonry commercial/residential blocks border the south side of Tremont Street, between Pontiac and Burney Streets.

The multi-building Mission Church complex (1876-1910) occupies a 5 acre parcel circumscribed by Smith Street on the north, Mission Hill Playground on the east, Tremont Street on the south and St. Alphonsus Street on the west. The Mission Church, designed by Schickel and Ditmars (1876-1878) is dominated by a pair of 215' spires. Designed by F. Joseph Untersee in 1910, these stone spires are Parker Hill/Mission Hill's most visible landmarks. Institutional buildings are clustered at the northeast corner of the sub-area and include The Wentworth institute of Technology (1910's/20's), Greek Orthodox Cathedral (1922-24) and the Ira Allen School (1901). Further to the southeast,

bordering the west side of Halleck Street are late 19th c. brick brewery buildings, including the remarkably intact Vienna Brewery complex and the Gottlieb F. Burkhardt Brewery stable. In addition, part of the Isaac Cook Brewery is still extant at 105 Ward Street. Open space in this densely settled area is limited to the Mission Hill Playground, the grounds of the Mission Church High School on Alleghaney Street and the campus of Wentworth Institute of Technology. Vacant lots appear with considerable frequency along the east side of Parker Street between Tremont and Hillside Streets. Topographically Alleghaney Street-Ruggles Street is characterized by level ground between Ruggles Street and Smith Street. This section was lowland bordering the meandering course of the Stony Brook prior to this waterway's submersion in a culvert c. 1890. Stony Brook Valley forms the eastern edge of the sub-area. Between Tremont and Hillside Streets, the terrain is steep and rugged. Remnants of the famous "Roxbury Ledge" border the rear lot lines of Tremont Street southern side between Calumet Street and Pontiac Street. This ledge, a natural puddingstone deposit, has been greatly reduced in size as the result of mid-late 19th c. quarrying. Puddingstone from this ledge was used in the construction of Back Bay and South End Churches during the 1860's and 1870's. Rock outcroppings are located throughout the Tremont Street-Hillside Street section. Portions of Alleghaney Street retain a rustic character with wooded back yards.

The Alleghaney Street-Ruggles Street sub-area was part of the town of Roxbury (in Norfolk County) until Roxbury was annexed to Boston in 1868. The first English settlers came to Roxbury in 1630. Until as late as the 1870's, the sub-area was rural with only a very few buildings scattered over several large estates. During the 17th and early 18th c. the Alcock family owned much of Parker Hill/Missiion Hill's north slope. Datchet House, a substantial Georgian house, was built by the Brinley family in 1723. Situated at the northeast corner of Tremont Street and St. Alphonsus Street, it was demolished to accomodate the present Mission Church rectory in 1901. 17th century thoroughfares in this area included Parker Street and Tremont Street (called Road Leading From Boston to Worcester and Washington Street prior to 1870). As early as 1814 a brewery and "tide mills" are shown on the Fuller and Whitney map of the Charles River Basin at the intersection of Parker and Ward Streets (Ward Street is shown linked to the northern segment of St. Alphonsus Street, originally called Bumstead Lane). By 1821 Parker Street had been

extended northward across Gravelly Point to the Mill Dam (Beacon Street). Access to the Mill Dam roadway and the introduction of the Boston and Providence Rail Road (1834) to the area spurred industrial development to the east of Parker Street in the Stony Brook Valley. By the early 1850's tanneries, an iron foundry, Carl Jutz's Brewery (now site of Vienna Brewery buildings) were located along the eastern edge of the sub-area, near the c. 1840 depot at Roxbury Crossing. In addition, a residential/commercial node developed at the Parker Street/Tremont Street intersection, beginning c. 1825 (none of these buildings have survived). The Sewall and Day Cordage Company, with its 800' long rope walks, canal and masonry and wood buildings was a major landmark in the area from c. 1850-1890. It was located at the intersection of Parker and Ruggles Streets. Although none of the Sewell and Day buildings have survived, Roxbury puddingstone workers cottages associated with this company and unique within the Boston area still extant at 1472-1474 Tremont Street (c. 1856), 2-5 Sewall Street (1859) and 682-688 Parker Street (1863).

The establishment of a depot at Roxbury Crossing by c. 1840 encouraged the subdividion of Dudley, Billings, Parker and Francis lands for suburban house development. Alleghaney Street and its 28 lots were carved from the estate of Samuel Billings by William Gill Billings and Thomas Thacher, Sr. (Long Wharf merchants) in 1845. In that year the eastern segment of Alleghaney Street, originally called Parker Place, was subdivided into house lots from land owned by the Dudley and Lewis families. Noteworthy examples of mid 19th c. Alleghaney Street housing includes the Greek Revival/Mansard at 72 Alleghaney Street (c. 1847, c. 1865 mansard roof), the Italianate house at 11 Alleghaney Street (built by Roxbury carpenter John Stockman in 1851), the cupola-topped Italianate house at 774 Parker Street (c. 1850) and the well preserved double Italianate house at 34/36 Alleghaney Street (c. 1858-1860). Particularly memorable by virtue of form, elements and siting is the cupola-topped double Italianate house situated at the head of the cobblestone paved cul-de-sac called Folsom Avenue (3/4 Folsom Avenue, built 1847). This house was originally located closer to Parker Street and was moved to its present site (c.1880's) to accomodate tenements and Folsom Avenue. It was built by and for Roxbury carpenters Alonzo W. and A. Folsom. Alsonzo's son Augustine H. Folsom, an important late 19th-early 20th century Boston photographer, lived at 48 Alleghaney Street (1866) from 1870 until his death

in 1926. The eastern segment of Hillside Street was developed as a cul-de-sac (originally called Shimmin Place and Billings Place) off the west side of Parker Street c. 1855. Houses emblematic of Hillside Street's early development include 4,8,10,12 Hillside Avenue (1850's-60's).

During the 1860's substantial Italianate/Mansard houses were built along Parker Street, including the William R. Huston-built 775 Parker Street (mid section built c.1860, with c.1870's rear addition and 1890's corner tower), the Ferdinand Seiberlich built Pfaff house at 743 Parker Street and the copper beech tree-shaded house at 1456 Tremont Street (c.1860-65).

Brewery buildings were located on Halleck Street, in the northeastern portion of the sub-area, as early as c.1855 and were part of Stony Brook Valley's once extensive collection of 19th century breweries. Still extant at 133 Halleck Street is a remarkably well preserved brick brewery complex developed between 1875-1895 by A.J. Houghton. Once known as the Vienna Brewery, it currently houses the Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Company. Its buildings include an ale brewery/hops storage building (c.1875), wash house (c.1875), office (1884) and keg shed (c.1890's). The only remnants of the multi building Gottlieb F. Burkhardt Brewery is a brick stable at 125 Halleck Street. In addition, the Victorian industrial structure to the rear of Wentworth Institute (105 Ward Street) was built c.1890 to house Isaac Cook's Brewery.

By the early 1870's distinctly urban housing types were being built on subdivisions within the sub-area. Delle Avenue and its lots were carved from the Peter Brigham estate on the west side of Parker Street in 1865. Apparently developer Charles McBurney's original intention was to build South End-like brick bowfronted row houses on both sides of Delle Avenue. Only the north side of this street was built up with row houses - two groups of row houses were built at 27-41 and 43-53 Delle Avneue in 1872. The south side of the street was developed with single family Italianate and Italianate/Mansard detached wooden houses built in 1883/84 - well preserved examples include 34 and 40 Delle Avenue.

Further to the northwest Wigglesworth Street, Worthington Street and adjacent lots were set out over a portion of the Ebenezer Francis estate in 1870 (Huntington Avenue was laid out during the early 1880's). The row houses built at 1-23, 2-16 Wigglesworth Street and 2-24 and 1-31 Worthington Street were as modestly scaled as the Delle Avenue row houses but are more stylish with brownstone, sandstone and brick facades featuring incized Neo Grec detail. These mansard row houses were built in 1872 by George D. Cox and architect John Broadhurst. Particularly noteworthy are the marble faced mansard row houses built by Cox in 1872 at 1605-1615 Tremont Street (between Wigglesworth and Worthington Street). Also noteworthy is the picturesque group of Queen Anne row houses at 698-704 Huntington Avenue (late 1880's). Another urban housing type, the multi family tenement is scattered throughout the sub-area and includes the Rockland and Burney building at 16, 18 Burney Street (designed by Lorin L. Fuller in 1880-81), the German Rennaissance Revival Hotel Helvetia at 706 Huntington Avenue (mid 1880's) and the yellow brick eight family building designed by Vinal and Tracy at 1458/60 Tremont Street (1895).

The construction of churches in the sub-area between the 1850's -70's is indicative of the accellerated residential development during this period. Several ecclesiastical structures from this period are still extant on Parker Street. The Gloucester Memorial Hall at 716 Parker Street was built in 1857 as a chapel/Sunday School associated with the Elliot Church in Roxbury Highlands. Variously called Parker Street Chapel and Day's Chapel, it was later known as Luther Hall. Its congregation moved into the wood frame Gothic Church at 738 Parker Street in 1871, when German Lutherans acquired Day's Chapel. Between the late 1840's and 1870's a sizeable German community settled in the Roxbury and Jamaica Plain portions of Stony Brook Valley, working as brewers, builders, real estate agents, etc. The prosperity of the German community of Parker Hill/Mission Hill is mirrored by the Victorian Gothic brick church at 720 Parker Street (now the Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church). It was designed by Jacob Luippold in 1891-92. Germans were also responsible for the founding of the Mission Church. The Brooklyn, New York-based Redemptorist Fathers, a German Catholic order, founded Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Mission Church) in 1869. By the early 1870's Mission Church consisted of a small wood frame chapel and a rectory (the old Brinley

mansion) on the site of the present 1903 rectory. Between 1876-1910 a multi-building complex evolved on the church's 5 acres, including the stone Romanesque Revival Mission Church (1876-78, 1910), Mission Church School (1889, Smith Street), Sisters' Convent (1889,Smith Street; both buildings exhibit Queen Anne elements), St. Alphonsus Hall (1898, Romanesque/Queen Anne) at 80 Smith Street, Queen Anne temporary rectory at 100 St. Alphonsus Street (1901-1902) and the High Victorian Gothic/Queen Anne Rectory at 1545 Tremont Street (1903).

North of Ruggles St., the Tavern Road-Field Street area now is a sea of parking lots at the edge of the Northeastern University campus which was in the 1850's a neighborhood of modest housing located near marshland and across the road from the Day Cordage manufacturer, later becoming the large ropewalk complex of Sewall and Day Co. Previously known as Mechanic Street, during the 1880's Tavern Road at its Field St. end (then called Madison Court), was occupied by brick and frame stables and shops. Only a few older structures remain, including the Queen Anne industrial building at 26-8 Tavern Rd. At 456 Parker St., corner of Field St. remains an 1890's Georgian Revival apartment building. Now incorporated into the Northeastern University campus, a complex of notable industrial buildings remain at 43 Leon, 46-54 Greenleaf, and 105-111 Forsyth St. Constructed between 1893 and 1911, they were the home plant of the United Drug Company, which for decades produced the internationally distributed Rexall Brand products.

Top and Back of the Hill

The area circumscribed by Calument and Cherokee Streets on the north, the former Boston and Providence Railroad (later the New York, New Haven, and Hartford) on the east, Heath Street on the south, and Huntington and South Huntington Avenues on the west--- includes the summit and steepest slopes of Parker Hill and offers panoramic views out to downtown Boston, the Back Bay, Jamaica Plain, and the Blue Hills. At the beginning of the 19th century up to mid-century, much of the Parker Hill vicinity was agricultural land and was sparsely developed with farms and residences. The earliest extant residential development in the Top and Back of the Hill sub-area, was initiated by mason Thomas C. Wait and his partner carpenter/housewright Greenleaf C. Sanborn through their 1845 Highland Place subdivision which encompassed the land approximately enclosed and adjacent to today's Parker Hill Avenue, Wait Street, and Huntington Avenue. Several Italianate and Gothic residences, often on large spacious lots, were put up in Highland Place during the late 1840's through the mid-50's. Houses remaining from this mid-century development include the Stone/Warren residence--the Gothic Revival cottage at 139 Hillside Street, the Lorain J. Drew House-- now at 59 Iroquois, and the Italianate villa Timothy Hoxie House at 135 Hillside. Development on the Hill, evidently stimulated by the construction of the Boston and Providence Railroad and the establishment of a local station at Roxbury Crossing, also resulted by the late 1840's in the construction of Italianate style housing along Parker Street and its new feeder streets including Alleghany and Billings Place---which became the upper end of Hillside. Dating from mid century, the Italiante houses at #4 and 8 Hillside were put up on land owned

by Boston merchant and later railroad president Thomas Thacher---a Parker Hill resident who lived nearby on Alleghany Street and who also was a principal in the 1845 residential subdivision of that vicinity. Aside from scattered building during the Civil War era and the 1870's, much of the higher land on Parker Hill remained rural and undeveloped into the mid-1880's. At this time, extensive tracts held by Franklin Dexter were subdivided and (beginning in the 1890's), developed intensively with triple decker housing. The upper streets of Parker Hill which were cut through in the mid-to late -80's and often given Native American names, had acquired by the early years of this century, their characteristic appearance of a densely built up neighborhood of three-story plus attic, gable roofed three-family frame dwellings ornamented with decorative boarding and banding and displaying repetitive projecting bowed and 3-sided bays. Most of these triple deckers were designed by Roxbury or Jamaica Plain architects and builders, and many were put up after the designs of Samuel Rantin and Son or Robert A. Watson. Both Watson and the Rantins maintained offices on Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing, and although their practices included single, two-family, and apartment block housing, the bulk of their activity during the '90's though the 1910's apparently was concerned with triple decker construction on Parker Hill, at Boston Highlands, and in the Hyde Square vicinity of Jamaica Plain. Remaining lots and open land on the slopes of Parker Hill during the first decades of the 20th century were filled in with two-family bungalow style housing, occasional brick apartments, and at the very summit, by medical institutions.

During the early 1890's, several hospitals moved to the heights of Parker Hill, and in 1893, the New England Baptist Hospital set up its plant in the mid-century Bond house formerly located at 109 Parker Hill Street. Twenty years later, at 125 Parker Hill, the Robert B. Brigham Hospital (1912-14) was constructed, and in the 1920's, the New England Baptist (1923-4) initiated their present Georgian Revival/Jacobethan complex at 101 Parker Hill and 220 Fisher Avenue.

The summit of Parker Hill which during the 18th century into the 1870's was the location of the extensive Parker estate, to this day remains open land offering a spectacular prospect that encompasses many of the cities and towns surrounding Boston. From the late 1860's into the 1910's, part of the top of the Hill was occupied by a municipal reservoir and much of this location, combined with land formerly part of the old Parker estate, is now used as a city park and playfield.

Along the base of the back of the Hill, Heath, Terrace, and New Heath Streets began, by the 1870's, to develop as an industrial area which produced an important complex of late 19th century breweries. Located along these streets and retaining much of their original appearance and detail is the robustly ornamented Queen Anne style Eblana/Alley Brewery at 123-5 Heath (1886), the American Brewing Company (1891/2)) at 294A Heath Street, and the Renaissance Revival Roxbury Brewing Company at #31 (1896). Highland Spring, the largest of the Heath Street area breweries, was demolished in the 1980's, but notable adjunct structures remain including the 1895 Queen Anne style refrigeration building at 55 New Heath and the storage and bottling plants at 158-68 Terrace (1892, 1912/3).

By the 1890's, the frontages of Huntington and South Huntington Avenues were developing with three-family brick apartment rows. Near the Jamaica Plain line, South Huntington Avenue became the location of several charitable institutions concerned with the well-being of women, children, and the aged including at #125---the Vincent Memorial Hospital (1907); at #131 the New England Home for Little Wanderers (1914-16); at #310-09--the Mount Pleasant Home for Aged Men and Women (1925); and at #201-05, the Home for Aged Women (1926).

II. METHODOLOGY

General Procedures

The Parker Hill/Mission Hill Preservation Study essentially consisted of three procedures: field survey, documentary research, and evaluation. The field survey of all properties within the study area was conducted on foot. Approximately 3,000 structures were visually surveyed. In addition, the style, material, and type of each building were recorded on a 100-scale, figure 5 photogrammetric base map. The key to this map can be found in Appendix II. The second procedure involved documentary research using Boston archives, libraries, Suffolk and Norfolk County Deeds, and relevant respositories, to investigate primary and secondary sources. The third procedure was evaluation of the entire survey which resulted in recommendations for preservation activity.

Because of the considerable number of structures within the survey area, the decision was made to record buildings or areas of particular historic and/or architectural significance using the standard Boston Landmarks Commission Building Information form (Appendix I). Buildings selected for inclusion in these forms were marked on a 400-scale map by black dots with accompanying notations of inventory form numbers.

Parker Hill/Mission Hill was divided into the following sub-areas which were primarily determined by historic research and topographical divisions: Centre Street/Heath Street, Evergreen Street, Mission Hill Triangle, Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope, Parker Hill/ Mission Hill Triple Decker District, Round Hill Street/Sunnyside Street, Tremont Street. (See Map II).

Recording and Evaluation

Individual Buildings - Building Information Forms were completed for 198 individual structures, using the following criteria in the selection process (map IV):

1. Uniqueness in Parker Hill/Mission Hill,
2. Good examples of an architecutural style and/or type
3. Association with important national or local events or personalities
4. Prominent visual landmarks

Districts - Were evaluated on the basis of the distinctiveness of individual buildings and cohesiveness of the streetscape, and in some instances, the historical significance of the area. Whenever possible, buildings were grouped into National Register districts rather than singled out for individual listing (Map III).

Research Procedure

Research was focused on determining date or date range, architect and/or builder, original property owners and original appearance of buildings recorded on individual forms, as well as sequence of neighborhood development and street development pattern. The investigation procedure followed these general stages:

1. Field observation and building description.
2. Examination of building permits.
3. Examination of maps, and atlases using the collections at the Boston Public Library, Boston Athenaeum, Bostonian Society, S.P.N.E.A., and Massachusetts State Library.
4. Examination of Boston directories, as well as histories of Parker Hill/Mission Hill.
5. Deed research at the Suffolk and Norfolk County Registries of Deeds.
6. Examination of local newspapers including the Boston Transcript, Boston Globe, and the Boston Pilot.

7. Examination of photographs and views in the collections of the Boston Public Library-Print Department, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Bostonian Society.

Photography - Photographs were taken for buildings described on individual Building Information Forms. These photographs were taken by both consultants.

Information Organization - The 100-scale map (Building Style/Material/Type) and copies of all buildings information forms will be kept on file at the office of the Boston Landmarks Commission and will be available for consultation. Building information forms are organized in a loose-leaf notebook and are further arranged alphabetically by street address. These building Information Forms, which are numbered using a system adopted for all survey and inventory purposes in Boston (Appendix III), are also available for study at the Boston Landmarks Commission. Duplicate building information forms also will be kept on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission, The Boston Public Library-Art Department, The Bostonian Society, the Boston Athenaeum, the Library of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Library of the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

A file on architects, builders, and developers active in The Fenway was organized with information recorded on 3x5 index cards and subsequently transferred to type listing arranged alphabetically by name. This list will be available for consultation at the Landmarks Commission and copies at the agencies and institutions previously listed.

The buildings selected were next evaluated as to relative architectural and historical importance using the six-category system outlined in the following section.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE SYSTEM

with Criteria and Explanation of Groupings

I. Highest Significance

Buildings in Group I are considered to have national significance

* as buildings associated with Boston history, particularly the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods,

* as nationally known examples of the work of Boston architects, or

* as examples of particular building styles or types which became prototypes for similar buildings throughout the nation or which are rare prototypes throughout the nation.

All buildings in this category merit designation as Boston Landmarks and as individual listings in the National Register of Historic Places, and in the State Register of Historic Places. Designation as a Boston Landmark involves protection against demolition and involves design review of proposed exterior alterations. Outstanding interior spaces can also be specially designated as Landmarks. Listing in the National Register provides more limited protection against demolition or adverse impact from Federal action and allows owners to take advantage of Federal income tax incentives for rehabilitation. Listing in the State Register provides building with similar protections from State action, but it carries no incentives.

II. Major Significance

Buildings in this category are considered to have highest significance to the City of Boston, the Commonwealth and the New England Region

* as the city's most outstanding examples of their style or building type, distinguished for high architectural quality and high degree of intactness,

* as early or rare examples of the use of a particular style or building technology in Boston,

* as the best examples of the work of major Boston architects,

* as buildings outstanding in their setting, with particular urban design value, or

* as buildings of the highest regional or local historical significance.

Although often less well known than buildings in Group I, these buildings are considered to meet the criteria for designation as Boston Landmarks, as well as being potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic places and the State Register of Historic Places. Designation as a Boston Landmark involves protection against demolition and involves design review of proposed exterior alterations. Outstanding interior spaces can also be specially designated as Landmarks. Listing in the National Register provides more limited protection against demolition or adverse impact from Federal action and allows owners to take advantage of Federal income tax incentives for rehabilitation. Listing in the State Register provides building with similar protections from State action, but it carries no incentives.

III. Significant

All buildings in Group III are considered to be of significance to the City of Boston

* as fine examples of the work of Boston architects

* as buildings which make an important contribution to the character of a street or area

* as buildings with strong historical associations with major Boston industries, organizations, institutions, or events, or

* as fine examples of a particular style or building type.

There are a large number of buildings in this group. Some may meet the criteria for designation as Boston Landmarks, and these have been subcategorized as Group III, Further Study. If finding after further study that buildings are significant to the Commonwealth, or the New England region as well as to the City of Boston, they may be designated as Landmarks.

All buildings in Group III are considered eligible for individual or district listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as such would also be eligible for listing in the State Register of Historic Places. Listing in the National Register provides all Group III buildings with limited protection against demolition or adverse impact as the result of Federal action and also allows owners to take advantage of Federal income tax incentives for rehabilitation. Listing in the State Historic Register provides buildings with similar protections from State action, but it carries no incentives.

IV. Notable

Buildings in Group IV are considered important to the character of their particular street, neighborhood, or area

* as an integral part of a visually cohesive streetscape or integral element within a district,

* as buildings with some individual architectural distinction, whether because of their materials, craftsmanship or detailing,

* as the best examples in their area of a particular style or building type, or

* as buildings with some local historical significance.

Buildings in Group IV are not considered significant enough to be designated as Boston Landmarks or to be listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, or State Register of Historic Places. If they are located within a National Register District, the building owner is allowed to take advantage of Federal tax incentives for rehabilitation. The property is protected from adverse impacts as a result of Federal or state action through an environmental review process.

V. MINOR

Buildings in Group V are of little architectural or historical interest but may be considered to make a minor contribution to the streetscape

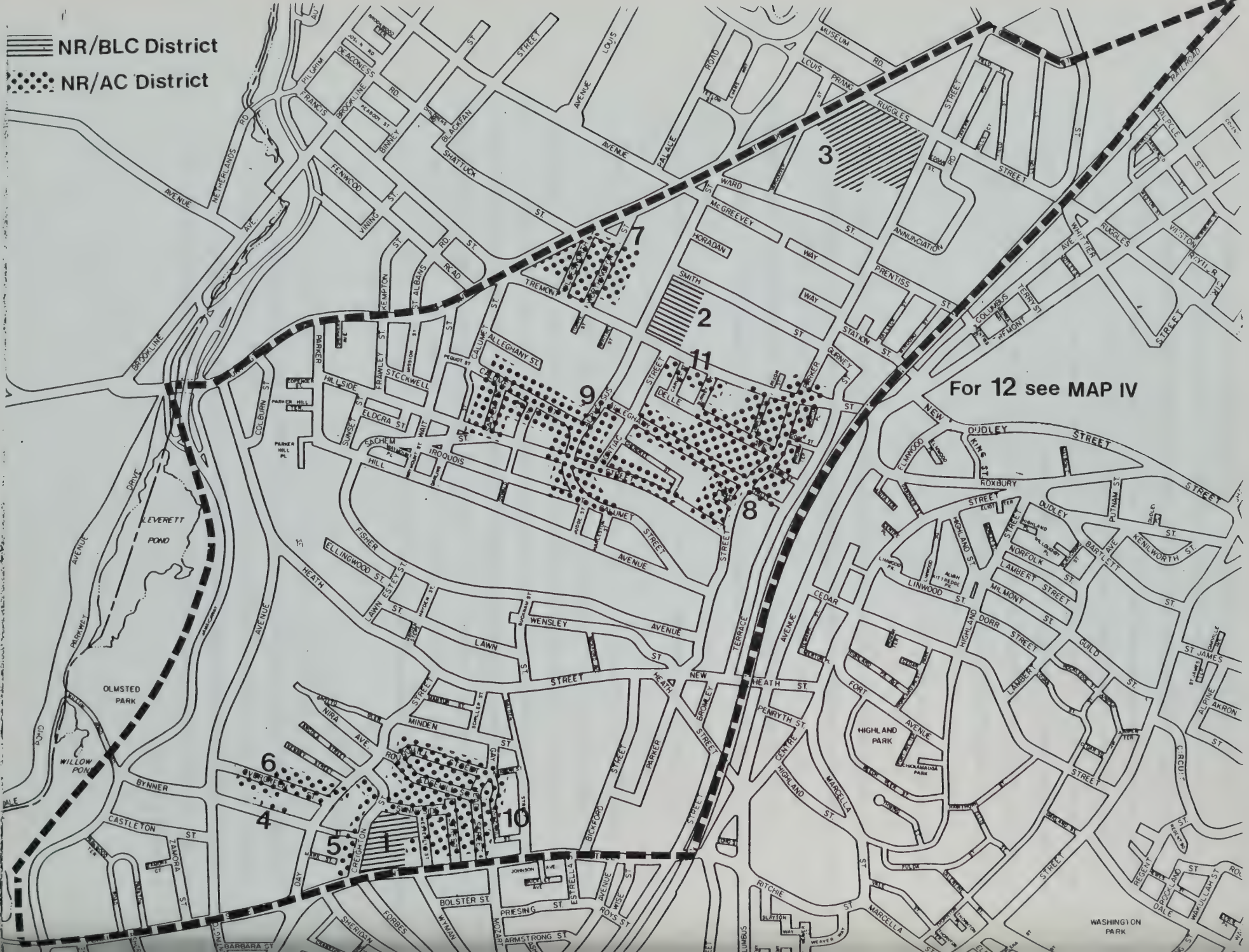
* as buildings which are compatible with surrounding structures in scale, style, materials or fenestration patterns, or

* as buildings with some architectural interest or integrity.

Buildings in Group V are not considered eligible for designation as Boston Landmarks or for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If they fall within a National Register District and the building is considered to have enough integrity and relate sufficiently to the significance themes of the nominated district, the building owner is allowed to take advantage of Federal tax incentives for rehabilitation. The property is protected from adverse impacts as a result of Federal or state action through an environmental review process.

VI. Non-Contributing

Buildings in Group VI are considered to be visual intrusions, incompatible with the surrounding urban fabric. If these buildings are located within National Register districts, they can be exempted from tax penalties for demolition and they are not eligible for tax incentives for rehabilitation.


NR/BLC District
NR/AC District
For 12 see MAP IV
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
OLMSTED PARK
EVERETT POND
WILLOW POND
HIGHLAND PARK
WASHINGTON PARK
BROOKLINE AVENUE
HEATH STREET
WARD STREET
McGREEVEY WAY
SMITH WAY
PRENTISS WAY
STATION ST.
ROXBURY STREET
DUDLEY STREET
NEW DUDLEY STREET
LINWOOD ST.
MILMONT ST.
LAMBERT STREET
NORFOLK ST.
DORR STREET
GUILD ST.
ST. JAMES
AKRON ST.
ALPINE ST.
CIRCUIT ST.
WAKULLAH ST.
DALE ST.
REGENT ST.
ROCKLAND ST.
PUTNAM ST.
BARTLETT AVE.
KENILWORTH ST.
HIGHLAND ST.
CEDAR AVENUE
CENTRE STREET
MARCELLA ST.
RITCHIE ST.
FULTON ST.
PENRYTH ST.
FORT AVENUE
BICKFORD STREET
PARKER STREET
BROMLEY STREET
NEW HEATH ST.
WENSLEY AVENUE
LAWN ST.
ELLINGWOOD ST.
FISHER AVENUE
LAWN ESTATE
HEATH AVENUE
PARKWAY
DRIVE
POND
CASTLETON ST.
BYNNER
ZAMORA ST.
CREIGHTON ST.
DAY ST.
OVERLOOK
MINDEN ST.
NIRA AVE.
BOLSTER ST.
PRESING ST.
ARMSTRONG ST.
BARBARA ST.
ESTRELLA AVENUE
ROYS ST.
WISE ST.
JOHNSON AVE.
JACK AVE.
FORBES
WYMAN
NORTON
SHERIDAN
COLUMBUS
WEAVER WAY
BLAYTON WAY
BROOKLINE
PARKER HILL
HILLSIDE
SUNSET
ELDORA ST.
STOCKWELL
FRANKLEY ST.
KEMPTON
ST. ALBANS
ROAD
TREMONT
ALLEGHANY ST.
CALUMET
STREET
AVENUE
SACHEM
IROQUOIS
HILL
COLBURN ST.
PARKER HILL AVE.
PARKER HILL PL.
PARKER HILL TER.
FOREST ST.
WAIT
PEQUOT ST.
CLARKE
DELLE
PONTIAC
WINTHROP
WESTMINSTER
HAMPDEN
HANCOCK
ADAMS
QUINCY
BOWDOIN
WARREN
HUNTINGTON
MASSACHUSETTS
HUNTINGTON AVE.
NEW HEATH
PENRYTH
FORT
HIGHLAND
MARCELLA
RITCHIE
FULTON
WEAVER
BLAYTON
WASHINGTON
ROCKLAND
DALE
REGENT
WAKULLAH
CIRCUIT
ALPINE
AKRON
ST. JAMES
GUILD
DORR
MILMONT
LAMBERT
NORFOLK
BARTLETT
KENILWORTH
PUTNAM
DUDLEY
ROXBURY
KING ST.
ELMWOOD
HIGHLAND
LINWOOD
CEDAR
CENTRE
FORT
BICKFORD
PARKER
BROMLEY
NEW HEATH
WENSLEY
LAWN
ELLINGWOOD
FISHER
LAWN ESTATE
HEATH
PARKWAY
DRIVE
POND
CASTLETON
BYNNER
ZAMORA
CREIGHTON
DAY
OVERLOOK
MINDEN
NIRA
BOLSTER
PRESING
ARMSTRONG
BARBARA
ESTRELLA
ROYS
WISE
JOHNSON
JACK
FORBES
WYMAN
NORTON
SHERIDAN
COLUMBUS

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

As outlined in the Methodology section, the survey results were evaluated for architectural and historic significance. Based on this evaluation, recommendations for preservation activity were made by the consultants. The recommended activities consist of listing of individual buildings and districts in the National Register of Historic Places and designation as Landmark or Architectural Conservation Districts by the Boston Landmarks Commission. The recommendations of properties and brief descriptions of their architectural characteristics follow.

A. DISTRICTS (shown on Map III)

Districts meeting criteria for National Register and Boston Landmark Designation:

1. Blessed Sacrament Church District
   361, 365 Centre Street, 25-35 Creighton Street, 24, 30 Sunnyside Street (Map 19N-8E).

Qualifies as an architecturally distinquished complex of church buildings dating from 1894-1926. The centerpiece of the complex is Blessed Sacrament Roman Catholic Chruch, a superb example of the Italian Renaissance Revival Style, designed by Cambridge architect Charles R. Greco in 1910-1917.

Church interior is noteworthy for stained glass, woodwork and murals representing the work of important late 19th early 20th century artists including stained glass by Charles Connick and Thomas Murphy, woodwork by Johannes Kirchmeyer and murals by Henry Hammond Ahl.

Founded by the Redemptionist fathers of the Mission Church (Our Lady of Perpetual Help) in 1891, this congregation was initially housed in a wood frame Queen Anne chapel/school (burned late 1970's). Still extant are two solid examples of the Colonial Revival Style, the wood frame rectory at 365 Centre Street (1894) and the brick sisters' convert designed by Frank Power in 1896. Particularly noteworthy is the stone Cheverus Grammar School at 30 Sunnyside Street, an important and late Boston area example of the High Victorian Gothic Style (architect undetermined). In addition, St. Norbert's Grammar School (24 Sunnyside Street) is an interesting example of the Jacobethan Revival style. It was built of brick, stone and concrete in 1926 and designed by Charles R. Greco.

2. Mission Church District
Mission Church (Our Lady of Perpetual Help) Tremont Street, Rectory-, 1545 Tremont Street, 100 St. Alphonsus Street, 80, 90, 100 Smith Street, (Map 20N-9E).

Considered eligible for its architecturally impressive collection of late 19th early 20th c. collection of church buildings exhibiting elements of the Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Victorian Gothic and Queen Anne styles. Five acre complex grouped around garden and bounded by Tremont Street, St. Alphonsus Street, Smith Street and Mission Hill playground. Octagonal dome and 215 foot tall towers of Mission Church are the major landmarks on Parker Hill/Mission Hill's "skyline." Proposed district dominated by the Romanesque Revival Bascilica of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Mission Church), designed by New York church specialists Schickel and Detmars in 1876-1878 with towers designed by Brookline, MA. architect Franz Joseph Untersee in 1910. Church interior noteworthy for Munich Stained glass, Italian Carrara marble alters, mosaic work and murals. Mission Church was organized in 1869 by Brooklyn, New York Catholic order Redemptionist Fathers. During the late 19th century, the Mission Church enjoyed a national reputation as a shrine for miraculous health cures. It has significant historical associations with Parker Hill/Mission Hills late 19th early 20th century German and Irish Catholic communities.

In addition, the proposed complex includes several buildings attributed to Franz Joseph Untersee, including the Rectory (1903) and temporary rectory, now a Grammar School (1901 - 1902). Untersee designed the interesting, highly eccentric Romanesque Rival St. Alphonsus Hall in 1898. Henry Burns is credited with the design of the Mission Church Grammar School (90 Smith Street) and the Sisters Convent at 100 Smith Street. Both buildings date to 1888-1889.

3. Ruggles Street/Parker Street District
560, 550 Huntington Avenue, 520, 540, 547, 550 Parker Street
[Map 21N - GE]

Considered eligible as architecturally significant concentration of early 20th century buildings which serve as the home of educational, muncipal and religious institutions. Encompasses buildings with architecturally distinctive forms (e.g. the domed Greek Orthodox Cathedral) bordering Huntington Avenue, Ruggles Street and Parker Street and includes grassy, well landscaped Wentworth Institute of Technology campus. These well designed buildings document the period of intensive institutional construction which occurred in the Back Bay Fens c. 1900-1930. Located within the proposed district is the Tapesty brick/Classical Revival and Georgian Revival Wentworth Institute of Technology buildings, including the Power House (1910) and U-shaped Williston Hall/Wentworth Hall/Dobbs Hall group designed by the important Boston architectural firm of Kilham and Hopkins in 1910-16. Situated in the eastern side of Wentworth's quadrangle is Watson Hall, designed in 1926 by Kilham, Hopkins and Greely. The Wentworth buildings have significant historical associations with Arioch Wentworth (1813-1903), Boston businessman (marble and real estate) and philanthropist. Chartered in 1904, Wentworth Institute's early mechanical arts curricula was adopted by public schools nation wide. In addition, the proposed district encompasses the Greek

Orthodox Cathedral (1921-1923) designed by Worcester architect Hachadour S. Demourjans, with stained glass by Charles N. Connick and Wilbur H. Burnham. To the south of the Cathedral is the Ira Allen School, an unusually well designed example of Boston Public School architecture designed by the Boston firm of Wilson and Webber in 1901. The Boston Trade School is a large E shaped Jacobethan style structure located at 550 Parker Street. Designed by James E. McLaughlin of Boston, it was built in 1917. The Georgian Revival Huntington Avenue Fire Station was designed by Krokyn, Brown and Rosenstein in 1933.

4. Bynner Street District

33, 47, 51/55 Bynner Street

(Map 19N-8E)

Qualifies as architecturally interesting pocket of modestly scaled, early 19th century Federal style single family residences. Situated on ledgy, tree shaded lots on the northeast side of Bynner Street, this venerable trio represents the oldest housing stock within the Parker Hill/Mission Hill survey area. These house lots represent the earliest subdivision by the Withington-Heath farmlands which began c.1810.

Built c. 1813, 33 Bynner Street is the best preserved of the trio, retaining original form, fabric, elements, siting etc. Several of its early owners were provisions dealers. The well executed entrance treatments, of #47 Bynner Street (c. 1820) include an elliptical fanlight on its southeast facade. The hip roofed 51, 55 Bynner Street (c.1820) has been considerably altered by the installation of modern siding, but its form and scale are integral to the general character of this small district.

5. Creighton Street District

(excluding altered buildings at 24, 30, 34 Creigton Street)
#10, 12/14/, 16/18, 20, 38, 40, 44, 46, 54 and 56 Creigton Street
68 Day Street and 371 Centre Street,
(Map 19N - 8E)

As early as 1859 Creighton Street and 33 adjacent lots were set over a large parcel owned by Thomas Lloyd Halsey Creighton of Providence, Rhode Island (related to China Trade, South America shipping tycoon Thomas Lloyd Halsey). This proposed district borders the western side of Creighton Street's curving path from 10 Centre Street to 68 Day Street. Several architecturally noteworthy, modestly scaled Italianate mansard houses documenting the earliest phase (c.1859-1873) of "Halsey Homestead Sites" development include numbers 10, 20, 38, 40, 44 (and possibly 54 Creighton Street and 68 Day Street). German carpenter Alexander Mair (active in Roxbury building trades from c. late 1850's - 1890) was responsible for #10 Creighton Street (1860-61) and 12/14 Creighton Street (1873-1883) and probably #20 Creighton Street (1859-62) and 38 Creighton Street (1868-69). In addition, this district includes the well desinged double triple deckers at 16 Creighton Street (designed by John W. Priesing in 1896) and 53 Creighton Street (1895-1899).

6. Evergreen Street District

3-44 Evergreen Street, 85 and 86 Day Street
(Map 19N-8E)

Considered eligible as intact enclave of late 1860's-early 1870's Italianate Mansard house with several lots retaining 19th century landscape features and out buildings (e.g. #29 and 44 Evergreen Street). In addition Evergreen Street is bordered by good examples of 1880's, 1890's single and 2-family Queen Anne style residences. Evergreen Street and adjacent lots were carved from the estate of real estate agent/auctioneer Isaac Atwood in 1867. Noteworthy examples of mansard housing from earliest phase of this street development include 3, 11, 15/17 Evergreen Street (1869-1871). The substantial double Italianate mansard house at 86 Day Street built for teamster Daniel W. Drew in 1867 is also architecturally noteworthy. The twin

hip roofed houses at 19 and 21 Evergreen Street were built in 1885 by local housewrights J. Andrew Cassidy and Michael Ecker. Representing the latest phase of Evergreen Streets development is the well preserved Queen Ann, single family house at 24 Evergreen Street (1890-1895).

7. Mission Hill Triangle District

628-706 Huntington Avenue, 136-148 Smith Street, 1-31 and 2-34 Worthington Street, 1-35 and 2-22 Wigglesworth Street, and 1605-1617 Tremont Street. (Maps 21N/8E and 21N/9E).

Qualifies as a substantially intact, well maintained area predominantly built-up with late 19th century brick and stone row housing dating from 1872 into the 1890's. The Triangle district is of particular interest as an attractive pocket of urban housing similar in style to contemporary Back Bay residential architecture but scaled down and adapted for the development of a middle income neighborhood located just beyond the inner city.

Many of the row houses in this district were put up in 1872. Represented in this earliest 2-story plus attic, mansard roofed grouping which displays projecting three-sided bays, are decorative elements derived from the Mansard, Neo-Grec, Panel Brick and Queen Anne styles. The 1872 development also includes a marble-fronted run of 6 row houses at 1605-15 Tremont Street. Also located in the proposed Triangle District is a handsome group of 1888 Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival brick row houses at 698-704 Huntington Avenue---designed by Boston architect J.H. Besarick, and a three-family brick row dating from the '90's. In addition to its rowhousing, the proposed district includes the 18845 "Helvetia" at 706 Huntington Avenue---a distinctive brick and brownstone apartment hotel characterized by its metal clad corner oriels, arcaded first floor fenestration and entries, and unusual classical and medieval-derived ornamentation.

Of the 57 row houses rapidly put up following the 1871 subdivision, 54 remain. This intact concentration of row housing predominates in the district and provides the area with much of its architectural unity. George D. Cox, a local builder and real estate developer, was responsible for the initial

subdivision of the district which included the laying-out of Wigglesworth and Worthington Streets, and was involved in the construction of 1605-15 Tremont, 2-16 Wigglesworth, and 1-31 and 14-24 Worthington.

*For additional information, see the Mission Hill Triangle District Study Report on file at the Boston Landmarks Commission.

8. Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope District

682-789 Parker Street, (excluding vacant lots on east side of Parker Street betwwen Oscar-Hillside Street); 1427/29 - 1472/74 Tremont Street, (including #1451), but excluding 1455-1471 Tremont Street; 16/18 Burney Street, 7-56 Delle Avenue, 1-80 Alleghany Street, 2-6 Terrace Place/80 Terrace Street, 1-4 Folsom Avenue, and 2-12, 7-17 Hillside Street.
[Map 20N-9E]

Considered eligible as architecturally/historically significant residential district with buildings dating from 1845-1910. Covering a large portion of Parker Hill/Mission Hill's ledgy, tree shaded northern and eastern slopes, the proposed district includes structures possessing the full range of vernacular architectural styles and a variety of building materials. Housing types include diminuitive worker's cottagers, substantial single family and double houses, bow and octagonal front row houses, three deckers and apartment buildings. Area buildings document three distinct phases in the mid 19th early 20 century development of Parker Hill/Mission Hill in particular and more generally for Roxbury, including 1). early estate subdivision and surburban house construction 1845 - 1865 2). introduction of urban housing forms 1865-1885 and 3). accelerated residential development (1885-1910). No buildings have survived from the Colonial Period. Parker Street/Tremont Street intersection developed as residential/commercial node as early as 1820 - 1850 but no structures survive from this period. Early suburban phase represented by commodions Italianate and Italianate/Mansard houses bordering upland side streets including cupola-topped Italianate house built by and for carpenters A.W. and H.A. Folsom (1847; 3,4 Folsom Avenue), Greek Revival/Mansard House with two tier columned porch at 72 Alleghany Street

(1847), Italianate house built by carpenter John Stockman at 11 Alleghany Street (1851) and the double Italianate Mansard house at 34136 Alleghany (1858-60).

Documenting the period of early urban housing forms are several groups of mansard bow and bow front rowhouses on Delle Avenue including #27-43, 45-53 (1871) and 55-59 Delle Avenue (1879). In addition the Lorin L. Fuller-designed Rockland and Burney apartment building (1881-82) are located at 16 and 18 Burney Street.

Exemplifying the period of late 19th and early 20th century residential development are multi-family buildings scattered throughout the area including the early, double Queen Anne three decker at 717/721 Parker Street (1884), the three-family Itailianate Queen Anne "Bainard" Building at 1451 Tremont Street (1886), the Vinal and Tracy designed Georgian Revival/Classical Revival apartment building at 1458 Tremont Street (1895) and the Queen Anne triple decker at 9 Hillside Street (designed by Samuel J. Rantin in 1907).

Buildings of particular historical and/or architectural significance in the proposed district include Roxbury puddingstone workers' cottages apparently unique within the City of Boston, including 1472/74 Tremont Street (c.1856), 2-5 Sewall Place (c.1859) and 682-688 Parker Street (1863). Still extant at 48 Alleghany is the (c.1866) Italianate house of important late 19th century-early 20thc. Boston photographer Augustine H. Folsom. Several attractive late Italianate houses are located at 34 and 40 Delle Avenue (c.1883).

Particularly noteworthy are three church buildings on Parker Street, including the wood frame Italianate Day's Chapel (716 Parker Street, originally associated with the Eliot Church) (1857); the Gothic, wood frame Hillside Congregational Church (738 Parker Street, 1871), and the brick Victorian Gothic German Evangelical Lutheran Church designed by Jacob Luippold (720 Parker Street, 1891-1892).

9. Parker Hill/Mission Hill Triple Decker District

#50-104; 51-121 Calumet, 122-130, 140-164 Calumet, 1-21 and 6-12 Sachem, 3-9 and 6-12 Oswald, 170-180 St. Alphonsus 37-89 and 82 Hillside, 5-7 Iroquois. (Maps 20N/8E; 20N/9E)

Considered eligible for its inclusion of a notable and extensive group of ca. 1893-ca. 1905 Queen Anne triple deckers of particularly high design quality and as the most intact concentration of Queen Anne triple deckers of architectural distinction remaining in the City of Boston. Built for the most part after designs by Roxbury and Jamaica Plain architects, the district is of additional interest for its numerous distinctive triple deckers designed by Robert A. Watson and Samuel Rantin and Son---local architects specializing in three-family dwellings.

Of special interest are the handsomely detailed, generally gabled roofed, triple decker houses at 46,68,80,88,100,152 Calument, 53,61,63,67,69,73,75-77 and 89 Hillside, 3 and 10 Oswald, 5,9,10,12, and 15 Sachem, and 170 and 172 St. Alphonsus Street.

This proposed triple decker district also includes other notable late 19th century buildings as such, the Queen Anne yellow brick three-family row at 92-98 Calument (1898), the double three-family at 128-130 Calument (1900), the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival two-family at 102 Calument (1897), and the Queen Anne single family residences at 6 Sachem (1890), 126 Calument (1893) and 156 Calumet (after '95, by '99).

10. Round Hill Street/Sunnyside Street District

5-66 Roundhill Street, (#104, #105), 3-26 Edgehill Street , 1-43 Sunnyside Steet, (excluding Blessed Sacrament Church properties at 24,30 Sunnyside Street), 3-11 Westerly Street, 5-23 Gay Head Street, and 331-333 Centre Street. (Map 19N-8E)

Considered eligible as an intact example of well-planned 1890's development of modestly scaled, wood frame single and two family houses,

exhibiting element of the Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle and Colonial Revival styles. The streets of this "hundred house subdivision" follow the contours of the land and are designed to make a traffic cul de sac. In general houses are 2 1/2 stories tall with open front porches, gable roofs, small front planting spaces and more ample green spaces to the rear. Roxbury architect G.W. Pope was responsible for a number of these houses including 18,20,22 Edgehill Street (1892). This subdivision has significant historical associations with Boston corporation lawyer/banker/philanthropist Robert Treat Paine. Utilizing the still novel amortising mortage (early 1890's) Paine's Workingmen's Building Association, a division of his cooperative bank, was able to offer lower middle class families with reasonably priced housing.

11. Tremont Street District

1500 1502; 1508-1518; 1520-1526; 1528/30; 1532/34; 1536-1540 Tremont Street. [Map 20N-9E]

Considered eligible as an interesting, contiguous collection of turn of the century commercial/residential blocks bordering Parker Hill/Mission Hill's principal commercial artery. Facing the Mission Church complex, this masonry "wall" of 3-story buildings borders the south side of Tremont Street, running eastward from Pontiac Street to Burney Street. Exhibiting elements of the Queen Anne, and Georgian Revival styles.

These structures document the period of accellerated urban development which occurred within the area from 1895 - 1915 (following the introduction of the electric trolley in 1894)

Starting from the eastern portion of the proposed district, the commercial/residential blocks include the Queen Anne building at 1500/1502 Tremont Street (c.1895-1900), the C.A. Russell designed Queen Anne/Georgian Revival building at 1508-1518 Tremont Street (1897) and Samuel Rantin/ S. J. Rantin designed Queen Anne/Georgian Revival blocks at 1520-1526 and 1528/30 Tremont Street (1898/99 and 1912, respectively). In addition, the Queen Anne Style Murphy Building, located at the western edge of the proposed district was designed by three decker specialist Robert A. Watson for Quarry owner and real estate speculator Timothy McCarthy in 1899.



MAP IV STONY BROOK BREWERIES Thematic Designation for National Register

12. Stony Brook Breweries Thematic National Register Recommendation (shown on Map IV)

In Roxbury: 1) 125 Halleck Street, and 37 Station Street; 2) 133 Hallack Street, 3) 31 Heath Street, 4) 117, 123-5 Heath Street, 49A Heath Street; 6) 31 New Heath and 158-68 Terrace; 7) 55 New Heath and 8) 105 Ward Street.

In Jamaica Plain: 55-71 Amory Street; 20, 21-35 Bismark and 26 Germania Street; 3179 Washington Street.
(Maps 17N/8E, 17N/9E, 18N/9E, 19N/8E, 19N/9E, 20N/9E, 21N/9E)

Considered eligible because the Roxbury and Jamaica Plain breweries built in the vicinity of the Stony Brook (now filled or in underground culverts) remain as architecturally important and historically significant examples of Boston area brewery design and include several distinguished examples of late 19th century industrial development. The proposed thematic district encompasses the most extensive and intact concentration of breweries in the City of Boston which individually and as a group are monuments of the importance of this local industry to the Commonwealth and the New England region.

This thematic district nomination includes in Roxbury---the Vienna Brewery at 133 Halleck and 37 Station Streets* predominantly dating from the mid-1870's through the 1890's; the 1887 stable of the Burkhardt Brewery located at 125 Halleck Street (at Prentiss) and surviving as the last remaining structure of this plant; the Roxbury Brewing Company at 31 Heath* built in 1896 after designs by architect Federick N. Footman; the Eblana/Alley Brewery at 117 and 123-125 Heath Street* designed by Otto Wolf and built in 1886; the American Brewing Company at 249A Heath Street*, put up in 1891/2 also after designs by Frederick N. Footman; and the bottling plant, refrigeration building, and storage facility of the Highland Spring Brewery at 158-68 Terrace. 31 and 55 New Heath** and dating respectively from 1892, 1895, and 1912/3. In addition the former Isaac Cook Brewery (Hanley and Casey) is still extant at 105 Ward Street (c.1890).

In Jamaica Plain (see Jamaica Plain Survey) the district includes at 55-71 Amory Street the Rockland/Robinson Brewery dating from the late 1880's and

expanded in 1913-20 when it was used for the Trimount Manufacturing Company; the Boylston/Haffenreffer Brewery at Bismark and Germania Street dating from 1877 through the 1890's (National Register) and the 1894 Franklin Brewery at 3179 Washington Street, designed by Chicago architect Charles Kaesner.*

* Individually nominated for National Register/Boston Landmarks designation

** Individually nominated for National Register designation



MAP V (see also MAP IV) INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS Parker Hill / Mission Hill STUDY AREA

B. Recommendations for Individual Properties (shown on Map V)

Meeting Criteria for National Register Listing and Boston Landmark Designation

1. Roxbury Brewing Company. 31 Heath Street, (form #704), 1896. Frederick N. Footman, architect. (Map 19N/9E)

Qualifies as an intact late 19th century brewery complex with architecturally significant red brick Renaissance Revival main building retaining much of its original appearance. Built for the Roxbury Brewing Company, 31 Heath Street survives as a distinguished example of Boston brewery architecture. By the early years of the 20th century, 31 Heath was sold to Rueter and Company which owned and operated the Highland Spring Brewery located nearby at New Heath and Terrace Streets.

The Roxbury Brewing Company also is included in the proposed Stony Brook Breweries National Register District.

2. Eblana/Alley Brewery. 117 and 123-5 Heath Street, (form #705). 1886. Otto Wolf, architect. (Map 19N/9E)

Considered eligible as an architecturally significant Queen Anne style red brick with granite trim brewery complex retaining much of its distinctive robust form and detail. The brewery also qualifies as a landmark of the late 19th century industrial development of the Stony Brook Valley as an important brewery district of the New England region. In addition, 123-5 Heath Street is included in the proposed Stony Brook Breweries National Register Thematic Designation.

3. American Brewing Company. 249A Heath Street, (form #706), 1891/2. Frederick N. Footman, architect. (Map 19N/8E; 20N/8E)

Red brick with granite trim intact late 19th century brewery complex of city, state, and regional historical significance and considered eligible, in addtion, as an architecturally distinguished Queen Anne style industrial building that has retained much of its colorful and individualistic ornament and form. One of several important breweries remaining in the Heath Street

vicinity, the American Brewing Co. also is recommended for inclusion in the proposed Stony Brook Breweries National Register Thematic Designation.

4. Vienna Brewery

133 Halleck Street 1875-1895, (form #701), A.J. Houghton, architect of brewery office. (also include Burkhardt Brewery Stable, 1887, 125 Halleck Street), (form #700). [Maps 20N-9E, 21N-9E]

Considered eligible as an architecturally notable, essentially intact and relatively rare complex of late 19th century brewery buildings of local, regional and national significance. Situated in the block bounded by Halleck, Station, Parker and Prentiss Streets. Exhibiting elements of the Italianate and Panel Brick styles, these utilitarian brick structures encompass a brewery washhouse (c. 1875), ale brewery (c.1875) stylish Italianate office building (1884) and keg shed (c. 1890's). In addition the northeastern portion of Vienna Brewery abuts the brick Burkhardt Brewery Stable - a remnant of an important mid 19th century lager beer brewery. The washhouse and ale Brewery may incorporate segments of the c. 1855 Christian Jutz Brewery. The Vienna Brewery has significant historical associations with Vermont born brewer A.J. Houghton (1827-1901), founder of the Rockland Brewery (along with J. A. Kohl) in 1870 and the Vienna Brewery by 1875. The Burkhardt Stable is a remnant of a once larger brick and stone brewery complex associated with U.S. lager beer manufacturing pioneer Gottlick F. Burkhardt (1824-1884).

The Vienna Brewery also is included in the proposed Stony Brook Breweries National Register Thematic Designation.

5. Boston Public Library, Parker Hill Branch

1497 Tremont Street, (form #524), 1931 [Map 20N-9E]
Cram and Ferguson, architects

Considered eligible as a well designed Jacobethan public library building representing the work of nationally important Boston architects Cram and Ferguson.

Meeting criteria for National Register Listing only

Residential

1. #12 Nira Avenue, (form #86), (Map 19N/8E)

Qualifies as a relatively rare Boston area example of ca. 1828 Federal/Greek Revival farm house. Moved to this site at some point in the late 19th century, the house originally was owned by Daniel Craig, victualler.

2. Hoxie House
135 Hillside Street, (form #78), 1854 (Map 20N/8E)

Qualifies an an architecturally notable, relatively intact Italianate Villa and the only example of this style in the study area. A distinctive residence dating from the mid-19th century development of Parker Hill, 135 Hillside Street, for almost 20 years, was the home of Boston merchant Timothy W. Hoxie (d. 1882). Residence was moved across Hillside Street in the late 1880's.

3. Stone/Warren House
139 Hillside Street, After 1845, by 1848, (form #79), (Map 20N/8E)

Qualifies as an architecturally notable Gothic Revival cottage and the best example of the style remaining in the study area. Retaining much of its characteristic Gothic features and detail, 139 Hillside is of further significance as the residence during the 1850's and '60's of Park Street Church minister Andrew L. Stone, and in later decades, of Brookline's Swedenborgian minister, Samuel M. Warren.

4. Frederick W. Allen Studio and Residence
27 Tavern Road. After 1884, by 1888; remodelled 1922-J. Williams Beal, architect, (form #404), (Map 21N/10E)

Architecturally distictive building resulting from a 1922 remodelling in the stuccoed Mediterranean style and considered eligible, in addition as the

studio and later residence of Frederick W. Allen (1888-1961)--classical sculptor and department head at the Boston Museum School. By the late 1950's, 27 Tavern Road had become the studio of Boston sculptor and dean of the Boston Architectural Center, Arcangelo Cascieri.

Industrial

5. United Drug Co.
43 Leon Street. 46-64 Greenleaf; 105-111 Forsyth. 1911. Wheelwright, Haven and Hoyt, architects, (Map 21N/10E)

Considered eligible as an architecturally notable and handsomely detailed red brick with white terra cotta trim Jacobethan/Beaux-Arts building originally constructed as an addition to the home plant of the United Drug Co. which, for decades, produced the internationally distributed Rexall brand products. The United Drug complex also includes at 37 Leon, the end building of the block, an 1893 manufactury that was put up by the E.J.W. Morse Co. of South Easton, Mass. as a cotton spinning mill.
(NR only)

6. Highland Spring Brewery Bottling Plant and Warehouse
31 New Heath Street and 158-68 Terrace Street, 1892: J. Williams Beal, architect; 1912/3: Monks and Johnson, architects. (Map 19N/9E)

Qualify as surviving buildings of the regionally important Highland Spring Brewery which was founded in 1867 by Henry H. Rueter and John R. Alley. In 1872, Highland Spring was the largest brewery in the United States, and in competition at the 1876 Philadelphia World's Fair, won first prize for its ale. During Prohibition, 31 New Heath was purchased by Oliver Ditson Company, Boston music publishers and musical instrument dealers, and was used for printing and storage purposes.

The Highland Spring buildings at 31 Heath and 158-68 Terrace also are included in the proposed Stony Brook Breweries National Register Thematic Designation.

Institutional

7. Jefferson School. 240 Heath Street, (form #502), 1903-4. Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, architects. (Map 19N/8E)

Considered eligible as an architecturally notable red brick with limestone trim Classical Revival public school designed by one of Boston's most prominent architectural firms of the late 19th-early 20 century.

8. The Home for Aged Women. 201-205 South Huntington Avenue, (form #521), 1926. Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbott. (Map 19N/9E)

Qualifies as an architecturally significant red brick Georgian Revival institutional building retaining much of its original appearance and detail. As an institution, the Home for Aged Women dates back to 1849 when the state legislature passed an act creating the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females.

9. Robert Breck Brigham Hospital: 125 Parker Hill Avenue. 1912-14, (form #515), Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, architects. (Map 20N/8E)

Monumental, architecturally notable, hospital complex prominently sited at the summit of Parker Hill and designed in the Classical Revival/Georgian Revival styles by an important Boston architectural firm. At the time of its construction, the Robert B. Brigham was one of the few chronic desease hospitals in the country and over time, became well known as a treatment center for arthritis and rheumatic disease and for its work with reconstructive orthopedic surgury.

Special Use Structures

10. Highway Bridge . Huntington Avenue and the Riverway/Jamaicaway, (Form #900), 1936. George H. Delano and George E. Harkness, engineers. (Map 20N/8E)

Considered eligible as an architecturally notable highway bridge experienced by many urban travellers as the entry gate between Brookline and the City of Boston. Built under the provisions of the national Industrial Recovery Act, the Huntington Avenue bridge is an achievement of the federal government's 1930's depression era attempts to revive national and local economies through labor intensive public works projects.



MAP VI INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS • FURTHER STUDY AREAS

PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL STUDY AREA

C. Properties Recommended for Further Study (shown on Map VI)

1. Charles Bulfinch School. 829 Parker Street. 1911, (form #513), Charles Greco, architect. (Map 19N/9E; 20N/9E).

Notable, attractively detailed Tapestry Brick style public school designed by Cambridge born architect Charles Greco (1873-1963), who was well known for his municipal, county, and federal commissions including post office, court house, fire station, and school buildings. At present, the Bulfinch School is vacant.

2. New England Baptist Hospital. 101 Parker Hill Avenue. 1923/4, (form #514) Edward Sears Read, architect (Map 20N/8E)

Prominently sited irregular plan Georgian Revival hospital which was established by leaders of Boston's Baptist denomination in 1893. The New England Baptist Hospital has been located on or near its present site since 1897 when it moved into the mid-19th century Francis A. Bond house (now demolished) -- formerly located near the summit of the hill at 109 Parker Street.

3. Edward H. Haskell Home for Nurses. (New England Baptist Hospital) 220 Fisher Avenue, (form #61), 1923: Edward Sears Read, architect, 1931 and 1940, Kendall and Taylor, architects. (Map 20N/8E)

Attractive Jacobethan/Georgian Revival institutional complex put up in several stages with its original building and main front facing Fisher Avenue. From its inception in the 1890's, the New England Baptist Hospital envisioned an in-house school for nurses, and early along began to recruit young women from local Baptist churches for nursing training.

4. 331-333 Centre Street. 1900-01, (form #400), Edward Hayden, architect/builder. (Map 19N/8E)

An architecturally eclectic mixture of Queen Anne, Georgian Revival, and Classical Revival styles exemplifying the type of commercial/residential block that was built along the major Roxbury and Jamaica Plain arteries at the turn-of-the-century.

5. 371 Centre Street. 1904, (form #401), Robert A. Watson, architect. (19N/8E)

An architecturally interesting Romanesque Revival/Classical Revival commercial/residential block designed by Mission Hill resident Robert A. Watson.

6. Ceramic Tile and Marble Works Incorporated. 30 Prentiss Street, (form #710), 1930. F. Jackson, architect. (Map 21N/9E)

Relatively rare Boston area example of Art Deco industrial/commericial architecture.

D. PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to National Register and Architectural Conservation district designation for the Parker Hill/Mission Hill Triple Decker District, it is recommended that this proposed district be considered as a special rehabilitation area within a publically supported program that would encourage, through education and possible subsidy, historically appropriate painting and exterior repair of triple decker dwellings. If such a program is initiated, a larger district including Cherokee and Pontiac Streets as well as the higher numbered blocks of Hillside should be included.

The City also should consider, in combination with the Parker Hill/Mission Hill triple decker rehabilitation program, similar triple decker conservation efforts in the adjacent areas of Egleston and Hyde Squares and in the Fenwood Road vicinity.

APPENDIX I

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 55 New Heath COR. Parker Street

NAME Highland Spring Brewery- Refrigeration Building
present original

MAP No. 19N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1895 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT J. Williams Beal Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Thomas J. Lyons Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER Rueter and Co./ Highland Spring Brewery
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 1·2/1*, 2/2, 2/3*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) brewery building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF overhanging low hip with ventilator cupola --- dormers at rear

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) red stone ~~trim~~ granite concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Squarish plan, small scale, 3 x 2 bay Queen Anne industrial building set broad side parallel to street and displaying terracotta and brickwork trimmed arcaded 1st floor including arched central entry on New Heath flanked by same-width arched windows with rough-faced granite sills. Upper floor reveals paired segmentally arched tall narrow windows set over rough-faced granite cornice enhanced with brick dentil course. Building also displays raftering at overhanging roofline and at first floor, coloristic use of yellow terracotta wave patterned cornice and yellow brick banding. Right side exhibits arched door at left (bricked-up) and arched window at right. Curved Parker St. front also with broad arched openings now partially blocked.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 72,782 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On site sloping up from Heath Street. Granite block retaining wall at rear of large and now mostly vacant lot. Modern concrete 1 and 2-story addition at rear of building used for auto body shop.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable and richly detailed building representing the only remaining element of a major complex of brick and frame Highland Spring Brewery buildings dating predominantly from the 1870's through the turn-of-the-century--located on the easterly (odd) side of Terrace St.

(Map)

III
RP 3/85



Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Re	
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Re	
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Sc	
The Arts	____	settlement	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	x	So	
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community/		Political	____	Tr	
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

near Heath and demolished in the 1980's. Other buildings from the Highland Spring complex remain across the Street at 31 New Heath and at 158-68 Terrace (see form for).

Founded in 1867 by Henry H. Rueter and John H. Alley, by 1872 this brewery had risen to the distinction of being the largest brewery in the United States. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Highland Spring was the largest exclusively ale and porter brewery in Boston. Completed in December 1895, the refrigeration building housed the brewery's ice-making machinery and was constructed on the site of an earlier wood frame spring house.

A necessary phase of the brewing process, cooling is required for fermentation and is essential for the storage of beer and hops. Before artificial means were invented, brewers stored ice in cellars and in above ground ice houses. The first ice-making machine was introduced into U.S. brewing in New Orleans in 1869, and during the 1870's and '80's, several refrigeration machines were patented which were either ice-making or air cooling and often included the use of liquid ammonia. In the 1870's, the Highland Spring complex included a large wood frame ice house

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) (cont'd p2.)

Recommended as part of National Register district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories. H.H. Rueter: 1870-1920
and Rueter and Co.
Building Dept. Packet: #55 New Heath
#155-165 Terrace
#37-41 Heath--includes misfiled June 24, 1895 building permit for refrigerator bldg.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Barlow. Insurance Survey. Highland Spring Brewery. 1877, 1887, 1892.
(Harvard Business School Library--Archives

(cont'd p. 2)

Significance continued:

on the even side of Terrace Street set behind the brewery's 2-story malt elevator. Described in the early 20th century as a brewery that has kept pace with every advance in the science of the trade, Highland Spring was held to be one of the first breweries to add refrigerating machinery to its plant.

J. Williams Beal (1855-1919), the designer of the refrigerator building and during the 1890's, the plant's architect, also was responsible for several other Highland Spring buildings including the brewery's 4-story brick bottling and storage facility at 158-64 Terrace (see form for 31 New Heath). Active as an architect in Boston from the late 1870's, Beal studied at MIT and began his career as a draughtsman in New York with Richard M. Hunt and later with McKim, Mead, and White. In 1888, Beal formed a partnership with his sons Horatio and John Woodbridge. In the Roxbury area the firm is credited with the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church (1887-8), All Souls Unitarian Church, Elm Hill Avenue (1893), and the 15-unit residential complex--Harris Wood Crescent--at Harold and Townsend Streets(1890).

During the 1930's after the repeal of prohibition, the plant returned to brewing and until 1952, was operated by the Croft Brewing Company. By the 1950's, the refrigeration building was converted into a power house and later was used on its first floor for office space.

Bibliography continued:

Massachusetts Historical Commission. History and Description of Highland Spring Brewery (Draft)
100 Years of Brewing. Phila: 1903 (reproduced 1973) p.403.
Downard. Dictionary of American Brewing.
Print Department, Boston Public Library. Highland Spring Brewery. Chromolithograph, New York: 1876.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL. J. Williams Beal.
Withey and Withey. J. Williams Beal
J. Williams Beal. Obituary. Boston Herald. July 8, 1919.
Boston Directories: J. Williams Beal and J. Williams Beal Sons -- 1875-1970.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 170 St. Alphonsus COR. Alleghany

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1902 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Saml. Rantin & Son Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER unknown
1902: Michael Niland source
1906: Cath. Niland
OWNER 1915: Martin Burke
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6·5/1*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and full basement

ROOF Pedimented gable, front -- cupola --- dormers pair of attic roof gables over 3-story bays at left with blind ½ moon windows.

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne/Colonial Revival triple decker with 3-story, 3-sided facade bay at left and 2-story bow at right set over double doorway sheltered by classically detailed porch with slender balustered railings and elliptically arched entry bay supported by clustered short posts and colonnettes. Scalloped and/or patterned shingling ornaments both facade bays and overhanging bracketed roof gable displaying Palladian window. Dentil trim used at roof gable and at bracketed porch cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3798 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS small corner lot with minimal set-back. On rising ground sloping up from Tremont Street. Towers of Mission Church dominate street vista. Similar in form to adjacent #172 St. Alphonsus (see form for) and #124 Calumet--just up the street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Full blown, late Queen Anne, architecturally distinguished triple decker contributing substantially to the high quality of the triple decker neighborhood in the St. Alphonsus/ Calumet Street vicinity. #170 St. Alphonsus also is of note as a surviving example of the best three-family work of prolific local architect Samuel Rantin and Son and was built

(Map)

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

for the Niland family which formerly resided on Whitney Street and which included in the early years of this century, real estate businessman Michael, clerk--John J., bookkeeper--Joseph P., and stenographer--Mary J. The Nilands also owned the abutting triple decker at 172 St. Alphonsus (see form for) and the 1898 3-family brick apartment building at #174.

Samuel Rantin and Son, architects of the triple decker at #170 St. Alphonsus were responsible for designing during the 1890's through the 1910's, many triple decker houses of unusually high quality--in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was active as a carpenter and lived for the next 10 years at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney Street near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed at this time as architects at 4 Pynchon Street (latter called Columbus Ave.) in the Boston Directories. At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Samuel J. are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took-up long-term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172 St. Alphonsus(1900/1), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909)(See forms for). The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks including 1520-26 Tremont (1898/9) and 1528-30 Tremont (191) (See forms for).

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.

Boston Building Department: Building Permit--170 St. Alphonsus--August 11, 1902.

Boston Directories: Niland family--1895-1913

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Samuel Rantin; Samuel J.

Boston Directories: Saml Rantin; Saml J.--1870-1960.

Boston Landmarks Commission. Jamaica Plain Survey.

Roxbury Highlands Survey. On file Boston Landmarks Commission.

*Recommended as part of N.R. and Arch. Conserv. District

STON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 135 Area MH



ADDRESS 1-11 Wigglesworth St. COR. between Tremont St. and Huntington Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21 N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1872
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George D. Cox deeds, atlas
source

OWNER George D. Cox
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 8 1/4 - 84. #3 only - PH 8 2/6 - 84 *PH 8, frame #1-84; PH 8 2/1-84*

(6 units)
YPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic & basement

OOF Mansard cupola — dormers Single & tripartite

ATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone brownstone on main facade concrete iron/steel/alum.

RIEF DESCRIPTION A group of six row houses. Main facades are composed of ashlar cut brownstone, rear and side walls of brick. Similar in design to 2-12 Worthington St. Key features include Gibbsian entrance and window surrounds, incised Eastlakian decoration on enframements. Round arch entrances. 2 story octagonal bays. Mansard roof has some slates intact.

XTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

ONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA Each lot is 1600 sq. feet

OTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Small, generally hedge-lined front yards. Tree-lined sidewalk

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally #1-11 Wigglesworth St. is significant as a relatively rare Boston area example of brownstone faced row housing. These houses were built in 1872 as part of an enclave of stylish, modestly scaled townhouses which include #2-16 and #11-23 Wigglesworth St, #2-12 and #1-31 Worthington St and #605-615 Tremont St. (See building info. for...

IV

EWG:CK

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	✓	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	____		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The lots for #1-11 were part of a much larger parcel which passed from Thomas Wigglesworth to Edward S. Rand Jr. to George D. Cox, carpenter (Jamaica Plain) in 1871. (For more info. on Cox, see form for 1605 Tremont St.)

Cox paid Rand $167,421.60 for his multi-lot Wigglesworth-Worthington Streets holdings July 10, 1871 (Suffolk Deeds 1073:286).

The 1873 atlas indicates houses on these lots, suggesting a construction date of 1872.

Separate ownership for each of the individual lots began by at least 1880:

#1 - 1884 owner was Henry M. Wightman, City Engineer; by 1890, owner was Elmar A. Messinger of George A. Fenno & Co. Boys Clothing & Furnishing Goods

#3 - 1880 owner was Archibald Lowden of Lowden Bros. (plumbers)

#5 - 1884, 1890 owner was James W. Lowden of Lowden Bros.

#7 - 1884, 1890 owners were the heirs of George Butterfield.

#9 - 1884 owner was S. Meclus; by 1890, owner was E. Meclus. *

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proprosed Architectural Conservation District.

*Significance continued

#11 - 1884 owner G.G. Shewell(?); 1890 owner was M.J.E. Chaney

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Suffolk County deeds: 1059:28; 1073:286

Atlases of Roxbury: 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1906

APPENDIX II
KEY TO 100 SCALE INVENTORY MAPS



Historic Inventory Map Coding System - Boston

1. City is divided into the following districts, note abbreviations. A capital letter or pair will always precede a number for coding.

EB	-	East Boston	SB	-	South Boston
C	-	Charlestown	JP	-	Jamaica Plain
N/W	-	North End/Waterfront	R	-	Roxbury
BB	-	Back Bay	D	-	Dorchester
BH	-	Beacon Hill	RD	-	Roslindale
SC	-	Bay Village/Chinatown	WR	-	West Roxbury
FK	-	Fenway/Kenmore	HP	-	Hyde Park
AB	-	Allston/Brighton	GC	-	Government Center/North Station
MH	-	Mission Hill	WE	-	West End
SE	-	South End	CBD	-	Central Business District

2. Numerical system is divided into the following use categories. (MHC code is the underlying structure here with additional breakdowns to deal with the large number of structures in the City).

Buildings 1-799

Further broken down into:

- Residential 1-399

  (including all types of residential structures, apartments, out buildings, such as carriage houses, barns, stables, and garages)

- Commercial 400-499

  (including retail, office, bank, gas stations, fast food, auto repair, super markets, shopping center, hotel, theatre, combined commercial/residential)

- Institutional 500-699

  (including church, school, municipal, hospital, nursing home, club, R.R. station, civic, stadium)

- Manufacturing 700-799

  including manufacturing, lofts, factory warehouse, mill

Cemetary 800-899

Structures, Parks, Monuments, Markers 900-999

(including bridge, canal, dam, tunnel, road/path, windmill, fort, standpipe, marker/tablet, statue, fountain, milestone, parks, benches, training fields, clocks)

Streetscapes 1000-X

3. Example of how to use system

D159 - reflects a residential structure in Dorchester
H900 - reflects a bridge in Hyde Park
H371 - reflects a commercial structure in Hyde Park

STYLE	COLOR #
Colonial (1-30-1775)	#918
Federal (1790-1830)	#930
Greek Revival (1830-1855)	#931
Gothic Revival (1840-1860)	#919
Italianate (1845-1885)	#904
High Victorian Gothic (1860-1890)	#906
Mansard (1860-1890)	#933
Stick Style (1870-1880)	#911
Queen Anne (1870-1900)	#907
Romanesque Revival (1875-1895	#909
Shingle Style (1880-1900)	#913
Renaissance Revival (1885-1930)	#914
Victorian/Industrial Commercial Style (1885-1905)	#912
Chateauesque/ Norman (1890-1905)	#916
Beaux Arts (1890-1915)	#941
Georgian or Colonial Revival (1890-1930)	#917
Federal Revival (1900-1920)	#942
Modern Gothic (1890-1940)	#945
Jacobethan (1895-1930)	#962
Classical Revival (1895-1930)	#947
Mediterranean/ Mission (1900-1930)	#927
Bungalow (1900-1930	#939
Early 20th Century Commercial Tapestry Brick (1910-1940)	#935
Art Deco/ Moderne (1925-1940)	#936
International Style/Modern (1927-	#963
Contemporary Suburban (1940-)	#964

Residential
unmarked, single family
2F: two family
3D: triple decker
A: apartment
Gar: garage
Barn: stable or carriage

Institutional
Ch: church
Sc: school
Mp: municipal (police, fire, library, etc.)
H: hospital, nursing home
Cb: club

Building Materials
(b) brick
(s) stone
(so) stucco
(m) metal
(co) concrete
(gl) glass

Commercial
R1: retail store (1-2 stories)
O : office, bank
gs: gas, fast food

Manufacturing
M: manufacturing
W: warehouse

VAC: vacant

//// drastically altered

COVER PHOTO: St. Alphonsus St.
View of east side of street, looking northeast from Calumet St.
Carol Kennedy
Boston Landmarks Commission
1985

1984 Survey & Planning Grant

PART II - PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL
Inventory Forms



submitted August 30, 1985 to
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Boston Landmarks Commission

Boston Redevelopment Authority

COVER PHOTO: St. Alphonsus St.
View of east side of street, looking northeast from Calumet St.
Carol Kennedy
Boston Landmarks Commission
1985

PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL
INVENTORY FORMS

Prepared by

Rosalind Pollan
Edward Gordan

for

THE BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

August 1985

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE - PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT: (see separate volume)

I. INTRODUCTION

Brief topographical history of Parker Hill/Mission Hill
Review of Architectural Styles and Building Types
Notable Areas of Development and Sub Area Maps

II. METHODOLOGY

General Procedures
Evaluation - Recording
Research

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Districts
National Register of Historic Places
Boston Landmarks District
Architectural Conservation Districts

B. Individual Properties
National Register Listings
Boston Landmarks Designations
Further Study Areas

C. Planning Recommendations

Appendix I - Sample Inventory Forms
Appendix II - Key to 100' Scale Inventory Maps
Appendix III - Inventory Coding System

Map I - Parker Hill/Mission Hill
Map II - Sub Areas
Map III - District Recommendations
Map IV - Thematic Recommendation
Map V - Individual Site Recommendations
Map VI - Sites for Further Study

PART TWO - PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL INVENTORY FORMS:
(contained in this volume)

I. INTRODUCTION

II. METHODOLOGY
General Procedures
Evaluation - Recording
Research

III. BUILDING INFORMATION FORMS



MAP I Parker Hill/Mission Hill STUDY AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Parker Hill/Mission Hill Preservation Study, conducted from September 1984 to July 1985, was administered by the Boston Landmarks Commission, with the assistance of a matching grant-in-aid from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, through the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connelly, Chairman, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.* The local share of the project was provided by the Boston Redevelopment Authority and the City of Boston Environment Department and Historic Boston, Incorporated. The study was conducted by Rosalind Pollan and Edward Gordon, architectural historians and consultants to the Boston Landmarks Commission. Staff supervision and support were provided by Judith B. McDonough, Director of Survey and Planning and Carol Kennedy, Assistant Survey Director.

The goal of the project was to undertake an in-depth architectural and historical survey of the Parker Hill/Mission Hill study area and to make recommendations for National Register listings and Boston Landmark designations. Specific goals included preparation of individual information forms for certain selected buildings of architectural or historic significance, as well as evaluating the relative significance of each building for which a form was prepared.

The method of recording and evaluating buildings, as explained in the Methodology section, follows the pattern established in the previous phases of the Comprehensive Boston Preservation Study conducted by the Boston Landmarks Commission and begun in 1977.

The boundaries of the 1984-5 Parker Hill/Mission Hill Study Area are shown on Map I.

---

* However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, or the Massachusetts Historical Commission, nor does the mention of trade names of commercial products constitute endorsement of recommendation by the Department of the Interior, or the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

II. METHODOLOGY

General Procedures

The Parker Hill/Mission Hill Preservation Study essentially consisted of three procedures: field survey, documentary research, and evaluation. The field survey of all properties within the study area was conducted on foot. Approximately 3,000 structures were visually surveyed. In addition, the style, material, and type of each building were recorded on a 100-scale, figure 5 photogrammetric base map. The key to this map can be found in Appendix II. The second procedure involved documentary research using Boston archives, libraries, Suffolk and Norfolk County Deeds, and relevant respositories, to investigate primary and secondary sources. The third procedure was evaluation of the entire survey which resulted in recommendations for preservation activity.

Because of the considerable number of structures within the survey area, the decision was made to record buildings or areas of particular historic and/or architectural significance using the standard Boston Landmarks Commission Building Information form (Appendix I). Buildings selected for inclusion in these forms were marked on a 400-scale map by black dots with accompanying notations of inventory form numbers.

Parker Hill/Mission Hill was divided into the following sub-areas which were primarily determined by historic research and topographical divisions: Centre Street/Heath Street, Evergreen Street, Mission Hill Triangle, Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope, Parker Hill/ Mission Hill Triple Decker District, Round Hill Street/Sunnyside Street, Tremont Street. (See Map II).

Recording and Evaluation

Individual Buildings - Building Information Forms were completed for 198 individual structures, using the following criteria in the selection process (map IV):

1. Uniqueness in Parker Hill/Mission Hill,
2. Good examples of an architecutural style and/or type
3. Association with important national or local events or personalities
4. Prominent visual landmarks

Districts - Were evaluated on the basis of the distinctiveness of individual buildings and cohesiveness of the streetscape, and in some instances, the historical significance of the area. Whenever possible, buildings were grouped into National Register districts rather than singled out for individual listing (Map III).

Research Procedure

Research was focused on determining date or date range, architect and/or builder, original property owners and original appearance of buildings recorded on individual forms, as well as sequence of neighborhood development and street development pattern. The investigation procedure followed these general stages:

1. Field observation and building description.
2. Examination of building permits.
3. Examination of maps, and atlases using the collections at the Boston Public Library, Boston Athenaeum, Bostonian Society, S.P.N.E.A., and Massachusetts State Library.
4. Examination of Boston directories, as well as histories of Parker Hill/Mission Hill.
5. Deed research at the Suffolk and Norfolk County Registries of Deeds.
6. Examination of local newspapers including the Boston Transcript, Boston Globe, and the Boston Pilot.
7. Examination of photographs and views in the collections of the Boston Public Library-Print Department, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Bostonian Society.

Photography - Photographs were taken for buildings described on individual Building Information Forms. These photographs were taken by both consultants.

Information Organization - The 100-scale maps (Building Style/Material/Type) and copies of all building information forms will be kept on file at the office of the Boston Landmarks Commission and will be available for consultation. Building information forms are organized in a loose-leaf notebook and are further arranged alphabetically by street address. These building Information Forms, which are numbered using a system adopted for all survey and inventory purposes in Boston (Appendix III), are also available for study at the Boston Landmarks Commission. Duplicate building information forms also will be kept on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission, The Boston Public Library-Art Department, The Bostonian Society, the Boston Athenaeum, the Library of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Library of the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

A file on architects, builders, and developers active in The Fenway was organized with information recorded on 3x5 index cards and subsequently transferred to type listing arranged alphabetically by name. This list will be available for consultation at the Landmarks Commission and copies at the agencies and institutions previously listed.

The buildings selected were next evaluated as to relative architectural and historical importance using the six-category system outlined in the following section.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE SYSTEM

with Criteria and Explanation of Groupings

I. Highest Significance

Buildings in Group I are considered to have national significance

* as buildings associated with Boston history, particularly the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods,

* as nationally known examples of the work of Boston architects, or

* as examples of particular building styles or types which became prototypes for similar buildings throughout the nation or which are rare throughout the nation.

All buildings in this category merit designation as Boston Landmarks and as individual listings in the National Register of Historic Places, and in the State Register of Historic Places. Designation as a Boston Landmark involves protection against demolition and involves design review of proposed exterior alterations. Outstanding interior spaces can also be specially designated as Landmarks. Listing in the National Register provides more limited protection against demolition or adverse impact from Federal action and allows owners to take advantage of Federal income tax incentives for rehabilitation. Listing in the State Register provides building with similar protections from State action, but it carries no incentives.

II. Major Significance

Buildings in this category are considered to have highest significance to the City of Boston, the Commonwealth and the New England Region

* as the city's most outstanding examples of their style or building type, distinguished for high architectural quality and high degree of intactness,

* as early or rare examples of the use of a particular style or building technology in Boston,

* as the best examples of the work of major Boston architects,

* as buildings outstanding in their setting, with particular urban design value, or

* as buildings of the highest regional or local historical significance.

Although often less well known than buildings in Group I, these buildings are considered to meet the criteria for designation as Boston Landmarks, as well as being potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic places and the State Register of Historic Places. Designation as a Boston Landmark involves protection against demolition and involves design review of proposed exterior alterations. Outstanding interior spaces can also be specially designated as Landmarks. Listing in the National Register provides more limited protection against demolition or adverse impact from Federal action and allows owners to take advantage of Federal income tax incentives for rehabilitation. Listing in the State Register provides building with similar protections from State action, but it carries no incentives.

III. Significant

All buildings in Group III are considered to be of significance to the City of Boston

* as fine examples of the work of Boston architects

* as buildings which make an important contribution to the character of a street or area

* as buildings with strong historical associations with major Boston industries, organizations, institutions, or events, or

* as fine examples of a particular style or building type.

There are a large number of buildings in this group. Some may meet the criteria for designation as Boston Landmarks, and these have been subcategorized as Group III, Further Study. If finding after further study that buildings are significant to the Commonwealth, or the New England region as well as to the City of Boston, they may be designated as Landmarks.

All buildings in Group III are considered eligible for individual or district listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as such would also be eligible for listing in the State Register of Historic Places. Listing in the National Register provides all Group III buildings with limited protection against demolition or adverse impact as the result of Federal action and also allows owners to take advantage of Federal income tax incentives for rehabilitation. Listing in the State Historic Register provides buildings with similar protections from State action, but it carries no incentives.

IV. Notable

Buildings in Group IV are considered important to the character of their particular street, neighborhood, or area

* as an integral part of a visually cohesive streetscape or integral element within a district,

* as buildings with some individual architectural distinction, whether because of their materials, craftsmanship or detailing,

* as the best examples in their area of a particular style or building type, or

* as buildings with some local historical significance.

Buildings in Group IV are not considered significant enough to be designated as Boston Landmarks or to be listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, or State Register of Historic Places. If they are located within a National Register District, the building owner is allowed to take advantage of Federal tax incentives for rehabilitation. The property is protected from adverse impacts as a result of Federal or state action through an environmental review process.

V. MINOR

Buildings in Group V are of little architectural or historical interest but may be considered to make a minor contribution to the streetscape

* as buildings which are compatible with surrounding structures in scale, style, materials or fenestration patterns, or

* as buildings with some architectural interest or integrity.

Buildings in Group V are not considered eligible for designation as Boston Landmarks or for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If they fall within a National Register District and the building is considered to have enough integrity and relate sufficiently to the significance themes of the nominated district, the building owner is allowed to take advantage of Federal tax incentives for rehabilitation. The property is protected from adverse impacts as a result of Federal or state action through an environmental review process.

VI. Non-Contributing

Buildings in Group VI are considered to be visual intrusions, incompatible with the surrounding urban fabric. If these buildings are located within National Register districts, they can be exempted from tax penalties for demolition and they are not eligible for tax incentives for rehabilitation.

LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS #8 Alleghaney St. COR. Terrace St.

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N-8E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)

DATE c.1868 Boston Directories
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER James Field-attrib.
source

OWNER James Field
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 6/1·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF bell-cast mansard cupola dormers 1 at center, main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco (asphalt) asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Single family, side hall plan, Italianate/Mansard house w/ modern shingle siding, 3 bay main facade(narrow). Recessed entrance displays bracketed and dentillated door hood. Windows are simply enfr., contain 2/2 sash. Octagonal window on side(west)wall apparently recent add. Bell cast mansard roof exhibits central gabled dormer, retains slate shingles.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic

CONDITION (good) (fair) poor LOT AREA 2602 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This is the eastern most member of a trio of 1860's dwellings lining the southern side of Alleghaney St., between Parker and Terrace Sts. It is part of Alleghaney St.'s interesting collection of Italianate/Mansard houses.

IV

E.W.G.-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

It was built c.1868 for and apparently by James Field,carpenter. He is 1st listed on Alleghaney St.(originally Parker Pl,) and,for that matter,in Roxbury,in 1869.Field lived here until the early 1880'. He is listed in late 19thc. Boston Directories as a carpenter.since the late 1840's the eastern and northern slopes of Mission Hill had been inhabited by residents employed in Roxb. building trades. Alleghaney St was set out in 1845-the segment between Parker and Terra Sts. was cut through Wm.G.Lewis' lands.House construction activity beg in 1847 and was triggered in part by the comming of the Boston-Providen R.r. to the area in 1834(station at Roxbury Crossing by early 1840's. As early as the 1820's Stony brook Valley was becomming industrial cente initially w/tanneries,an iron foundry-later hemp manufacturing,tallow mfg and breweries.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Map-1852 McIntire
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories-late 19thc.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 2 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS #10 Alleghaney St COR.

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Fuggles)

DATE c.1860-61 Norfolk Deeds
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Frances Swift
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill · 17 · 6/1 · 84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Single family, side hall plan, Italianate frame vernacular dwellin Narrow, 3-bay main facade, clad w/wood shingles. Bracketed door hoo and simply enframed windows containing 2/2 wood sash. Enclosed by gable roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor - moderate) drastic

CONDITION (good - fair) poor LOT AREA 3605 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Front, side yards attractively landscaped with old cobblestones.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This is the centerpiece of a trio of modestly scaled 1860's dwellings bordering the south side of Alleghaney St., between Parker and Terrace Sts. It is a straight forward example of a side hall plan, gable roofed Italianate frame vernacular house. Built c.1860-61, its original owner was Francis Swift, Morrocco Dresser. This house's lot was carved from the Walter C. Reed house lot in 1860.

IV
E.W.G. -85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The cupola topped Reed House is still extant two houses to the west at the corner of Parker and Alleghaney St.(see form on 774 Parker St.).Swift paid Reed $811.35 for this lot on May 14,1860.Reed ,in turn,sold it to George F. Folsom on May 2,1865,for $1,300.00.(see Norfolk Deeds 287:288,332:90).Presumably,George Folsom was related to the carpenters Alonzo W. and Henry A. Folsom of nearby Folsom Ave(see form on 3-4 Folsor Ave.)George F.Folsom was a pattern maker during the early 1860's.By 1866 he was employed by the Fos and Providence railroad as a carpenter.In 1870 he was employed as this R.R. Supt.ofBridges.From c.1885-at least 1906,this house was owned byTheodore Bengstrom,Fresco painter.

Alleghaney St.was set out in 1845(see Norfolk plan 156;9 and 202;3).The segment of Alleghaney St.between Alleghaney and Terrace St. was originally called PARKER PLACE.House construction on Parker Pl. occurred during the 1850's and 60's,triggered in part by the comming of the Boston and Provide R.R. to the area in 1834(1st station at nearby Roxbury Crossing c.1840.) The expansion of Stony Brook Valley industries during the 1850's also encaged houseconstruction activity on the northern and eastern slopes of Park Hill/Mission Hill .Francis Swift,morrocco dresser may have worked at the Morrocco Factory at Roxbury Crossing ,just a few blocks to the north.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1852
Atlases-1873.1884.1888,1890,1895,1906
Boston Directories,1860's-80's
Norfolk Deeds,202:3,287:288,332;90

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 3 Area Parker Hill / Mission Hill



ADDRESS 14 Alleghaney St. near Parker St. COR.

NAME

present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney - Ruggles St.)

DATE C.1865 Norfolk Deeds, Direct! source

ARCHITECT source

BUILDER A.W. and H.A. Folsom, attrib. source

OWNER George F. Folsom

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 11. 2/6, 6/6 · 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic and basement

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Side hall plan, Italianate house, constructed of wood, 2 1/2 stories, gable roof w/return eaves. Granite entrance steps, small porch w/ slat work railings, champfered posts, octagonal bay w/brackets are in evidence on 2-bay street facing gable-also simply enframed windows, round headed attic window.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good ← fair poor LOT AREA 3261 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS on eastern slope of Mission Hill, tree shaded lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built c.1865, this unpretentious Italianate frame vernacular house is part of Alleghaney St.'s collection of solid, well crafted mid-late 19th c. dwelling As early as 1845, Alleghaney St was laid out through portions of the old Billings' and Lewis/Dudley estates. The segment of Alleghaney St. between Parker and Terrace Sts. was originally called ParkerPlace.

III
E.W.G.-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

(see Waldo Higginson Pln of 7/5/1844,Norfolk 149:287).This house's original owner was George F.Folsom.He is listed in late 1860's directories as Supt.of bridges,Boston and Providence R.R.(the old B.P.RR tracks are located one block to the east of this house).George F. Folsom purchased this lot from an Albert Brown of Kingston,N.H. on 8/18/1865.George F. Folsom was presumably a member of Mission Hill's Folsom family of carpenters-this house may represent the work of Alonzo W. and Henry A.Folsom.(see Folsom Ave form).Folsoms settled on Mission Hill beginning c.1847.In any event #14 passed to Alfred Ziegler,trimmings manufacturer in 1871(see Norfolk Deeds and Suffolk Deed 1054:212,5/6/1871). Ziegler paid Folsom $1,632.00 for this property. Alfred Ziegler owned a silk factory which was located just a short walk from Alleghaney St. on the Stony Brook off Pynchon St.By 1890, an E.McCormick owned this property.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation District listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntyre Map
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Norfolk Deeds-149:287(lot#7)
Suffolk Deeds-1054:212
Boston,Roxb.direct.-1860's70's



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 4 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 34-36 Allegharey St. COR. nr. Parker ST

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N*9E SUB AREA NORTH SLOPE (Alleghaney-Ruggles)



c.1858-1860 Norfolk Deeds 272:117 and 302:126
source

ITECT
source

DER William R. Huston
source

R Calvin B. Wilkins
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL #11 - 3/1, 5/6 - 84

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansard

ROOF bell-cast mansard cupola — dormers 3 on MF, 2 on sides

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles (slate) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION T-plan, mansard double house w/Italianate elements. 4-bay MF w/2-bay side walls, clapboards intact. Paired center entrances w/19thc. multi panel double doors open on to porch w/champfered posts and pilasters, flight of wooden stairs. In general fully enframed windows w/2/2 wood sash, small brackets under sills, pair of arched windows w/hood lintels above entrances. Quoins, side and fascia boards define edges. Dormers w/steep slopes, slate shingles intact.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 34-2879, 36-2871 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally significant as a solid, well preserved Italianate/ ansard double house w/attractive entrance porch, appealling Italianate elements (e.g. quoins) distinctive Mansardic bell-cast roof configuration.

(Map)

III
E.N.G.-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	X	Military	
Community/ development	____	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#34-36 Alleghaney St. was built c.1858-1860 for Roxbury painter Calvin B. Wilkins.Its lot was part of the Samuel Billings estate (1833-1845).The Billings estate included both sides of Alleghaney St. from Parker St. to just beyond #80 Alleghaney St.On 1/1/1845 Thomas Thacher,merchant and Wm.Gill Billings,merchant bought this parcel (Norfolk,155;89)and divided it into 28 lots(see Wm. A.Garbett plan dated 12/11/1858,Norfolk 270;320 and earliest plan showing Alleghaney St. datedMay 10,1845--Chas.Whitney,part of lot 2-Norfolk156;9)
ON 12/11/1858,CalvinB. Wilkins ,Roxbury house painter paid Wm. R. Huston,Roxbury "carpenter and builder" $1,500.00 for this lot. (lot #3 on Garbett plan). Presumably,Huston built this house.He was active in Roxb.building trades from the early 1850's-mid 1860's. In 1858 he worked at"Eustis near Washington St. and resided at 117 Dudley St.THE Huston-Wilkins deed stipulated that a path 5' wide had to be set out along the Alleghaney side of the lot.In addition, "no blacksmith shop,steam planing mill etc" Could be built on this lot.The first mention of a building on this property occurs in a mortgage between Wilkins and a George Torrey dated 10/26/1861. (Norfolk,302;126).Calvin Wilkinsswife,Abigail,lived here until her death in 1880-later owners included Eliz.Ann Morey of Newton.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and The Nelson Curtis heirs by 12/27/1892-Suffolk;2103:415

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884 1890,1895
Boston and Roxbury Directories-1850's,60's
Norfolk Deeds-155:89,270:320,272:117,302:126
Suffolk Deeds-2103:415

Isaac Davis Land
Ralph Crooker's Land.
Peter Brigham's Land.
Petitioners, Commissioners
Allegheny Street
Parker Street
B.
T.
WDS. DW R. & T.
No 1.
No 2.
No 3.
No 4.
No 5.
No 6.
No 7.
No 8.
No 9.
No 10.
No 11.
No 12.
No 13.
No 14.
No 15.
No 16.
No 17.
No 18.
No 19.
No 20.
No 21.
No 22.
No 23.
No 24.
No 25.
No 26.
No 27.
No 28.
3833. Sq. Ft.
14094¾
11462½
11492½
11168½
23568.
Plan of Building Lots
in Roxbury,
belonging to
Messrs. Thacher and Billings.
Surveyed May 10th 1845
Scale 50 feet to an inch. by Charles Whitney, Roxbury
To be Sold Wednesday, May 21st at 4 o'clock, P.M.
Henry W. Wilson
C. E.
Boston, June 8, 1874
Copied with additions in the Office of
Garbett & Wood, Surv'rs.
Bufford's Lith. Boston.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 5 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 40 Alleghaney St COR. near Parker st

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (ALLEGHANEY to Ruggles St.)

c.1859-60 Norfolk Deeds, 275:157 and 292:124
source



TECT
source

DER Wm.R.Huston, Dav.Rickaby-275:157
source

R David Rickaby
original present

TOGRAPHS PARKER HILL/ 11.3/2
MISSION HILL 10.6/2.84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus bsemnt,attic

ROOF Mansard cupola - dormers 2 on MF

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (stone) Foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 1 1/2 story, Irregular plan, Mansard dwelling w/pudding stone basement, 3-bay MF, center entrance opens on to wooden porch and is surmounted by hood w/unusually large brackets. Simply enframed windows w/2/2 wood sash. Bell-cast mansard w/pair of dormers. Polygonal bay projects from east wall.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor→moderate) drastic modern asbestos sheathing modifications to orig.entr.enframe.

CONDITION (good→fair) poor LOT AREA 5750 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally, this house is integral to the mid 19th c. character of Alleghaney St. It is part of this streets intriguing collection of c.late 1850's and 1860's Mansard dwellings. #40's early owners were associated with a variety of specialties within the Roxbury

(Map)

IV
E.W.G. -85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

building trade.Built c.1859-1860,its original owner was Daniel Rickaby, ROXBURY slater-he paid WM.R.Huston,Roxbury "carpenter and builder" $1,500.00 for this lot on 12/1/1858(see lot #4, Wm.Garbett plan, May 17,1858,Norfolk,270:320).Presumably Huston and Rickaby were responsible for this house's construction.Buildings on this property are first noted in a deed of 10/2/1860-Thomas Marshall,Boston stucco worker paid Rickaby $4,000.00 for this property(Norfolk 292:124). BY 1861 Marshall is listed as a builder - on 3/27/1861 he sold this house to Wm. H.Foran,stencil cutter at 8 Dock Sq. Boston,for$5,500.00. Foran ,in turn,sold it to Newman A.Brown of Lawrence,Ma. on 10/21/1865 for $5,000.00.(Norfolk,336:61).From 1867 until at least the mid 1890's, this was the home of John A.Thompson,partner in Taggert and Thompson, booksellers,29 Cornhill(1860's) and Thompson Brown AND Co.(1870's). The above mentioned deeds stipulate that a path 5' wide had to be provided for a sidewalk along Alleghaney St. and that no blacksmith shops ,steam planing mills etc could be erected on this lot. Alleghaney St. was set out as early as 1848,bisecting east-wset the former Samuel Billings estate(1830's-40's).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility for public use and enjoyment, protection,

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1890,1895
Roxb.,Boston Directories-1850's-90's.
Norfolk Deeds-270:320,292:124,336:61,359:277, 297:6

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 6 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 44 Alleghaney St. COR. near Parker St.

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill-North Slope (Alleghaney-Ruggles)

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA

DATE c.1853 1852 Map
source



ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER A.W. and H.A. Folsom attrib.
source

OWNER Thomas Thacher
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 11.3/4 10.6/3.84

TYPE (residential) [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola only base extant dormers 2 on east slope

MATERIALS [Frame] clapboards [shingles] stucco asphalt [asbestos] alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 1/2 story, sidehall plan Italianate frame vernacular house w/3-bay main facade-at least 2 rear ells. Replacement fr. door, altered entrance enframements, orig. granite steps intact. Simply enframed windows w/6/6 and 2/2 wood sash. Pair of arched attic windows. Gable roof w/return eaves, paired brackets, cupola missing-Only base still extant.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [moderate] drastic modern asbestos siding alt. entr. treatments.

CONDITION good [fair] poor LOT AREA 5750 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#44 Alleghaney street is a solid example of early 1850's suburban housing in Roxbury, exhibiting elements of the Italianate frame vernacular style. Built c.1853, this house dates to the earliest phase of Alleghaney St's development as a residential enclave. This street was laid out as early as 1845. #44's first owner, Thomas THACHER, WAS also one

IV F.W.G. '85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of Alleghaney Streets orig.developers.On 1/1/1845,THACHER and Wm.G.BILLINGS paid SAMUEL BILLINGS $15,000.00 for a 6 1/2 acre parcel which encompassed #44's lot.(see Chas.Whitney plan,5/10/1845,lot #5,Norfolk Deeds 156:9).Thacher and Billings carved 28 house lots from this parcel which ran from Parker St to just beyond #80 and included both sides of Alleghaney ST.Between 1845-1847 the title to this lot(#44,lot5). was passed back and forth between Thomas Thacher,Boston merchant, and Alonzo W. and Henry Folsom,housewrights(see Norfolk Deeds,176:268, 11/13/1847).Presumably the Folsoms were responsible for this house's construction.This house does not appear on the 1852 McIntyre map of Boston,Roxbury etc.-Thos.Thacher is first listed on Alleghaney St. in 1852.The main Thacher house was located on the north side of Alleghaney St on what is now Mission H.S. property.By 1860 Thos. Thacher is listed as president of the Cheshire and Rutland R.R. Thomas Jr. is listed as an employee of the Fulton Iron foundry in South Boston.Thachers owned this house until at least the 1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility for public use and enjoyment, protection

National Register and Architectural Conservation District listing (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1832,1852
Atlases-1873,1884 , 1890,1895
Roxbury Directories-1840's-60's.
Norfolk Deeds-156:9,176:263

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 7 Area ~~Parker Hill Mission Hill~~



ADDRESS 48 Alleghaney St COR.

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill (North Slope)

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Alleghaney-Ruggles Sts.)

DATE c1866 Norfolk Co.Reg.Deeds 344:128
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER Alonzo W.Folsom attributed
source

OWNER Alonzo W.Folsom(1866) Augustine H.Folsom(1882)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 10·6/4, 11·3/3·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement,attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (stone-foundation) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate wood frame vernacular house composed of side hall plan main block and rear ell. Rests on Roxbury pudding stone foundation. 2-bay main facade w/late 19thc double doors(multi panel) flanked by simple pilasters and surmounted by a 2-pane stained glass transom and bracketed door hood. To left of entrance is 2-story octag.bay(bays 2nd level is wider than lower level. Appears to be later addition) 1st fl bay features Greek key motif and dentils.Gr. key repeated on gable's return eaves.1-story octag.bay on east wall.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor - moderate) drastic Modern shingle siding

CONDITION (good - fair) poor LOT AREA 7557 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Shrub covered front yard,picket fence.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c.1866,this solid,well-crafted side hall plan Italianate house retains its original form,elements (including 19thc double doors,stained glass transom, door hood,fully enframed windows w/ 2/2 wood sash). and siting.Originally sheathed w/clapboards,it is presently covered w/asbestos siding.It is part of

III
E-W-S -85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	X
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Alleghaney Street's interesting collection of mid 19thc.residences. (see forms on 34-34 and 72 Alleghaney St. for area's developement.) #48 Alleghaney St has significant historical associations w/Roxbury/ Boston photographer Augustine H.Folsom(ca.1845-May 15,1926).Augustine H. Folsom was born in Boston to Alonzo W.and Harriet(Soden)Folsom.ALONZO W. Folsom was a carpenter in partnership with his brother(?)Henry A.Folsom from c.1840-1880's.Alonzo and Henry Folsom built the cupola topped Italia double house at#3,4 Folsom Ave(cul de sac to south of Alleghaney St.). in 1847(see form on Folsom Ave).The Folsoms along with the Thachers and Billings were among the first families to settle on Parker Hill/Mission Hills upper slopes during the mid 19thc.The Alleghaney St. area became an enclave of building trade workers beginning c.1845-including carpenters slaters,plumbers ,masons,stucco workers,plasterers etc.In any event A.H. Folsom was raised at 3,4 Folsom Ave.His father purchased #48 's lot on 7/13/1866 from William Eaton,lumber dealer for $1300.00.The house appears on the 1873 Atlas labled A.W.Folsom --to the rear of the lot is a long rectangular shed labled Photog.Views,undoubtedly indicating the photograph studio of AHF.He is listed in the 1868 Boston Directory as a photographer (studio probabably at 34 Bromfield St.) w/house at 62 St.James St.By 1869 he resided at rear,105 Heath St.He is first listed on Alleghaney St in 187

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

This house is listed as #20 Alleghaney St.until 1879 when it is listed as #48.AHF married Anstiss E.Folsom (ca.March 3,1834-April 25,1922) at an undetermined date.Mrs.Folsom had been born in Castine,Maine to Charles E. and Betsey Moore Rogers.She and AHF had one surviving child,Harriet S.(Hol Hosford(ca.1868-10/29/1938).AHF bought #48 from his father on 12/20/1882 for 4,000.00.AHF was a pioneer in the field of interior photographer. According to Ellie Reichlin,S.P.N.A. librarian,AHF worked for a real "in g of Back Bay clients including Lymans,Cabots,Careys etc".He was photographin the interiors of their mansions at a time (1870's,80's) before forral inter

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1890,1895,1898,1906,1915
Norfolk Deeds,344:128,156:9(Plan of Alleghaney St.).
Suffolk Deeds,1582:595
Boston Evening Transcript,May 11,1926 ,p.9
Boston Directories,1868-1926
S.P.N.E.A. File on A.H.Folsom.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

#7

#48 Alleghaney St,
SIGNIFICANCE continued

photography was in vogue .His work also predates photographing interiors for insurance purposes.AHF was also an important late 19th-early 20th c. view photographer .AHF's photographs of Mission Church and vicinity provide an important record of Parker Hill/Mission Hill during the late 19thc.--his late 1870's views of Mission Church show the area before extensive 1890's residential developement.Folsom's backyard studio dissapearred at some point between 1873-1884.The 1884 Atlas shows the rear portion of #48's lot devoid of structures.By 1890 an L-shaped frame stable is shown on the site of the studio.Folsom apparently transferred his studio to the main house.Folsom lived and worked at #48 Alleghaney St. from 1870-his death on 5/15/1926.He died at age 81 .At his death, AHFwas retired and had a relatively small estate,consisting of about $1500.00in cash and equity in his home.

Death of Old-Time Photographer

A shock with which he was seized a few weeks ago resulted in the death in Roxbury this morning of Augustine H. Folsom, who was well advanced in years, and who was a native of and had always lived in Roxbury. His home was at 48 Alleghany street. In his early days he was a photographer. His nearest survivor is a daughter, Mrs. John T. Hosford, living in West Roxbury

Boston Transcript May 15 1926 page 9



...ON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 8 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS #52 Alleghaney St. COR. _____

NAME _____

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA NORTH SLOPE (Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)

1868-69 Suffolk Deeds
source



TECT _____
source

...ER _____
source

John Hastings
original present

GRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill-10 · 6/5 · 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF low hip cupola only base intact dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Boxy, 2-story, Italianate house, clapboard clad w/low hip roof. Features encircling verandah (later add?) w/square posts, sawcut brackets, slat work balusters. 3-bay main facade w/center entrance (narrow glass transom). To right of fr. door is 2-story octagonal bay (Later add?). Windows retain 2/2 wood sash. Deep cornice w/paired brackets-visible at roof's center is base of missing cupola.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic cupola is missing

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 6292 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Hedge lined front yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#52 Alleghaney St is part of Alleghaney St's interesting collection of mid 19th c. houses. Exhibiting elements of the Italianate style,

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

this house was built 1868-69 for John Hastings.He was a partner in Hastings and Davenport,gilders,8 Province St.,Boston.On May 15,1868, Hastings paid Thomas Carberry,brewer,$1,700.00 for #52 Alleghaney's lot.Thomas Carberry's brewery was located at 1482 TREMONT ST.(adjacent to stone double mansard at 1472,1474,torn down c.1940's(?)). Carberry lived at 688 Parker St. during the 1860's.The Carberry-Hastings deed (Suffolk,933:254) included several stipulations-Hastings recieved"a common right with the other abutters on Alleghaney St. to pass over sa street and to drain under said street".He also had to provide land fo a common side walk and agreed not to erect"black smith shops,steam planing or saw mills or other objectionable buildings". Apparently the last mentioned restrictions representan effort to stem the expasion of Stony Brook Valley industries to the immediate east.In any event, Hastings is 1st listed on this street in 1870 and lived here until at least the mid 1890's.Alleghaney St. was set out in 1845, bisecting the old Samuel Billings estate.#52's lot appears as #7 on the Chas.Whitney plan for Alleghaney St-5/10/1845.(part of a 28 lot developement owned by Thomas Thacher and Wm Gill Billings).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing.
(as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories-1860's,70's
Suffolk Deeds-933:254

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 9 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS # 56 Alleghaney St. COR. _____

NAME _____

present _____ original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20 N-9 E SUB AREA Alleghaney (Ridgeley sts).

DATE c.1874-1883 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER A.W.Folsom -attributed
source

OWNER A.W Folsom

original Parker Hill/Mission Hill present 11.375 10.6/6.84

PHOTOGRAPHS _____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement,mansard

ROOF straight sided mansard cupola - dormers 2 per slope

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Side hall plan mansard house,retains clapboards,posesses narrow, 3-bay main facade w/small entr.porch(Champfered posts),2-pane transom above dble. doors.To left of entr. is octag.bay w/bracketed roof.Windows are fully enframed, w/small brackets at sills,2/2 wood sash.Octagonal bay on east wall,2 story ell w/flat roof to rear.Main block exhibits bracketed cornice(deep) and straight-sided mansard roof w/slate shingles intact.Also dentil course at cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9027 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Tall fir tree in front of house,retains 19thc. wooded,ructic charm.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally,#56 Alleghaney St. is one of the most intact examples of an Italianate/Mansard house on Mission Hill.Together with its rustic setting, this house provides a glimpse of Mission Hill/Roxb. before extensive post 1880's residential development.

III

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

It was built for-and presumably by -Alonzo W.Folsom,carpenter, c1874-188. The Folsom family lived on Mission Hill as early as 1847-Alonzo W. and Henry A.Folsom initially lived in the dble.,cupola topped house at the head of nearby Folsom Ave.The Folsoms were evidently responsible for a number of dwellings on Mission Hill's north and east slopes (see form on Folsom Ave).Folsom apparently lived here after selling his Folsom St property after c.1875.He purchased this lot from the heirs of Thomas Thacher-this lot(#8 on Chas.Whitney plan of 11/29/184.5.) APPEARS AS VACANT on the 1873 Roxb.Atlas.Alleghaney St. was set out in 1845,bisecting the Samuel Billings estate.Thomas Thacher,merchant and Pres. of the Chester and Rutland R.R.'s and WM.Gill Billings,merchant and founder of South Boston's Fulton Iron Works carved 28 parcels from the Billings estate (1845)-Thacher held on to all the lots on the north side of Alleghaney St. and several on the south side-including #56's lot.He died 3/11/1863. In any event,A.W.Folsom owned this house at least until the mid 1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use pc for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities,

Recommended for National Register and architectural Conservation listing, (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histo records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories
Suffolk Deeds 241:67,156:9

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 10 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 72 Alleghaney St. COR. off Parker

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles)

DATE 1845-48 Norfolk Deeds 155:89/184:263
source



CHITECT
source

ILDER A.W. and H.A. Folsom -attrib.
source

ER Henry Wellington
original present

OTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 10·5/2, 11·4/2

TYPE (residential) [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement/attic

ROOF straight sided mansard cupola dormers 2 per slope

MATERIALS [Frame] clapboards [shingles] stucco asphalt [asbestos] alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Originally built as sidehall plan Greek Revival house w/ mansard roof as later addition. Noteworthy features include 2 tier Tuscan Revival columned front porch, handsome entrance enframements, including narrow sidelights, transom, raised moldings. To left of entrance is a pair of tall Windows. House crowned by c.1860's straight sided mansard w/ 2 dormers per slope. Tall brick chimney rises from east slope.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic c.1860's mansard add.

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA 7550 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Retains rustic setting-old trees, picket fence, land slopes off sharpley to rear, side,

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built as a Greek Revival, sidehall plan house c.1845-1847/48, this house was "updated" c.1860's, by the addition of a mansard roof. It is the only mid 19th c. house on Mission Hill which possesses a 2-tier Fluted Tuscan Revival columned front porch. This house dates to the earliest phase of Alleghaney St.'s development.

III

Moved; date if known_____



Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Alleghaney St. was laid out as early as 1845 through the former estate of Samuel Billings.This house's lot was part of a 6 1/2 acre parcel sold to Thomas Thacher and Wm.Gill Billings,Boston merchants,for $15,000.00 by Samuel Billings on 1/1/1845.(Norfolk, 155:89). Thacher and Billings carved this parcel into 28 house lots.#72'S land appears as Lot #12 on the Chas.Whitney plan of 5/10/1845.-the only buildings shown on this plan are a "mamsion house and stable(no longer extant) at the NW corner of Parker and Alleghaney Sts. and an unlabled structure in the middle of what is now the Mission H.S. site.In any event #72 was built c.1845-48,presumably by Alonzo W. and Henry A.Folsom,house-wrights-the Folsoms were responsible for their own duble house at the head of Folsom Ave(1 block to the north) and several houses along Alleghaney St.(see form on #44 Alleghaney). Alonzo Folsom was active in Roxbury building trades until the 1870's.#72 is situated near the southern edge of a rise known during the mid 19th c. as Laural Hill.On 1/1/1848,Thos.Thacher sold this lot"w/the buildings there on" to Henry M.Wellington Boston merchant,for $1,800.00(Norfolk,184:263).Wellington is listed in the 1850 Roxb.Dir. as an employee of the J.N. Dennison CO.,"house at Roxbury(Dry Goods shop,103 Milk St.)He sold this

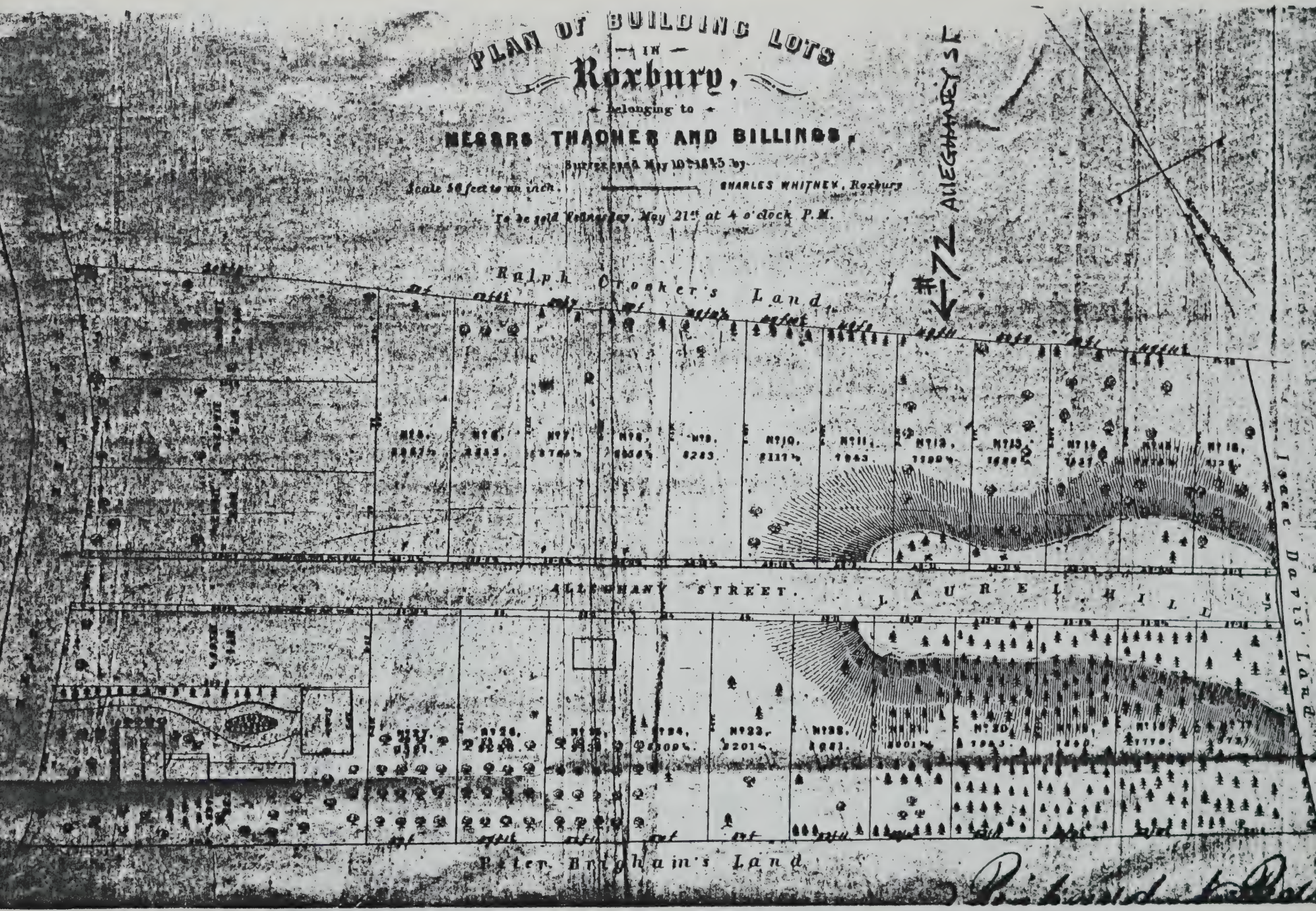
*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

house to a Joel C.Warner on 1/1/1854 . (Norfolk,232:87).Warner in turn sold it to Hugh M.Ewing on 7/30/1866 for $4,000.00(Norfolk, 344:282)-either the Warners or the Eweings added the mansard roof during the 1860's-perhaps to make the house more saleable or as an attempt by new owners to be more up to date-undoudtedly this house was orig. crowned by a gable.By the 1890's a W.G.Thacher owned this property.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1852 McIntyre-appears as eastern most in trio of houses.
Atlases-1873,1884,1890,1895
Boston,Roxbury Directories-1840's-70's
Norfolkdeeds-100:217;155:89,184:263;232:87;344:282

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)


PLAN OF BUILDING LOTS
— IN —
Roxbury,
belonging to
MESSRS THACHER AND BILLINGS,
Surveyed May 10th 1845 by
CHARLES WHITNEY, Roxbury
Scale 50 feet to an inch.
To be sold Wednesday, May 21st at 4 o'clock P.M.
Ralph Crocker's Land
ALLEGHANY STREET.
LAUREL HILL
Peter Brigham's Land
Isaac Davis' Land
ALLEGHANY ST

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 11 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS #76 Alleghaney SCOR.

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE - (Alleghaney - Ruggles st.)

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA

DATE c.1891(?) w/earlier segments(?) Suffolk Deeds
source Norfolk Deeds, 1852 Map.

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Thacher heirs? Dr. James Waldock?
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 17.6/3

TYPE [residential] [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus bsemnt, attic

ROOF gambrel cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS [Frame] clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos [alum/vinyl]
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Commodious Queen Anne house w/distinctive, broad street facing gambrel gable, irregular plan, covered w/aluminum siding but compatible w/19th c. streetscape in terms of form, scale setting.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [moderate] drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA 5633 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This house is difficult to "read;" as it is presently covered w/synthetic siding-in terms of form, its distinctive gambrel gabled profile suggests a date of c 1890's (Queen Anne-Shingle-Colonial Rev.) Norfolk Deeds and the 1852 McInitire Map indicate that a house has been located on this site since the mid 19thc.

I
E.W.G.-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This house's lot appears as lot 13 on a plan of "Thacher and Billings Buildind Lots" dated May21,1845.This plan(Norfolk Deed 156:9) shows Alleghaney St. bordered by 28 lots.Thomas Thacher and Wm Gill Billings merchants purchased this large tract from Samuel Billings in 1845. Thacher and Billings sold lot 13 "with the buildings thereon" to Mason P.Caswell of Roxb.,housewright-Caswell may have been responsible the construction of the original house on this lot.(He paid Thacher-Billings $1,860.00 for this property on 12/1/1848.,see Norfolk deed 184:262).Caswell did not own this property for very long-he sold it to Samuel D.Fuller on 1/19/1849 (N.D.188:280).Fuller ,in turn,sold it back to the Thachers on 7/16/1849;The 1852 McIntyre map shows 3 houses on the south side of Alleghaney St.-the house on the site of the preser #76 is shown as possessing a rain block and rear ell-a plan similar to #72 Alleghaney St.#76 was not the main Thacher house in this developemer The Thacher mansion was located at the NE corner of Alleghaney and Parke St.(no longer extant).Apparently a Dr.James Waldock was renting a house at #76 by 1873.Dr.Waldock paid Caroline B.Thacher $1.00 for this property on 9/1890(SuffolkDeed 1959:84,85.)The present house may date to the early 1890's-an older house may be encased within the present structure.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntire MAP
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Norfolk Deeds-156:9,184:262;188:280
Suffolk Deed 1959:84,85.
Boston Directories

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 12 Area Parkerhill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 80 Alleghaney COR. off Parker

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N-'8E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)

DATE c.1850 Maps, planns, deeds
source

CHITECT
source

ILDER A.W. and H.A. Folsom-attrib.
source

NER Thomas Thacher
original present



OTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ MISSION HILL 10.5/2, 11.4/3.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus bsemnt/attic

ROOF Gable cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate frame vernacular house w/encircling verandah, gable roof w/return eaves.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic porch appears to be late 19thc. add.

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 7294 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS situated oppOssite eastern terminus of Alleghaney St., retains rustic setting, old trees, interestingrock out croppings.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Built c.1850, this Italianate frame vernacular house dates to the earliest phase of Alleghaney St.'s development as a Residential enclave. It does not appear on the Chas. Whitney plan

(Map)

IV
E.W.G.-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

5/10/1845(Norfolk,156:9) BUT does appear on the McIntyre map of Boston and Roxb.dated 1852. #80's land appears as lot #14 on the Whitney plan.This lot had been part of a 6 1/2 acre parcel owned by John Champney(pre 1833)and Samuel Billings(pre 1845). Boston merchants Thomas Champney and Wm.Gill Billings acquired the Samuel Billings parcel in 1/1/845 at acost of $15,000.00. Thacher and Billings sold this lot(along w/lot #6) TO Wm Eaton John Dupee w/ the buildings thereon for $1,453.50 on 4/1/ 1851. (Norfolk,201:32)-this deed stipulated that no blacksmith shop, steam planing or saw mill could ever be erected on this property, that accommadations had to be made for a 5' wide sidewalk along Alleghaney St. and that the premises could not be sold to the Irish.for 10 years.Wm.Eaton sold this house to Alonzo W.Folsom for $3,600.00 on 6/2/1866.It remained in the Folsom family until at least the 1890's.Alonzo W.Folsom was a housewright active in Roxb.building trades from c1840-70's.He may have built #80-he and H.A.Folsom built the cupola-topped double house at the head of Folsom Ave(see form)in1847 and several other early 1850'Shouses along ALLEHGANY St.(see form on#44)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1852 McIntyre
ATlases-1873,1884,1890,1895
Boston andRoxb.Direct.1840's-1870's
Norfolk Deeds-155:89,188:280; 201:32,343: 58

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 13 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS #1 Alleghaney St. COR. Terrace St.

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North SIOPE

MAP No. 20N*9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles)

TE 1855 Roxbury Directories, 1852 map
source

CHITECT
source

LDER
source

ER Michael Killion
original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 11·1/3·84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement and attic

ROOF bell-cast mansard cupola - dormers 2 on MF 4 on Terrace ST. side

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco (asphalt) asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (stone basement) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular, side hall plan Italianate/Mansard house. Rises 2-stories from high Roxbury puddingstone basement to bell-cast mansard roof. 3-bay main facade features entrance w/wooden steps/porch, 19th c double doors, bracketed door hood. To right of main entrance is pair of cornice headed windows-in general windows are more simply enframed w/ 2/2 wood sash. Terrace St facade exhibits paired entrances cut into high pudding stone *

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic may have been moved on to stone bsemnt c.1875

CONDITION (good↔fair) poor LOT AREA 3321 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS on eastern slope of Mission Hill, hedge along Terrace St. side.

*basement-entrances surmounted by bracketed hood (w/replacement elements.). House culminates in bell-cast mansard w/slate shingles, dormers, bracketed cornice (Map) intact,

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c.1855, this is an interesting side hall plan Italianate frame vernacular house which is representative of Alleghaney St's earliest phase of developement. Its mansard roof appears to be a later (c.1870's) addition. THIS house's puddingstone basement is also

IV
E.W.G. - 85

Moved; date if known c.1875

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

a later feature,dating to c.1875 when this house was moved to accom.Terr
#1 Alleghaney St. was built c.1855 for Michari Killon,stone mason.
He enjoyed a long career in Roxbury building trades from c.1840-1890.
As early as October,1846,Mr.Killion purchased #1's lot fromIvory
McDaniel and Ivory Harmon,stonemasons, for $913.07(see Norfolk Deeds,
168:201).Mc Daniel and Harmon had purchased this lot two years earlier
(10/28/1844,Norfolk 151:227)from Wm.G.Lewis.#1's lot appears as lot#4
on a Waldo Higginson plan of July,5 1844(Norfolk,149:287).The segment
of Alleghaney St.between Parker and Terrace Sts. was originally called
Parker Place.Along with the western segment of Alleghaney St it was set
out in 1845.Michael Killion is first listed here in 1856.In c.1875,
Killion lost the eastern third of his lot to the extension of Terrace
St,to Gore St.The Killion house was moved a few feet to the
weat to accomadate this st. extention-the high pudding stone basement
may date to this time,and probably represents the work of Michael Killion
He died c 1890.His widow Delia sold the northern portion of the house
c.1891 and lived in the southern half until c.1910.The H.H.Moses plan
of 12/8/1891 indicates that the house was divided into 2 portions and
a stable(no longer extant)is shown to the rear.(se Suffolk Deeds 2039:13

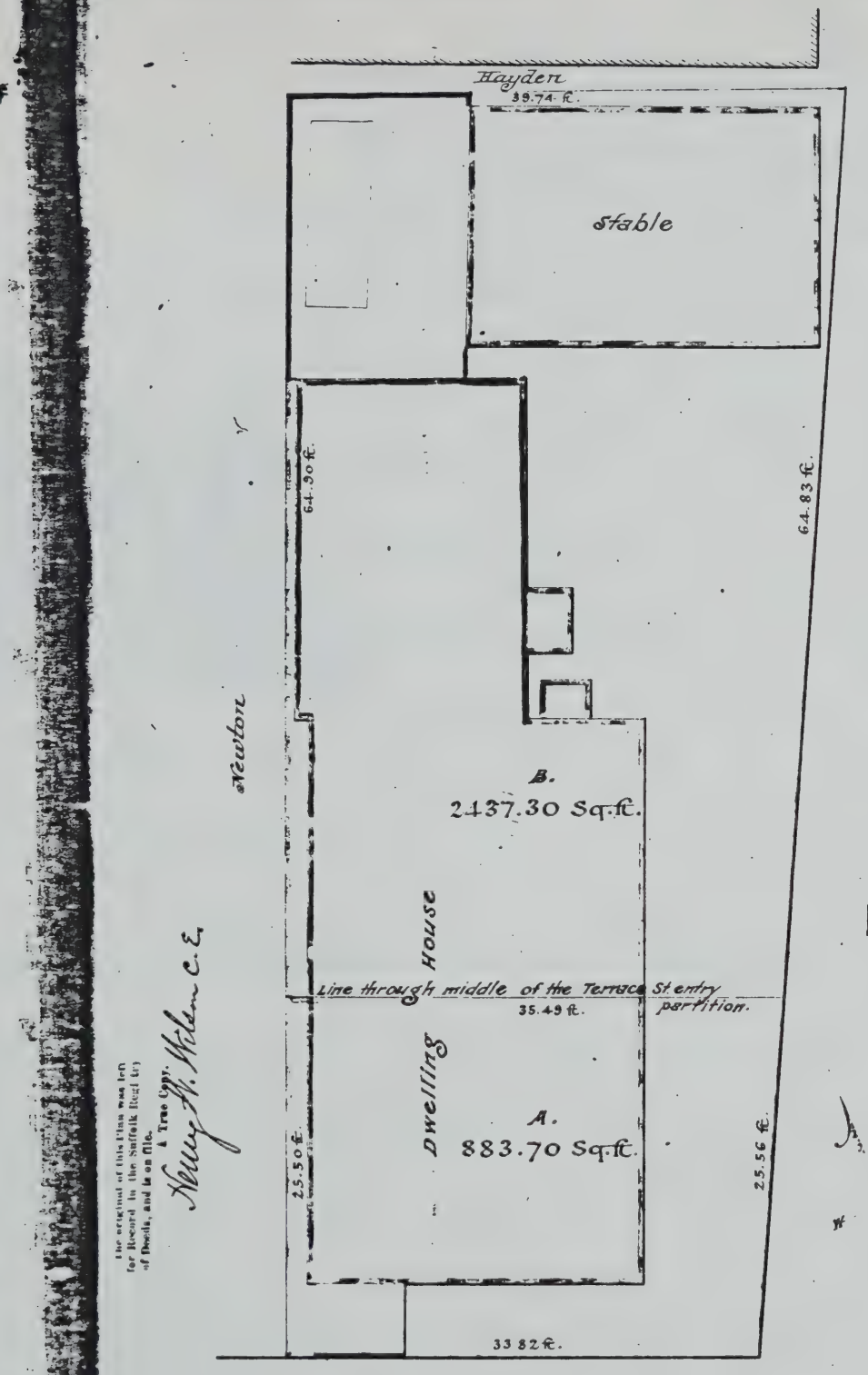
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

(Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation District
(as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntyre Map
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906.
Boston/Roxbury Directories-1840's-90's
Norfolk Deeds-149:287,151:227,168:201
Suffolk Deeds-917:319,2039:139.

2039
139



The original of this Plan was left for Record in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, and is on file.

A True Copy. Henry H. Wilson C.E.

Boston, December 18, 1891.
Scale 8 feet to an inch.
H. H. Moses, Surveyor.

2039-7/8

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 14 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 11 Alleghaney St. COR. near Parker St.

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N.-9E SUB AREA Alleghaney-Ruggles St.

DATE 1851 Norfolk Deed 202:3
source

CHITECT
source

ILDER John Stockman Deed, Roxb. Direct.
source

NER John Stockman
original present

OTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ MISSION HILL 11:6/5·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate, single family house, irregular plan, street facing gable, main entrance opens on to side(east) porch-porch features champfered posts, curvilinear bracing. Entrance enframed by heavy molding, 2-pane transom. story polygoal bay on st. gable w/round arch windows(key stones, large dentils). Round headed 2nd fl. window w/tiny brackets above polygonal bay. Attic windows are round headed and fully enframed. In general 6/6 wood sash intact, Gable roof*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5850 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS house partially obscured by trees, part of cluster of mid 19th c. houses on eastern portion of Alleghaney.

*exhibits deep cornice w/ return eaves.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Although currently in a state of advanced decay, this house retains its original form, elements, siting, etc. It is architecturally significant as an early Boston area example of an Italianate frame vernacular house-complete with irregular

IV
E.W.G.-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

plan(as opposed to the more common side hall plan),well crafted verandah, etc.It was built in 1851 by and for John Stockman,carpenter.He purchased this lot with "the new dwelling house thereon" on 5/27/1851 from Tracy P. Cheever of Chelsea for $22,037.57. This houses lot is lot#2 on a Waldo Higginson plan of July 5,1844.During the 1850's and 60's John And John A. Stockman ,carpenters lived here.By 1873,Mary Stockman owned this property. By the 1890's,Edward B.Stockman foreman and Edward E Stockman,teamster are listed as this property's owners.

Note:Alleghaney St. was laid out in 1845.The segment of this st. between Parker and Terrace Sts,was originally called Parker Pl.House construction along BOTH eastern and western segments of Alleghaney St occurred between c.1847-1875 with the majority dating to 1850-1860. Residential development was spurred on by the comming of the Boston and Providence R.R. to the area in 1834,the rise of the Stony Brook Valley as an industrial area c.1820's and 30's(e.g.rope walks,tanneries,an iron foundry and later breweries).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural conservation listing(as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1832,1852
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895.
Roxbury/Boston Directories-1850's-60's,-90's
Norfolk Deeds-287:149, 202:3

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 5 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill

ADDRESS 43,49,53 Alleghaney St. COR.

NAME Mission Church High School (present) same (original)

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Parker Hill / Mission Hill North Slope (Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)



E 1926 "Diamond Jubilee of the Mission Church" (source)

HITECT F. Joseph Untersee " (source)

LDER (source)

ER Boston Society of Redemptorist Fathers. (original) (present)

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill | Mission Hill. 17.6/5, 6/6.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick TIME stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large, rectangular plan brick, stone and concrete school building exhibiting Tapestry brick, Classical Revival elements. 15-bay main facade w/ center and side (opposite ends of main facade). Center pavillion features trio of handsome arched entrances recessed w/key stones, original doors. Above entrances is placque inscribed "Mission Church High School" Side entrances feature recessed, square headed and projecting enframements w/modified classical Rev. pediments. In gen-

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 123,563 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Attractive wrought iron fence. To west of school are terraced, tree shaded grounds w/ modern(1956) convent and Italianate barn.

eral white stone trim-bsemnt, sill courses, cornice, also low parapet.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This is a large, well designed Tapestry brick/ Classical Revival High School. It is constructed of tan/yellow brick w/white stone trim. Particularly noteworthy is its restrained, symmetr-cal main facade w/ handsome triple arch entr.

III

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	x
Agricultural	____	Education	x	Religion	x
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	x
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Still extant is its attractive wrought iron fence. Also noteworthy are the terraced ,well-landscaped grounds to the west of the school(including a small,concrete and stone convent and Italianate barn/stable). The Mission Church High School was designed by Brookline architect Franz Joseph Untersee,architect of the Mission Church's towers and St Alphonsus Hall(and probably the Mission Church rectory at 1545 Tremont St.).Built in 1926,this church represents Untersee's last work.(for biographical information see form on St Alphonsus Hall.).Mission Church High School was built under the leadership of Father John O'Leary.He acquired the former Thacher estate on the north side of Alleghaney St.along w/2 properties on Pontiac St. and Delle Ave.Plans for the new school were drawn up by Mr. Untersee-the total project cost $500,000.00.Ground was broken for the school in the Fall of 1925.It was completed on Sept.,3,1926.It was opened for the first time on Nov.22 ,1926.Apparently the old Thacher House on the property was converted into a convent and was extant until the mid 1950's.(see form on 4 Hillside Ave for information on Thacher family.).John A McPherson was the architect of the 1956 convent.(plans at Boston Archdiocese Chancellory archives).The Mission Church High School continues to play an important role in Boston/Roxbury education.

Preservation Consideration (accessibil___
for public use and enjoyment, protecti___

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

1928,1931 Atlases
Boston Byildings Dept.
"Diamond Jubilee of the Mission Church,1871-1946"

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 12 Bickford Ave COR. Wensley

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE after 1860, by 1860 Norfolk Deeds and 1866 Walling Map
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

1866: Moses Day
OWNER 1884: Moses Day hrs
original present
1890: T.H. Shea and R.J. Bleiler

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 1-3/3*, 3/4*, 3/5, 3/6*-84

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus attic

ROOF steep mansard cupola --- dormers round cornered recessed dormers on front, sides.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.
(At left) (At right)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double mansard house set perpendicular to street and exhibiting paired entries and single-story 3-sided facade bay carried through into mansard roof. House on right retains fish scale slate and rope trim on mansard and round cornered recessed entry revealing panelled double doors with rectangular glass panels framed with small panes of colored glass. At left, entry has been altered but early double doors with arched glass panels are intact.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____
(Left) (Right)

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 6800+ 10,910 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high terraced site with front overlooking Heath Street. Reached through unpaved path off of Bickford. Along Bickford frontage--handsome fieldstone retaining wall. On rising ground with lot sloping upwards from Heath. Site above and behind the Alley Brewery (see form for 123-5 Heath Street)

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Mansard double house of interest as a residence pre-dating the late 19th century industrialization of Heath Street, #12 Bickford is of additional importance through its association with Lower Roxbury cordage manufacturer Moses Day. Built on land adjacent to his residence and purchased in 1860 by Day

I

RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	x	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

from William S. Heath's estate, #12 Bickford Ave. remained part of the Day property into the 1880's. Later in the '80's, the site of the Moses Day house became the location of John Alley's Eblana Brewery (see form for 123-5 Heath Street).

During the early decade of the 19th century, Heath Street east of today's South Huntington Avenue was agricultural land with William S. Heath's farm occupying much of the north side and some of the south near Parker Street. By the 1840's, Day, who was president of the Day Cordage Co. (later Sewall and Day Co.)--an extensive ropewalk complex located along Parker Street between what is now Huntington Avenue and Ward Street (see form for 360 Ruggles), established his residence on Heath Street on a site bordering the Heath farm. After Heath's death and Day's 1860 acquisition of some of the Heath farm property at public auction, farmer/neighbor Charles Bickford allowed for access to Day's back lot through a right of way now known as Bickford Avenue.





Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hales. Map of Roxbury. 1832.
Walling. Map of Boston. 1859
Walling. Map of Boston. 1866
Hopkins. Roxbury, Atlas 1873
Bromley. Atlases of Roxbury. 1884-1931.
Rox Directories. 1848-1864: Moses Day, Charles D. Bickford, Wm. S. Heath.
Boston Directories, 1868-1877. Moses Day
Norfolk Deeds: 293/224 Sanderson (admin.) to Day. Nov. 16, 1860.
ND: Plan Book 6/206: Plan of land...belonging to ...Heath. Sept 4, 18

Norfolk Deeds: A Plan of Mr. William Heath's Farm... Aug., 1814. Plan Book 5/157.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS A-16-B,A-18-B Burney St COR. Delle Ave.

NAME _____

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Allegheny-Ruggles)

E 1881-1882 Boston Bldg.Dept.
source

HITECT Lorin L.Fuller "
source

LDER " "
source

ER "
original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 16·1/6·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. 12 tenements orig.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double Queen Anne apt. buildings,rectangular plan,3-stories, 10-bay main facade characterized by lively contrasting colors - red brick vs.white free stone trim(e.g. sills,lintels,string courses etc). Recessed entrances flanked by pairs of windows and are surmounted by brick work arches w/key stones.Window lintels linked by string courses.Decorative angled brick work appears between floors 2 and 3.Building culminates in noteworthy corbelled cornice and flat roof.3-bay Delle Ave.facade devoid of embellihment.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 16-2595,18-2510 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

"The Burney" and "The Rockdale"(northern half and southern half of 16,18 Burney St.) dates to 1881-1882.Built as a "12 family tenement", this building is architecturally noteworthy for its main facade's lively,contrasting colors,angled brickwork and bold corbelled cornice-stylistically it leans toward the Queen Anne style(in terms of

IV

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

surface treatments if not form and fenestration) Burney St existed on pape as early as 1871(see Chas.McBurney PLAN-Suffolk Deed 1034:28.).Burney St. was evidentally named for Charles Mc Burney.He was a mid-late 19th c. Boston-Roxb.real estate speculator ,Pres.of The Boston Elastic Fabric CO. (28 Milk St.) and a key figure in the development of Delle Ave(north side) as an enclave of distincly urban masonry housing.Mission Hills housing stock was characterized by single family frame suburban dwellings until Delle Ave-Sewall ST-Burney Sts development c.1870-80.The Burney and The Rockdale were designed,built and originally owned by Lorin L.Fuller, a Malden carpenter contractor.He is listed at 187 Main St. near Spring St. in earlly 1880's Malden Directories-he was active in Malden-Boston building trades from c.1860-1896.During the 1880's his office was located at 15 Pemberton Sq.,Boston.He is listed as the architect of The Burney and the Rockdale on a building permit dated 6/10/1881.Fuller purchased lots D(The Rockdale)andC(The Burney)-see Suffolk Deed 1498:293,H.HMoses Plan 7/17/1880 -fromWm.H.Wallace fo $6,000.00.This building was completed c.1881-82 and appears on the 1884 Roxb.Atlas.Its 12 tenements were heated by "stoves in rooms".Each tenement had a "water closet.Access to the roof was via a "permanent step ladder".Later owners included a C.C. Mayberry(both).-1884 and S.B.Bowker,S.H.Seager-1890.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Note:Lorin L.Fuller was also the builder and orig.owner of #55,57,59 Delle Ave.

Recommended for National Register and Architectural conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890
Boston,Malden Direct.-1860-1896
Suffolk Deed,1498:293
Boston Bldg.Dept.Doc.No.113.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 7 Area _____



ADDRESS 16 Bynner St. COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Ruggles St.

DATE by 1871 Boston Directories, atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Leonard Hyde
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 15·3/4, 3/5·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Side hall plan Italianate frame vernacular house, altered to serve as 2-family w/2 entances on main facade. to right of entr-nces is octagonal bay. Fenestration on 2nd floor altered from 2 bays to 3-windows h left bay. Distinctive arched attic window w/got icized window-one of very fe nifestations of Gothic revival in the survey area. Paired brackets appear at able. This house has an octagonal bay on its west wall. Col. Rev. porch is c.1900 a

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic fenestration on main elev. altered, ~~covered w/synthetic siding.~~

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3040 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS This segment of Bynner St. lined w/ more recent c.1890's, early 1900's triple decker houses

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Originally located at 88 Day St., this house was moved to 16 Bynner St. at some point between 1895-1906. It is an interesting, although altered example of a side-hall plan Italianate house. Its most distinctive feature is its arched attic window w/Gothicized tracery.

H

Moved; date if known c.1895-1900

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Its original Day St. site is lot #1 on the Plan of the Talsey Homestead Sites,Roxbury(Norfolk Deeds 283:42,June 30,1859).In other words this house is tied to the developement of Creighton St.which took place betwee 1859-c.1873 and encompassed 33 house lots(w/only 10 or so houses built during this period).This house dates to at least 1871 --further research needed to pinpoint more exact date.In 1871.this house was owned by Leonar Hyde,farmer--apparently this is the Leonard William Hyde who was the son of Leonard Hyde(died 1855).Hydes lived in this area beginning c.1840. This house was moved to accomadate a much larger multi unit bldg. c. 189 1906 and is now located at 16 Bynner St.It was owned by a Fannie L.Gibb during the early 1900's.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use p for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1904
Boston Directories,late 19thc.
Norfolk Deeds,283:42.

TON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. /8 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 33,47,51/55 Bynner St. COR. near Day St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N -8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

DATE c.1813-1820 Norfolk Deeds
source

#33↓



ECT _____
source

R _____
source

#33-Jonathan Smith
#47 -?
#51/55-?
original present

RAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 14-1/2, 1/2
1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 2/1. 84

YPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

). OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

OOF #33-gable, #'s47, 51/55-hip cupola - dormers -

ATERIALS (Frame) #33 clapboards shingles stucco #47, 51/55 asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

RIEF DESCRIPTION #33-Federal frame vernacular house composed of 2 1/2 story main block(center hall plan)and side ell. Retains clapboards and Sr. Rev. porch w/Tuscan columns. Entr. flanked by side lights, surmounted by rectng. transom. Porches entablature is panneled and it possesses a hip roof house enclosed by gable roof, painted yellow w/white trim. #47-L-shaped Federal fr. house, Bay street facing facade w/later porch add., 5-bay SE wall w/center entr. surmounted by fanlight w/Gothicized tracery. House encl. by low hip roof.

XTERIOR ALTERATION #33 minor #47 moderate #51/55 drastic #47, 55/51 altered by synthetic siding and later porch additions

ONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #33-1342 sq. feet
#47-4352, #51/55-4189

OTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Tree shaded lots w/interesting rock outcropping between #'s 33 and 47. #33's front yard bordered by old granite block and mortar retaining wall.

51/55-altered Federal house, L-plan, 5-bay main facade w/ modern shingle siding, low hip roof.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Situated on the north side of BYNNER ST. near Day St, this trio represents the oldest houses in the Parker Hill/Mission Hill survey area. Together with rustic landscape features, these

III EWG-85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	x		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above) 51/55↑ 47↑

houses provide a glimpse of Roxbury before it became densely develop during the late 19thc.These houses represent a relatively rare Boston area housing type--the farm house.These houses were built at some poi between 1813-1820.#47 was moved to its present site at some point be- tween 1906-1915--apparently from 107 Day St.Further research is need to trace #47 back through Norfolk deeds--it apparently was part of the extensive Hyde family(Jerusha Hyde) holdings.Architecturally thes houses are characterized by simple boxy rectang. and L-shaped forms w/an attractive Greek Revival porch and entrance enfr. on #33.These houses are 2 1/2 stories tall and are enclosed by gable(#33) and hip roofs(47,51,55).#47 possesses an interesting center entr on its St fa exhibiting a fanlight w/Gothic tracery.#51/55 has been radically alte via synthetic siding.#33 Bynner St.was built c.1813 .Ite early owners (1813-1841) were primarily victuallers and were apparently involved i the business of bringing "country" farm products to markets in Boston This house's lot was part of a 12 acre parcel purchased by Jonathan Smith and Josiah Foster,victuallers,from Ebeneezer Withington ,Wheel (Dorchester)in 3/29/1811(Norf.39:51).Smith and FOSTER PAID$1200 for this land.This deed does not mention bldgs.on the property.Smith paid

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Foster $800.00 for 4 acres within the original 12 acres on 10/13/181 (Norf. 44:1).Smith apparently built this house in the Spring of 181 Buildings on this parcel are 1st mentioned in a deed of Sept1814.(No 47:192)At that time Smith sold it to Benjamin Billings,leather dress for $1,018.00.Billings,in turn sold it to Curtis Travis ,Brookl victualler for $1,159.00(Norf.57:232).In February,1827 this prop passed from Curtis Travis to Clark Travis for $3.200.00(Norfol In March,1832 this house was sold by the Travises to Amasa Wi

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histori records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,188,1890,1895,1906,1915
Roxbury/Boston Directories-late 19thc.
Boston Street Commissioners Report ,1910.
Norfolk Deeds-39:51,47:119,44:1,57:232,81:97, 97:163,134:123 and 139:43.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)



#33 →

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

33,47,51/55 Bynner St. continued

victualler. Niswall sold it to Lorenzo Stevens victualler on 5/12/1840 for $2,100.00. Stevens did not hold on to this property for very long, selling it to Mary Ann and John Fussell in November, 1841. (Norfolk, 134:123 and 139:43). Reference is made to a plan of 5/16/1841 by Wm Ellis. (apparently lost). John Fussell is listed as a Boston merchant and owned this house until at least the early 1870's. He was probably responsible for "updating" #33 w/ a Greek Rev. porch c. early 1840's. Fussell owned this house until at least 1873. By 1824 it was owned by a Louville Niles. From the 1890's until at least 1915 all 3 houses were owned by Annie Noone.

The history of #51/55 Bynner St. before 1873 needs further research. It appears on the 1873 Roxbury Atlas labled Seran Flous. He worked for A.T. Hibourn, hats caps, 47 and 49 Summer St. Boston and 31 Court House at Roxb. He apparently owned this house as an investment property as he lived at Brush Hill Turnpike opp. Grove Hall, Roxb. during the 1860's-70's. Apparently this house was owned by the Fussells during the 1870's-mid 1890's. By 1896 #51/55 passes to Cynthia H. Hapgood (Suff. 1737:41) Hapgood owned it until c. 1895. By 1906 this house which had been located on an angle to Bynner St. had been straightened out to stand parrallel to Bynner St. By that time it was owned by Annie Noone. Further research is needed on all three houses to determine more definite chronology of ownership, original location of #47 etc. Bynner St started out as the drive way to #33 and 51/55 (off Day St.) Bynner St was cut through from Day St to Huntington AVE in 1896.

In terms of community developement these houses represent the initial subdivision of the old Heath and Withington farm lands between Centre and Heath Sts.

47↓



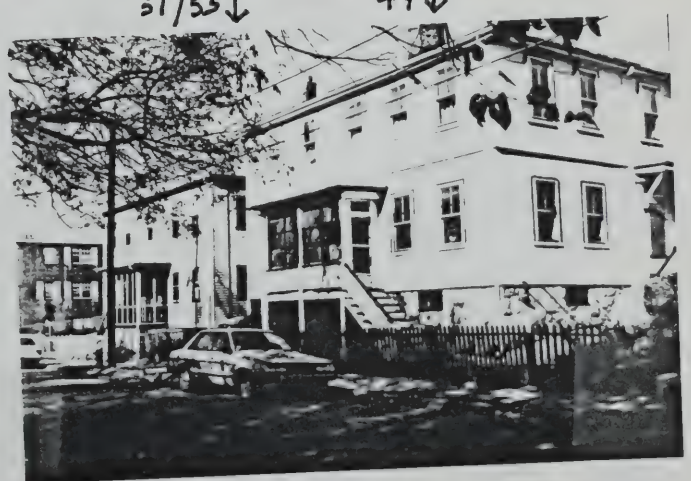
47↓



↓33



51/55↓ 47↓



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area [illegible]



ADDRESS 64, 66, 68 Calumet Street COR. between Dacken and Oswald

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/3E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1896 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Timothy J. Desmond Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Timothy J. Desmond Bldg. Permit
source
IN 1896 - T. O'LEARY (#64, 66)
IN 1899; 1906 - #64 - H. NORMILE, #66 A.J. MURPHY

OWNER #66 - WM. BURNS
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH6·4/1* 4/2*. 4/3 - 84
PH4·4/4* - 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus Attic

ROOF PEDIMENTED GABLE - FRONT cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards + shingles ATTIC #64, 66 stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl #66
(Other) brick stone FOUNDATION concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of three Queen Anne triple deckers each with [illegible] pedimented roof gable capping 3-story, 3-sided bay at right and two-story, 2-sided bay on left* set above double door entry protected by modest [illegible] columned entry porch. Facade much enlivened by vertical and horizontal boarding as well as panelled and flush boarded plaques set under [illegible]. Dentil trim is used at cornice at front and sides. Houses also with [illegible] set perpendicular to street and 3-story 3-sided [illegible]

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic
#64, 66 #66 - RESIDING 3450 - #64, 68

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 3366 - #66 sq. feet
#66, 68 #64 NEEDS PAINTING

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Minimal frontage; narrow lot. [illegible] rising land from lower Calumet.

* REVERSED ON #66

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Handsome group of Queen Anne triple deckers contributing to the high design quality of the Calumet streetscape--much of which is built up with architecturally notable pedimented gable roofed triple decker housing.

Cut through between 1894 and '98 on a large tract then owned by Franklin Dexter,

IV

RP 3/85

#64-68 CALUMET

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	X		



Significance (include explanation of themes

Calumet Street was subdivided in the nineties and was densely developed primarily with three-family dwellings during the last five years of the 19th century.

#64,66,68 Calumet Street were designed by architect Timothy J. Desmond, who from the mid 1890's until the time of his death on June 13, 1903 lived at various Parker Hill locations. To date, his documented work consists almost entirely of late '90's through turn-of-the-century triple decker housing in the Parker Hill area. Desmond was the architect and builder of the double triple deckers at #128-30 Calumet Street (1900) (see form for) and at 82 Hillside, c. of Calumet (1897).

John Normile, a clerk in his father Frank's prosperous liquor business at 1593 Tremont Street (see form for 126 Calumet Street) moved into #64 Calumet Street soon after it was completed. William Burns, his neighbor at #68, was a Roxbury lawyer who maintained his office at 1140 Columbus Avenue.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district



Bibliography and/or references (such as local hist records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1894-1906.
Boston Directories. 1895-9 (Normile; Burns)
Boston Directories. 1899-1904: T.J. Desmond
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BRA--T.J. Desmond
Boston Building Dept. Building Permits #64,#68 Calumet February, 1896; January 6, 1896.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 25 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



#80

ADDRESS 80,84,88, 100 Calumet Street COR. between Oswald and St. Alphonsus

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1897 Atlases, Deeds, Building Permits
source

ARCHITECT Saml. Rantin attributed
source (see significance)

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER 1899: #80-Danl. J. Delaney, #84,88-Rose A. Dore, #100-Cath. Bintbentel
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4·3/5 (#100), 4/3 (#80)* -84; PH 4·3/4 (#80-88)*-84
PH 6·4/1(#80)*, 5/4(#100)*, 6/6 (# 88)*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) three plus attic

ROOF Pedimented gable, front cupola -- at attic dormers roof gable over 3-story #84 3-sided bay at right, near rear.

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) + (shingles) stucco (asphalt) asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 4 similar Queen Anne triple deckers with facade displaying broad 3-sided 3-story bay at right and 2-story bow at left set over entry protected by projecting porch supported by slender posts. Ornamentation includes plaques of vertical flush boarding, decorative vertical and horizontal bands,and facade bay enhanced by lunette and gable over 1st and 2nd floor central windows often revealing applied symetrical stylized foliate motifs. Bracketed roof cornice set over plain frieze continues across front and sides.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) (moderate) #84 drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 80--3750 84--3400 88--3500; 100--3750 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On street predominantly developed with triple decker housing.

#84 and 100 display Palladian window at attic. #100 enhanced with stained glass ½ sidelight doorway.



SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Handsome group of triple deckers that contribute substantially to the high design quality of the Calumet streetscape. Built on lots owned in 1895 by real estate speculator John J. O'Brien, #80,84,88,100 Calumet are fine examples of the gable roofed triple decker housing the characterizes much of the upper streets on Parker Hill. In the 1890's,

IV
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	X		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above) #100

John J. O'Brien owned many lots in this vicinity including 10 which became #80-104 Calumet, those at 170-178 St. Alphonsus, 51-75 Pontiac, and 12-40 Cherokee. At this time, O'Brien lived in the Parker Hill neighborhood and maintained an office and residence at 1620 Tremont Street, near Wigglesworth. Although building permits for 80,84,88 Calumet are not onfile, #100 is documented and was put up for Catherine Birnbentel in 1897 after designs by Samuel Rantin and Son. Dwellings displaying similar formal characteristics and ornament remain at 55 Pontiac and #32, 34,36 Cherokee--and building permits for the latter group indicate that they also were designed by Samuel Rantin and Son and were built in 1896-7.

Architects of triple decker houses of unusually high quality during the1890's through the 1910's, Samuel Rantin and Son were quite active in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was working as a carpenter and lived for the next 10 years at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney Street near the Mission Church and shortly after formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed at this time as architects and at the turn-of-the century, Samuel Rantin and Sameul J. are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's. (continued on page 2.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. conserv. district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.
Boston Building Department: Building Permit--100 Calumet--July 30, 1897; Permits: 32,34,36 Cherokee.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Samuel Rantin; Samuel J.
Boston Directories: Saml Rantin; Saml J.--1875-1960
John J. O'Brien: 1896-1905
Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plain Survey.
Roxbury Highlands Survey. On file at Boston Landmarks Commission

Significance continued:

after moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took up long-term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172 St. Alphonsus (1900/1), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907), and 65 Hilside (1909) (See forms for) The Rantins also were designers of single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. 1520-36 Tremont (1898-9) and 1528-30--Tremont (1912). See forms for.



#2

Significance continued:

after moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took up long-term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172 St. Alphonsus (1900/1), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907), and 65 Hilside (1909) (See forms for) The Rantins also were designers of single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. 1520-36 Tremont (1898-9) and 1528-30--Tremont (1912). See forms for.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 21 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill

between Oswald and St. Alphonsus



ADDRESS 92-98 Calumet St COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1898 Building Permit

source

ARCHITECT unknown

source

BUILDER unknown

source

OWNER 1898: John O'Brien 1899: John O'Dea (92) John Hanley (94) J. McCowit (96,98)

original present

1906: O'Dea, Hanley, T & A Curry, M & C Simpson

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6·5/5*-84; PH 4·3/3*-84 PH 6·6/6*-84 --#176-78 St. Alphonsus

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (3-family apt. row)

(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ---

ROOF very low mansard-like (with slate) cupola -- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl

(Other) brick stone granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

yellon on front

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two double 3-family houses with paired arched rough-faced granite trimmed entries and 3-story bowed bays at sides conically capped and trimmed with metal finials. Houses also display metal roof cornice (removed at #96) ornamented with egg and dart detail, rough-faced granite window lintels and sills with second floor lintels joined into a continuous band across facade, and granite entry stairs. Original panelled double-doors are retained at #92,94.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

#92,94 #96,98

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 2675: 92,98 2775: 94,96 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Shallow set-backs. On street densely developed primarily with Queen Anne triple deckers. Built on small, narrow deep lots--similar to pair around-the-corner at 176-78 St. Alphonsus. Cast-iron decorative picket fencing set into granite curbing retained at #96,98.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Restrained architecturally notable group of Queen Anne 3-unit brick houses that have maintained much of their original appearance and detail. #92-98 Calumet Street strongly contribute to the high design quality of vicinity which was predominantly developed with frame triple deckers (see other forms for Calumet Street)

-Although the September 1898 permits for

IV
RCP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	x		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

these buildings credit original owner John O'Brien as the architect and builder, Boston directories indicate that O'Brien was in the real estate business and neither a builder nor an architect. In addition, a permit for an almost identical pair of 3-family brick 1898 houses at nearby #176-8 St. Alphonsus Street (then called Delaware Street) credits original owner William O'Connell of Canton, Mass. as architect and builder. These St. Alphonsus Street dwellings were put up on lots held previously by John O'Brien, who also owned othe undeveloped lots during mid'90's in the Calumet/St.Alphonsus area--including those at 80-104 Calumet and along Cherokee and Pontiac Streets, and it is probable that both groups of brick apartments were designed by a common architect.

During the late 1890's, O'Brien maintained his real estate business at his home at 1620 Tremont Street (near Calumet) and, after the turn-of-the-century, moved to Bowdoin Street in Dorchester. #92-98 Calumet Street were sold by 1899, and #92 and 94 were owned & occupie respectively by laborers John O'Dea and John Hanley. #96 and 98 were the property of J. Mc Cowit who apparently did not live in either building and is not listed in the Boston Directories.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-us
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilit

Recommended as part of National Register and architectural Conservation District



#176-8 St. Alphonsus

Bibliography and/or references (such as local hi
records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1906
Boston Directories: John O'Brien 1896-1905
O'Dea, Hanley, McCowit: 1899-1901.
Building permits: #92-98 Calumet--Sept. 6, 1898
#176-78 St. Alphonsus--May 31, 1898

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 22 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 102 Calumet COR. St. Alphonsus

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1897 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT R.A. Watson Building Permit
source

BUILDER M.J. O'Brien Building Permit
source

OWNER 1899: Ellen J. Toohey
1906;'15: E.J. Toohey
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-5/3*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam.) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic

ROOF Gable--front cupola --- dormers large hipped dormer at left; pair at right.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne/Colonial Revival two-family with 2-story broad 3-sided bay at right and with entry at left sheltered by projecting entablatured porch supported by plain tuscan columns with ornamented plain posted railing at 2nd floor. Facade is capped by pedimented roof gable including broad frieze enhanced with relieved arabesque ornament and dentil trim and, revealed at attic, is 3-part window set under wide bracketed cornice. Vertical boarding between windows on facade bay also is repeated on 2-story 3-sided bays at right and left rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 6535 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS L-shaped lot near corner. Much of area developed with triple decker housing.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally notable and well maintained 2-family house retaining its handsome detail. #102 Calumet contributes to the high design quality of the street and neighborhood which, for the most part, is built up with attractive triple decker houses.
Built for Ellen Toohey, #102 Calumet was the

IV
LP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

residence of several Toohey family members including Mrs. Thomas and Maurice J. who were both responsible for a local liquor business at 1344 Tremont Street. During the early years of this century into the 1910's, #102 Calumet was the home of the liquor store Tooheys as well as the residence and office of Dr. Thomas V. who, in addition, maintained an office nearby at 129 St. Alphonsus. Ellen Toohy also was the owner of the adjacent 1905 triple decker at #104 Calumet.

Robert A. Watson, the architect of #102 Calumet is credited with the designs of many three-family dwellings in the Parker Hill and Highland Park areas of Roxbury. A resident of Hillside Street on Parker Hill from the late 1880's until his death on Sept. 27,1916, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne style triple deckers in his neighborhood including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77 Hillside, 67 Hillside, 63;73 Hillside, 169 Calumet, 89 Hillside. Although he is best known for his three-family housing, Watson designed single-family residences e.g. 109 Hemenway Street--an 1898 brick row house (see Fenway Survey), two-family houses e.g. 28-30 Hillside (1898), and brick commercial/residential blocks e.g.--the Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899)--See forms for.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

#102 Calumet was built by local carpenter Michael J. O'Brien who worked during the 1890's and 1900's in the Parker Hill, northern Jamaica Plain, and Dorchester areas for himself and for other developers and architects. (see forms for 4; 8,10,12 Cherokee)
Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931.
Boston Building Dept: Building Permit--102 Calumet Feb. 3, 1897
104 Calumet March 10, 1905.
(Robert A. Watson, archt)
Boston Directories: Toohey family--1897-1923
Robert A. Watson--1877-1917
Michael J. O'Brien--1890-1903
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Robert A. Watson; M.J. O'Brien

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 23 Area Dorchester/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 126 Calumet St. COR. Near joining with St. Alphonsus

NAME

present original

MAP No. 20W/93 SUB AREA

DATE 1899 Building Permit

source

ARCHITECT William Holmes Building Permit

source

BUILDER William Holmes Building Permit

source

OWNER Francis Normile
1931: F. Normile Tr.

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PHG-6/4*-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus Attic

ROOF STEEP HIP (SLATED) WITH GABLED AND HIPPED EXTENSIONS cupola — dormers LARGE GABLED AT LEFT; LARGE HIPPED AT RIGHT; SMALL PYRAMIDALLY HIPPED ON FRONT

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Squarish plan Queen Anne house with central entry flanked by single-story first floor 3-sided bay at left and [illegible] vertically banded 3-sided hipped roof bay with metal finial trimmed conical-like cap. Dentil trimmed entablatured porch across front is supported by elegant metal fluted columns now set on brick replacement piers. House also displays 3-sided bay with pyramidal-like hipped roof at right side near rear. AT RIGHT BY

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic Added brick appliqué around porch piers, front door and front stairs.

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA [illegible] sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Period barn at rear of lot [illegible] to street and with clipped gable and gabled dormer [illegible] and in area predominantly developed with three-family houses.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable Queen Anne house and stable retaining much of its original appearance and contributing to the high design quality of the vicinity which, for the most part, is characterized by its [illegible] development dating from the 1890's.

II
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

through the turn-of-the-century. Built for Francis Normile, the proprietor of a thriving liquor business on Belmont Street, near Worthington, just down from the Mission Church, #126 Calumet also was the home of his son Attorney Thomas F. Normile (d. 1927) who maintained a two-office practice in downtown Boston and on Columbus Avenue in Roxbury and specialized in probate and real estate law. #126 Calumet remained in Normile family ownership into the 1930's. (See also form for 128-30 Calumet)

William Holmes the architect of #126 Calumet is credited with several triple deckers, brick 3-family dwellings, and apartment houses in the Lower Roxbury area* as well as the 1892/3 brick apartment blocks at 639 and 641 Huntington Avenue which in the '90's became the Holmes family residence (see form for 639-641 Huntington in Boston Landmark Commission Fenway Survey). A native of Ireland, Holmes was associated by the 1880's with family members John, Richard, and Stephen (Holmes Brothers Builders and Contractors). After residing on Cortes Street in Bay Village during the '80's, the Holmes family moved to 641 Huntington and maintained in the '90's through the 1920's a carpenters' shop and masons' yard in Lower Roxbury on Cabot Street. Although William Holmes died at the relatively early age of 43 on April 16, 1893, a sizeable body of

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

work including a number of churches, business blocks and private homes in the Boston area had been completed from his designs.

* dating from the late 1880's through the mid-'90's.

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1833-1931

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--William Holmes and [illegible]

Withey and Withey. Holmes.

William Holmes. Obituary. BDT April 16, 1893

Thomas F. Normile. Obituary. BDT March 24, 1927, p. 24 col 4.

Boston Directories: Wm. Holmes and Holmes Bros: 1875-1931
Francis (Frank) Normile; Thomas F. Normile--1880-1929

Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: February 25, 1893
Building Permit: Feb. 24, 1893 --stable.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 24 Area Dudley Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 128-30 Calumet Street COR. near Hillside

NAME

present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1900 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Timothy J. Desmond Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Timothy J. Desmond Building Permit
source

OWNER 1900: Frank Normile
1931: Frank Normile Tr..
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6 6/3*, 6/5*-34
(PH 6 2/2*-84; # 82 Hillside)

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. ~~DOUBLE~~ 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF ~~HIPPED (SLATED) WITH GABLED AND PYRAMIDAL EXTENSIONS~~ cupola — dormers ~~ATTIC WINDOWS IN ROOF GABLES AT FRONT AND SIDES~~

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards ~~1ST FLOOR~~ shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ~~FOUNDATION~~ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Symetrical queen anne double triple decker with pedimented shallow-bay central section displaying gent[illegible] and including non-paired first floor dormers and [illegible] building corners by three-story, three-sided vertically banded bays with slated and copper trimmed pyramidal caps extending from hipped roof. Roofline across front and sides is enhanced by bracketed and dentiled [illegible] and revealed at attic is Palladian window arrangement with blind central round headed window ornamented with applied decorative detail. Floors and and central bays are separated by robust dentil trimmed cornices, very shallow pedimented bays are set at left and right sides.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic [illegible] supports; Vertical board residing of much of [illegible]

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 4080 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS In area predominantly developed with Queen Anne triple deckers.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Dignified architecturally notable double triple decker contributing considerably to the high design quality of the street and vicinity which is distinguished by its many examples of fine Queen Anne triple deckers

IV
TCP
3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	x		



#132 Hillside

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

housing. #128-30 Calumet was built for Frank Normile who lived next door in the single-family at #126 (see form for) and the three-family dwelling remained in Normile family ownership into the 1930's. Normile, a prosperous Parker Hill liquor business proprietor was active in local real estate speculation and also owned the triple-deckers at 6 Oswald and 93 Calumet (see forms for) and 107-109 Calumet.

#128-30 Calumet Street was designed by architect Timothy J. Desmond, who from the mid-1890's until the time of his death on June 13, 1903 lived at various Parker Hill locations. Desmond also was the architect and builder of the double triple decker just up the street at 82 Hillside, c. of Calumet (1897) as well as the triple deckers on lower Calumet at 64,66,68* To date, Desmond's documented work consists almost entirely of late '90's through the-turn-of-the-century triple decker houses in the Parker Hill neighborhood.

* See forms for.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use p
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities
Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1921.
Boston Directories. Francis (Frank) Normile: 1880-1920
Timothy J. Desmond: 1888-1904
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: August 1, 1900.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BRA.-Timothy J. Desmond

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Dorch. Mill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 148 Calumet St. COR. near Iroquois

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 2011/92 SUB AREA _____

DATE 1893 Middlesex South
source

ARCHITECT Frederick A. Norcross Bldg. Index
source

BUILDER Alcock and Kelley Bldg. Index
(27 Layard St. Milton) source

OWNER 1893: Bridget Riley
1915: Bridget Riley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS BW 6: 2/3-24

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and slate mansard at front

ROOF Pedimented gable--front cupola --- dormers gable-front at attic; 2-story bay at right

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone foundation and basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Restrained Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival triple-decker with pedimented slightly overhanging front roof gable capping a 2-story, 2-sided bay at right and shallow 2-story triangular bay set over entry at left with sidelights and sheltered by plain columned entablatured porch displaying plain posted railings at 1st and 2nd floors. Plain rectangular shingling is used at attic and usually under bay windows. Dentil moulding at roof cornice and often continuous frieze band lining 1st and 2nd floors.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2255 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Near top of rising street. Lot slopes steeply from front to rear. Has 2255 sq. ft. adjacent at left.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Pleasant and well maintained Queen Anne triple decker located along upper end of Calumet and serving to enhance the streetscape of notable triple deckers built at its even numbered side. Cut through 1890 and 1895, some years later than its

IV
TCP 3/25

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

lower end beyond Hillside, upper Calumet Street was not develop[ed] until the late '90's and was until that time part of the larg[e] tract near the top of Parker Hill owned by Gordon Dexter.

#143 Calumet is of further interest as an example of the work of architect Frederick A. Norcross (1871-1929) who was quite active during the late 1890's through the first two decades of the 20th century designing apartment blocks in the Fenway area and reside[n]tial buildings with retail first floors on the North Slope of Beacon Hill. Norcross also was the architect of several commercial buildings in Boston including the 1916 "Canal Trust Building" at 33-35 Canal Street near North Station and the Boston Hide and Leather Company Building at 20-24 East Street. Born in and a long-ti[me] resident of Allston, MA., Norcross was responsible in the Parker Hill area for the designs of the 1910 three-family red brick Georgian Revival style apartment rows at 49-75 South Hartin[gton] Avenue (see form for).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Atlases (Roxbury) 1890-1915
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Frederick A. Norcross
Boston Landmarks Commission : CBD Survey Area--Architects List
Boston Directories: Frederick A. Norcross--1895-1929
Bridge, Riley: 1901 (Not 1898 on Calumet)
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit Feb. 28, 1898

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 21 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 152 Calumet COR. nr. Iroquois

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1897 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Saml. Rantin & son Building Permit
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER 1897; 1915: Wm Kelledy et.al. 1931: B. Brodigan
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-1/4*, 2/4*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and high basement at rear

ROOF Pedimented gable, front cupola --- dormers pedimented roof gable over square bay at right.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles at attic) stucco asphalt (asbestos left, right sides) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-plan Queen Anne triple decker with pedimented attic on facade including paired segmentally arched windows and sheltering 2-sided (triangular) 2-story bay set over entry at left and 3-story, 3-sided bay at right. Entry porch displays energetic angle bracing springing from champhered posts and at 2nd floor is capped by a graceful railing of slender balusters.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate siding) drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2799 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Good colors: beige with brick red and forest green trim. — lot slopes off sharply at rear. Located at the top of Calumet Street.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Well maintained, attractively painted, notable triple decker displaying some "old fashioned" design features as for example its paired arched windows at the attic and Stick Style-like bracing at porch. #152 Calumet is of special interest as an example of the late 1890's work of Roxbury architects Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin who were prolific

IV 13/C5

Moved; date if known_____



Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Re	
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Re	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Sc	
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Sc	
Commerce	____	Military	____		
Communication	____	Political	____	Tr	
Community/ development	x ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

triple decker designers best known for their handsome three-family housing put up during the '90's-1910's in the Parker Hill and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1880's, Rantin was active as a carpenter and worked out of his home at 50 Gurney Street, off of Tremont, near the Mission Church. During the nineties, Samuel formed a partnership with his son Samuel J. and both are listed in the Boston directories at this time as architects at 4 Pynchon Street (later called Columbus Avenue). By the turn-of-the-century Samuel Rantin and Son are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in the Hyde Square neighborhood, later lived on Robeson Street in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's finally took-up long-term residence in Jamaica Plain at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally distinctive triple deckers designed by Rantin, or Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the handsome Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 5 Sachem (1894), 164 Calumet (1899), 172, 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 190

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909).* #152 Calumet Street was built for William Kelledy, who formerly lived in the neighborhood of the Mission Church on Oregon Street. Kelledy, a long-time employee of the Continental Lager Beer Brewery formerly located on Conant Street and Longwood Ave in the Mission Hill vicinity, remained at 152 Calumet into the 1920's.

* See forms for Recommended as part of National Register and architectural conserv. district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931
Boston Building Department. Building Permit Feb. 2, 1897.
Boston Directories: William Kelledy: 1894-1930
Boston Directories: Samuel Rantin; Saml J. Rantin--1885-1960.
Architectural Files: BPL/Fine Arts Dept. Saml Rantin; and Son.
Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plain Survey
Highland Park Survey. On file at the Boston Landmarks Commission.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 27 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 156 Calumet St. COR. facing Judge; near Iroquois

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE (after 1895; by 1899) 1898 Atlases source Directories

ARCHITECT _____ source

BUILDER _____ source

OWNER 1899: Hannah Ahern 1906, '15, '31: NE Ahern
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6·2/5*, 2/6-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row (2-fam.) by 1944 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) two plus attic and basement at rear

ROOF Clipped gable, front (with roof slate) cupola -- dormers large hipped dormer, right-with slate roofs and sides. 2 hipped dormers, left

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne house with broad and deep over-hanging roof gable supported at corners by large panelled brace-like brackets and displaying gable ends widened with panelled flush boarding forming arched inner profile enriched with projecting acorn knobs. Off-center entry is sheltered by 2-bay barely elliptically arched plain columned porch and framed by square stained glass vestibule window at left and 3-sided, 2-story ornamentally boarded and panelled bay at right. Over porch on 2nd floor, house displays high smallish 3-part window edged with colored glass panes and joined into Palladian arrangement by cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3097 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground at top of Calumet Street. From rear are panoramic views of the Fenway, Back Bay, Mission Church. Minimal set-back; lot slopes steeply away from street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Distinctive handsomely detailed residence serving as the home for the Ahern family from the turn-of-the-century at least into the 1930's. Although no building permit has been located, alteration records of the 1910's indicate that

(Map)

IV
11/3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

156 Calumet was built as a single-family, and by the 1940's, the house already had been converted to 2-family use. Hannah Ahern who was a widow, resided at 156 Calumet by 1899, and in the early years of this century through 1915, #156 was the home of William Ahern, conductor with the Boston Elevated Railroad, coremaker James H., clerk, Cornelius G., and yard inspector John J. who apparently was employed by the Boston and Albany Railroad.
The three-family housing put up on either side of the Ahern residence, viz.--#152*, 154, 158, and 164* Calumet also were built in the late '90's, and all were designed by prolific local triple decker architects Samuel Rantin and Son. *(see form for).

#156 Calumet Street remained as the residence of the Ahern family into the 1950's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1931.
Boston Directories: Ahern family--1890-1915. --1950
Boston Building Dept. Packet for 156 Calumet.
Building Permits for 152, 154, 158, 164 Calumet.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 164 Calumet St. COR. facing Harleston St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1899 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT S. Rantin & Son
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER 1899: Cath. A. and Michael Bailey 1906: C.A. Bailey; '15: Anna O'Brien
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6 1/1*, 1/3*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus Attic and high basement at rear.

ROOF Gable, front cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) + shingles at attic stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with 3-story, 3-sided bay at right and off-center entry sheltered by broad entablatured porch supported by plain slender columns and displaying plain posted railings at 1st and 2nd floors. Shingled attic includes paired windows with fluted pilastered enframements set under cornice surmounted by decorative elliptical plaque enriched with moulded fan motif. Dentil trim used on porch, at pedimented panelled doorframe , at 2nd floor over porch, at roof cornice, and on continuous frieze cornices set above bay windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic Shallow 3-sided, 3-story bay at right, near rear.

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 3500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Minimal set-back. On high ground just down from top of street. Panoramic views of Fenway Back Bay from rear. Lot slopes off at back.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Rather restrained Queen Anne triple decker of interest as a 3-family dwelling designed by the prolific Roxbury architectural firm Samuel Rantin and Son. #164 Calumet contributes to the design quality of the vicinity much of which is developed with attractive triple deckers. Carpenter

II
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Michael J. Bailey, who formerly lived closer to the Mission Church on Smith Street, was the original owner/occupant of #164 Calumet and remained there into the 1910's when he moved to 7 Hillside Street.

Samuel Rantin and his son Samuel J. are best known for their notable Queen Anne triple deckers put up in the 1890's through the 1910's in the Parker Hill and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. Amongst the intact and architecturally distinctive triple deckers designed by Rantin, or Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 5 Sachem (1894), 172; 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 1902), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), and 9 and 65 Hillside (1907; 1909) (See forms for).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit--April 29, 1899
Boston Directories: Michael J. Bailey 1896-1923.
Boston Directories: Saml Rantin; Saml. J. Rantin 1885-1960.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL: Saml Rantin; and Son.
Boston Landmarks Commission. Jamaica Plain Survey.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 2 Area Jamaica Plain



ADDRESS 93 Calumet St. COR. Oswald

NAME

present original

MAP No. 20N/3E; 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1899

source

ARCHITECT John C. Albrecht

source

BUILDER Martin Weinhold

source

1895; 1899 - DANIEL J. JACOBY

OWNER 1906 - MARY NORMILE

original present

KILS- FRANCIS NORMILE

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4 4/5-84; PH 3 5/5*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus WINDOWLESS ATTIC

ROOF STEEP HIP cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone FOUNDATION concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker set broad side parallel to Calumet Street and displaying wrap-around conically capped corner bay at right, plain recessed entry with paired doors at left and off-center 3-story 3-sided bay on main facade. Modest ornament includes continuous horizontal banding between floors and under windows, vertical banding on 3-sided bay, and restrained decorative shingling between 2nd and 3rd floors.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION good (fair) poor NEEDS PAINT LOT AREA 3160 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Broad shallow corner lot with side yard at right (Oswald Street). In area densely developed with Queen Anne triple deckers.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Triple decker of unusual form including its broad-side parallel to street siting probably influenced by wide frontage of lot across Calumet Street. Designed by John C. Albrecht who lived during the 1890's and until 1905 on Amory Terrace near the Roxbury/Jamaica Plain line, #93 Calumet adds to the design quality of this vicinity which was predominantly built up with Queen

IV
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Anne triple deckers (see other Calumet St. forms) Albrecht has been credited with the design of the 1899 facade of the Boylston Abt Club ---a German music society of which the architect was president--at 276 Amory Street (see form for in Jamaica Plain survey) as well as triple deckers and 2-family housing in the Roxbury and Jamaica Plain area. Albrecht moved to Roslindale ca. 1907 and lived at 4345 Washington Street until his death on September 20, 1914.

Built for Daniel J. Jacoby, who in 1891-93 was listed in the Boston Directories as a cooper and lived in Lower Roxbury at 11 Elmwood Street, #93 Calumet was acquired by the Normile family (see also forms for 64, 126, and 128-30 Calumet) and owned by them during the first two decades of this century--as was the adjacent triple decker at 6 Oswald. (see form for).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury. Atlases. 1888-1915.
Building Dept. Building Permit--May 2, 1893.
Boston Directories: John C. Albrecht--1880-1914; Daniel Jacoby 1391-9.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. John C. Albrecht
Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plan Survey--276 Amory Street.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 169 Calumet St. COR. Harleston St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1904-5
source

ARCHITECT Robt. A. Watson Building Permit
source

BUILDER Danl. J. Holmes Building Permit
source

OWNER 1904: Margt. Holmes
1906,'19: Margt. Brown
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6·1/2*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF Pedimented gable, front cupola -- dormers roof gable over 3-story bay at right

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) + (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Restrained Queen Anne triple decker almost symmetrical in appearance with 3-sided, 3-story bay at right, and at left, 2-story, 3-sided bay set over doorway revealing ½-sidelights and sheltered by entablatured porch with plain slender posts. Rectangular shingling with scalloped bands are displayed at pedimented, bracketed, and dentil trimmed attic and on aprons under 2nd and 3rd floor windows. Continuous dentil trimmed frieze cornices enrich front and Harleston Street side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2450 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On small corner lot with minimal set-back. Near top of Parker Hill. Lot slopes upwards from Calumet.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Well maintained triple decker of special interest as an intact design by Parker Hill architect and resident Robert A. Watson. #169 Calumet contributes to the architectural quality of this upper end of Calumet Street which includes notable three-family houses at #148,

IV
KP 5/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

152, and 164 and the handsome single-family at #156.

#169 Calumet Street was built by carpenter Daniel J. Holmes either for family member Margaret A. or for speculation. Holmes lived in the area around the Mission Church at 68 Whitney Street and apparently never resided "on the hill."

Robert A. Watson, the designer of #169 Calumet Street was the architect of many three-family dwellings in the Parker Hill and Highland Park areas of Roxbury. A resident of Hillside Street on Parker Hill from the late 1880's until his death on Sept. 27, 1916, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne style triple-deckers in his neighborhood including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77, 67, 63, 73, Hillside; 8 Hillside, 43 Parker Hill. (See forms for)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit--169 Calumet--Nov. 22, 1904.
Boston Directories: Daniel J. Holmes--1904-1916
Robert A. Watson--1877-1917.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Robert A. Watson
Highland Park Survey. On file at Boston Landmarks Commission.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 31 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 15 Carmel St. COR. near Delle

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Allegheny-Ruggles

DATE 1914 Boston Bldg. Dept.
source

ARCHITECT Samuel J. Rantin Jr.
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Jeremiah S. Healy
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16. 4/2·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. [3-Fam]
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[Other] [brick] [whitestone trim] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick/white stone trimmed 3-family house-main facade characterized by entrance w/narrow round arch and Gibbsian surround. Adjacent to entrance is 3-story octagonal bay. Windows contain 2/1 wood sash and exhibit simple white stone sills and ledge shaped lintels. Cornice displays restrained corbelling.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA 2430 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built to house 3-families in 1914, #15 CARMEL St. is a solid and restrained example of the Georgian Revival Style. It was designed by the prolific late 19th-early 20th c. architect Samuel J. Rantin Jr. The original

JL
E.W.G -85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

owner was Jeremiah S.Healy-he is listed in the 1915 Boston Directory as "police station 10,Roxbury,house 3 Oswald St."Healy applied for a building permit in 1912,construction was abandoned in 1913 and a new permit was approved for this site on 1/21/1914.(see Boston Bldg. Dept.Doc.23). The estimated cost of #15 was $10,000.00.

According to B.P.L.files Samuel J.Rantin was a of Samuel J.Rantin and Son,4 Pynchon Pl. and 117 Columbus Ave.The files have numerous listings for mostly wood-frame residential buildings designed by this firm in Roxb.and J.P. Also mentioned are a few brick commercial-res. blocks,including #1520-152[illegible] and 1528,1530 Tremont St.(see forms). S.J.Rantin was active in his field from c.1895-1917.This firm remained in operation under the leadership of S.J.'s son until 1948.

Carmel St was set out during the late 1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1895,1898,1906,1915
Boston Directories 1910's
Boston Buildings Dept-Jan.21,1914.Doc.#23
Boston Public Library architect-blders file.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 331-333 Centre St COR. Gayhead St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.

DATE 1900-1901 Boston Bldg.Dept.
source



ARCHITECT Edward Hayden "
source

" "
BUILDER _____
source

" "
OWNER _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 12.2/1, 3/6.84

TYPE [residential] single double row [2-fam.] 3-deck ten apt. (UPPER FLOORS)
[non-residential] - one store on ground floor - Commercial/apt. block

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[Other] [brick] [stone TRIM] concrete iron/steel/alum. [COPPER ORIEL]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Masonry com./res.block,occupies corner lot,material include orange brick,white(Limestone?)trim.Key features include mostly intact turn of century metal storefront,curved oriel spans fls.2-3 at Centre-Gayhead corner. Oriel composed of copper,exhibits pilasters and panels.Entrance to upper fls. on Centre St side,enframed by rosticated stone pilasters,stone entablature w/ high relief swags and rosettes.Above entrance pair of windows bracket 18*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA 2733 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS highly visible corner location

*terra cotta panel w/rosettes.

Building culminates in well detailed Classical Rev.cornice w/dentils,egg and dart molding and modillion blocks.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally,this is a good example of a turn of the century Boston area commercial/residential block.It is an interesting blend of the Queen Anne(oriel,terra cotta panels),Georgian Revival(entrance enframement,symmetrical fenestration)and Classical Revival(CORNICE)

IV
E.W.S.-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

styles. On Sept.12.1900,Edward and Julia Hayden were granted a building permit and presumably 331-333 Centre St was completed in 1901. Edward Hayden is listed as its architect.Boston Public library files did not yield information on Mr.Hayden.#331-333 was built to house one store and two families.Prior to 1900 a small frame structure occupied this lot.Centre St.is a very old thoroughfare which was set out c.1662.Gayhead St. dates to 1888-89.(see Henry W.Wilson Plan, Sept.1,1888.,Suffollk 1844:161-lots 5 and 6).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases 1890,1895,1898,1906.
Boston Bldgs De pt-bldg permit
B.P.L.files-no info.
Suffolk Deed-1844:161

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area ___
Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 361 CENTRE ST. COR. ___

NAME The Blessed Sacrament Church (present) The Blessed Sacrament Church (original) Centre St-Heath St.

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA ___

DATE 1910 -1917 The Boston Herald Sunday 8/3/1941 (source)

ARCHITECT Charles R.Greco Boston Bldg.Dept. (source)

BUILDER John B.Graham " (source)

OWNER Boston R.C.Archdiocese (original) (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 14·4/5, 12·2/2
10·4/4 ·84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus No basement, low attic

ROOF gable cupola dome dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (stone) Terra-Cotta concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large Italian Rennaissance Revival church ,Latin Cross plan w/ nave,aisles,baptistry,transcept,chancel,priest's room.Constructed of brick,stone,terra cotta and wood.Imposing main facade dominated by monolithic Ionic columns and large br.wrk.piers.Main entr.noteworthy for well designed and carved Italian Renn.enframements.(surmounted by semi circ.arch w/sculptural group in tympanum).Aisle doors also handsomely enframed in terra cotta.Abutting west aisle wall is octagonal baptistry(?)*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA Part of 27008 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Focal point of 5-building church complex ,open, green space on west side.

*w/high relief sculptural panel facing Centre St.Bldg.surmounted by pedimented attic w/dentils,modillion blocks.Situated above crossing is impressive octagonal dome w/Mediterranean red tile (Map) roof and distinctive belvedere.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Blessed Sacrament Church is a superb example of early 20th c. Italian Rennaissance Revival ecclesiastical architecture.It ranks among the finest examples of this stylistic type in New England and certainly in Boston.Built in 1910-1917,it is characterized by a Latin Cross plan,

II
E-W-G 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	x		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

polychromatic building materials(red brick and white terra cotta and ston trim),and a dignified main façade w/monolithic Ionic columns,terra cotta entrance enframements and pedimented attic.This church's octagonal,belved topped dome is a major landmark in the area.It was designed by Boston school/municipal building specialist Charles R.Greco.Splendidly appointed within,The Blessed Sacrament Church possesses stained glass windows by th internationally acclaimed artist/writer Charles J.Connick and Thomas Murph "Dean of Boston stained glass men".Henry Hammond Ahl provided murals for the apse .The celebrated early 20thc. wood carver Johannes Kirchmayer was responsible for the Stations of the Cross.This building has significant historical associations with the Redemptorist Fathers of Parker Hill/Missi Hill's Mission Church(founders of The Blessed Sacrament Church,1891)and played a significant role in the 1890's developement of the immediate area.

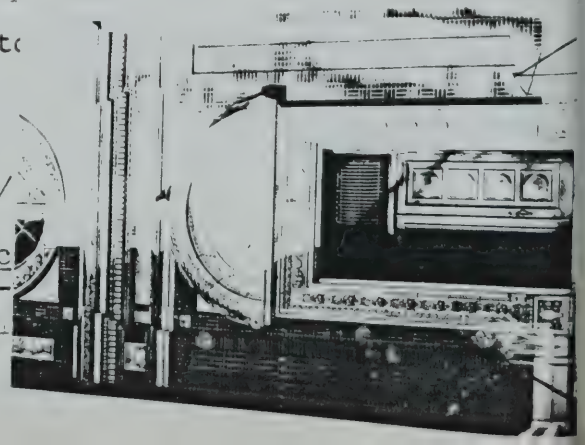
During the mid 18th-early 19thc. this church's site was part of the Phine Withington estate--Withington's TAVERN/house was a popular "stop over" on the old Boston-Providence Turnpike(followng path of Centre St.,laid out a early as 1662).The Withington house was used by the church during the early 1890's and was torn down to accomadate the present Sisters Convent (see for on 25-35 Creighton St.)in 1895-96.The Wentworth family owned thi house c.1830-1885 and was the property of liqour dealer/American Brewery

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

owner, James Kenney (249 A Heath St) from 1885-1891.The Mission Church's Redemptorist Fathers purchased this property in 1891.) On 5/22/1892 The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament was dedicated(designed by F.Joseph Untersee,architect o the Mission Church's towers and St Alphonsus Hall).Later known a s St.Gera Hall,the chapel was a"tasteful frame structure " which contained an office and 6-classrooms on the first floor and a chapel on the upper level.It sto to the rear of the rectory(1894) until it was destroyed by fire during the late 1970's.The chapel could seat 1,000 people and the school had an initi enrollment(1893) of 310 students.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histo records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Newspapers:Jamaica Plain Citizen 5/12/1977
The Boston Herald Sunday,Aug.3,1941
Blessed Sacrament Files /Interview-tour w/ Rev.Richard T.Donohue,B.PL.arch/craftsmen files;Boston Bldgs.Dept.,The Catholic Churc IN New England by J.SSullivan,1895,pgs.165-
Built in Boston,City and Suburb ,Tucci,pgs. 171-79



* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark Listing (as part of a district)

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

Blessed Sacrament Church, Significance continued P 2

In 1893 the future site of The Blessed Sacrament Church was occupied by Columbia Hall, a 2-story wood frame hip roofed structure which was built to house church related organizations and meetings--most notably the Young Men's Catholic Association. The Blessed Sacrament Church was an early leader in the promotion of Day Care for working mothers. The church established a day nursery and Childrens Dispensary on Parker St during the 1890's.

The Blessed Sacrament Church became a secular parish with Rev. Arthur T. Connally appointed pastor on 6/19/1892 (church's parish carved from 4 adjoining parishes). Rev. Connally was a "well known orator and student of the Rennaissance" and played a significant role in the design process of the Blessed Sacrament Church. Connally had a library of rare books numbering several thousand volumes, a collection of "old specimens of Italian sculpture and several paintings by old masters. He was pastor of Blessed Sacrament from 1892-1931 and was a trustee of the Boston Public Library. Rev. Connally hired Charles R. Greco (1892-1963) to design the Blessed Sacrament Church. Greco was born in Cambridge, Ma. in 1874. He graduated from English High School in 1892 (Cambr.) and studied engineering at Harvard. For many years he was associated w/the Boston arch. firm of Wait and Cutter (firm responsible for Boston area armories and Middlesex Co. Court bldgs.) Greco was the chief architect of court houses at Malden and West Roxbury, in addition to Cambr. His practice was national in scope w/projects in Miami, Chicago and Cleveland. He was also the architect of several Boston area synagogues.

Blessed Sacrament Church's cornerstone was laid in 1913 (following 3-years of fund raising, ground preperation, problems with contractors (see Chancel ... lory archives) etc. The church was dedicated on 6/11/1917, with more than 2,000 people attending the dedication (including Mayor Curley). The estimated cost of the church was $115,000. To econonize, the church was built without a basement. Apparently no expense was spared for the interior which is richly decorated w/high quality stained glass, murals, mosaics and wood carvings. Particularly memorable is the alter area with a "porch" of severely classical monumental columns (instead of Baldachino columns) w/fluting and gold leaf Corinthian capitals. Alter enclosed by well carved (by Kirchmayer) lattice work screen. Mosaics and marble adorn chancel walls. The important ... England late 19th-early 20thc. painter Henry Hammond Ahl provided 3 mural panels for The Blessed Sacrament Church. Well designed, colorful stained glass windows were created by the internationally acclaimed artist Charles J. Connick and "the dean of Boston stained glass men" Thomas Murphy.

Johannes Kirchmayer (1860-1930), was born in Oberammergau, Bavaria and came to the U.S. in 1880. He initially worked as a wood carver for several important N.Y.C. furniture mfgers., including A. Kimbel and Son and Herter Bros. He came to Boston c. 1897 ... to work for Irving and Casson and W.F. Ross and Co. He began to work w/architects including carvings for Vaughn, Cram, Richardson, Goodhue and Corbusier ... most notably with Ralph Adams Cram and stained glass artist C.J. Connick at All Saints Ashmont, Dorchester). In his later years he worked as an independent artist in his East Cambridge Ma. Studio. He worked in a style which he called "American Gothic." Among his well known works are the reredos for St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, and for St. Vincent Ferrar Church, N.Y.C. and mantle sculptures at U.S. Military Academy, West Point. In addition to the stations of the cross and sculptural figures carved for The Blessed Sacrament Church, Cambr., Kirchmayer provided carvings for many Massachusetts churches including doors and other decorations for The Henry Rogers Memorial Church, Fairhaven, side chapel reliefs for St. Catherine's Church, Somerville. Over time he lived and worked at Otis St. East Cambridge, 1897-1903, 79 Crescent Hill Ave, Arlington, 1906-7, W. Somerville, 1908-11 and 379 Cambr. St., East Cambr. 1912-3.

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

The Blessed Sacrament Church,Significanse continued P 3

Henry Hammond Ahl,1869-1946,provided The Blessed Sacrament Church w/three mural panels including a large crucifixtion in the apse.Born in Hartford, Conn.,he studied at the Royal Academy ,Munich under Alexander Wagner and Franz Stuck and w/Gerome at the Ecole des Beaux Arts,Paris.Ahl exhibited at the National Academy of Design,N.Y.C.,Bostor Museum,Boston Art Club, Worcester Art Museum,Hartford Athaneum etc.Ahl was a portrait painter of prominent men and women (e.g.U.S.Senator Hoar) and prior to his work for the Blessed Sacrament Church,Roxb,enjoyed acclaim for important mural commission for the Blessed Sacrament Church,Providence,R.I.A newspaper article dated 6/10/19 notes that "Decorations by Henry Hammond Ahl are an important part of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament,Jamaica Plain.In the recess of the white apse is a large Crucifixtion which was shown some time ago at Doll and Richards with sacred scenes supporting it on either side".Over time Ahl had studios at Springfield,Ma.,Washington D.C.,Boston Ma. and Newburyport,Ma.

Charles J.Connick ,1875-1946 was responsible for The Blessed Sacrament Church stained glass aisle and rose windows.Connick was an important early 20thc. stained glass artist.He experimented with medieval techniques and displayed examples of his work in his studio on Harcourt St.,Boston.(before being installed in their permanent settings).He won national recognition as a leader in the early 20thc.rennaissance of stained glass in America.In addition he was a prolific author of Children's magazines,religious periodicals and contributor to Stained Glass Magazine.He recieved numerous awards including the Gold Medal at the Panama Pacific Expo and the Logan Medal from the Chicago Inst. of Art in 1917 and 21.His most famous work is the Great West Rose at The Cathedral of St.John the Divine,N.Y.C.He enjoyed a successful artistic/architectural collaboration with Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram at All Saints Ashmont,Dorchester,Ma. D.S.Tucci considers his best local work to be the Cowley Fathers Monastery,Cambr..In addition Connick provided windows for All Saints ,Brookline,The First Cong'l Church at Hyde Park,Ma.,First Baptist Church ,Malden,St.Anne's Chapel,Arlington Heights and the former E.V.Robinson Memorial Chapel,Chestnut St.,Beacon Hill. Connick also provided stained glass for churches in San Francisco,Pittsburgh Pa. and Paris,France(The American Church).Further research is needed on Thomas Murphy,sometimes called the "dean of Boston stained glass men".He is credited with The Blessed Sacrament 's clerestory windows.These windows are referred to as "considerably older"[than the churches other windows] perhaps meaning that these windows were crafted years before the construction of this church(c.1890's?)(see Stained Glass Magazine,summer 1985).

The Blessed Sacrament Church complex presently encompasses a rectory(1894, Colonial Rev.),Sisters Convent(1896,Colonial Rev.,now vacant),Primary Sch. (1898,stone High Vict.Gothic,presently occ by thrift store), and St.Norbert's Scool(1926,also byC.H.Greco,Jacobethan Rev) as well as Blessed Sacrament Church(1910-1917).This church continues to play an important role in the spiritual life of Roxbury/Jamaica Plain.Its beginnings coincided w/ the developement of Robert Treat Paines philanthropic neighborhood(Sunnyside, Westerly St.etc.see Edge Hill St.form)and the introduction of the electric trolley to the area c.early 1890's.



Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

BLESSED Sacrament Chapel/school -1891-92 (NO longer extant)
Image courtesy of Blessed Sacrament church



BLESSED SACRAMENT CHURCH (1910-1917) c. 1920
Image courtesy of Blessed Sacrament Church

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 365 Centre St. COR. Creighton St.

NAME Blessed Sacrement Church Rectory
present original



No. 19 N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.

E 1894 The Catholic Church of New England-
source James S.Sullivan 1895.

HITECT
source

LDER
source

ER Boston R.C.Archdiocese
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 12.3/3.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Rectory

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus bsemnt

ROOF hip w/balustrade at center cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos (alum/vinyl)
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION T-shaped Colonial(leaning toward Federal) Revival rectory. Presently covered w/synthetic siding but retains orig. distinctive boxy form, some elements. Main block posses center hall plan, 5-bay main facade w/handsome eliptical fanlight topped door w/side lights. Balustrade intact in center of hip roof. 4-bay side walls w/octagonal bay on side facing church.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic synthetic siding, Orig. entr. porch removed, elaborate cornice missing.

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA Part of 95648 sq. feet (bldg occupies 7160 sq.ft).

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited on S.W. corner of Blessed Sacrament grounds.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Built in 1894, the rectory of Blessed Sacrament Church has been altered by the installation of aluminum siding but retains its original, boxy Colonial Revival form, fanlight surmounted entrance and many noteworthy interior details. It apparently owes its form and original appearance to the prescence of a Georgian(c.1760's)

II
E.W.G. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	X	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

house that was on the property at the time it was purchased by the Boston R.C.Archdiocese in 1891(Or rather by the Redemptorist Fathers of the Mission Church,until 1892).In any event the rectory must have been architecturally compatible with the nearby Phineas Withington house/ tavern(later Eliz.M.M.Wentworth House until c.1885)-the Withington -Wentworth house was also 3-stories,boxy,hipped roofed etc.This venerable dwelling was taken down c.mid 1890's-(for a short time it was used by the church as a convent).In any event a thorough interior inspection of the rectory did not reveal 18thc structural or decorative elements.The rectory was built at the beginning of Arthur T.Connally's pastorate. Rev.Connolly was reknowned as a "pulpit orator" and scholar of Italian Rennaissance Art and Architecture.The present Italian Rennaissance Blessed Sacrament Church was built 1910-1917.Rev.Connolly was this church's pastor for 39 years-1892-1931.The rectory's inventory of noteworthy interior features includes golden oak wood work(particularly in center hall 1st floor),fireplace mantles (heavy Victorian w/pink, brown,white marble,well carved),Fire place art tiles(most notably brown and yellow tiles of dinning room),stain glass interior windows apparently from earlier church bldgs.,nice stain glass sky light above 3rd fl. center hall ,egg and dart cornice moldings,very interesti attic room in hip roof below balustraded area.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, ut

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark listing (as part of district)



THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF NEW ENGLAND

RESIDENCE, CHURCH OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT, CENTRE STREET, ROXBURY.

Bibliography and/or references (such as loc records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
The Catholic Church of New England
BY James S.Sullivam-1895

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 401 Area Parkerhill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 371 Centre St COR. Creighton St.

NAME _____
present original

P No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.

TE 1904 Boston Buildings Dept.
source

CHITECT Robert A.Watson "
source

ILDER W.A. and H.A.Root "
source

ER Charlotte L.Mair
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 10·1/1, 15·4/1

TYPE (residential) single dou..e row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) commercial/residential

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick brown stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story commercial-residential block,constructed of red brick w/rock faced granite trim.Main facade features central entrance(recessed) w/ noteworthy enframements-Engaged collonettes on stone"plinths" flank entr and support rusticated ,rock faced stone arch.Entr. flanked by store fronts,entr. to store at corner.Upper fls.,mainfacade exhibit 4 bays(pairs of tripartite windows flanked by pair of standard size windows).In general windows display simple rockfaced stone sills and lintels.
1/1 wood sash is in evidence.
Bldg culminates in flat roof w/ dentillated,modillion block cOrnice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 5345 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally,#371 Centre St. is significant as a solid,well crafted example of a turn of the century,Boston area commercial-residential block. Built in 1904,it exhibits elements of the Romanesque Revival(main entrance) and Classical Revival (cornice)styles.

IV
E.W.G. 85

Bibliography-Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories-late 19thc.,Boston Buildings Dept.
Moved: date if known Norfolk Deeds -281:298,283:42





It was built as an investment property for Charlotte L. Mair. She was the wife of Alexander Mair,a German carpenter active in Roxbury-Jamaica Plain building trades from c.1858-1890.Mair purchased this lot from a John W.Smith for $921.18 on 11/16/1859.(actually 2 lots-#28 and 16 on Plan of Halsey Homestead Sites 6/30/1859.)Smith in turn acquired this lot from Thomas Lloyd Halsey Creighton of Providence,Rhode Island-the Creighton lands were carved into a 28-lot developement (bordering Creight St.)as early as 1856.In any event Mair built #10 Creighton St. c. 1860-61 this house was originally located on the site of #371 Centre St. and was moved to its present position at the rear of 371 in c.1899-1903. Mair was apparently responsible for #12,14 Creighton St(1870's) and probably #20 and 38 Creighton St.

Boston Building Dept records note that the plans for 371 CENTRE ST. were "drawn by" Robert A.Watson and the builders were W.A. and H.A.Root. (Permit dated 3/2/1904).Robert A.Watson was a late 19th-early 20thc. Roxbury-Jamaica Plain triple decker specialist.Between the early 1890s -1907 he designed a number of multifamily houses in the Highland-Calumet section of Parker Hill/Mission Hill.He is 1st listed in the 1880 Boston Directory(occ.-draftsman,15 Pemberton Sq.Boston,house-Terrace St,Roxb-Mission Hill.).By the late 1880's he is listed as an architect working out of his house at 20 Hillside Ave.Good examples of his 3-decker designs in-

* **Preservation Consideration** (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

clude : #75-77 Hillside Ave (1893),63,67,73 HillsideAve(1894),102 Calumet (1897),28-30 Hillside(1898,2-fam) 89 Hillside(1902) and 169 Calumet (1904-5).Watson was also responsible for the commercial-residential blocks at 91-93 Minden St.Roxb.(frame,1896) and the Murphy Bldg.opposite the Missi Church on Tremont St(1899).He was also capable of more sophisticated design e.g. 109 Hemmenway St.,the Fenway (town house,1898,see B.L.C.Fenway survey, form #44).By the late 1890's Watson is listed as a justice of the peace as well as an architect.During the early 1900's he resided and worked at 1140 Columbus Ave and was back on Hillside Ave.(#38-40) by 1910.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Robert A.Watson died on Sept.26,1916. It should be noted that the 1890's and early 1900's accellerated building activity along Centre ST. was triggered in part by the introduction of the electric trolley to Roxb-J.P. during the late 1880's.Centre St is a very old road dating to 1662-it was part of old Boston-Providence highway and was often referred to in 19thc. deeds as"the Road to Dedham." or "the Dedham Old Road".

Themes
Architectural X
Commerce X
Community Development

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural conservation listing (as part of district)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 33 Area Parker Hill / Fenton Hill



ADDRESS 4 Cherokee St. COR. near Hillside St.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1894 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Michael J. O'Brien Bldg. Permit
(818 PARKER STREET) source

BUILDER Michael J. O'Brien Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER 1895; 1899: Michael J. O'Brien
original present
1906; 1915 - M.A. MAHONY

PHOTOGRAPHS PH7: 1/4*, 1/6-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF Cable--front cupola -- dormers large gable-roofed dormer at left side

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles AT ATTIC AND BETWEEN 1st & 2ND FLOORS) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone (FOUNDATION) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two-bay, rather plain, modest, Queen Anne house with two-story 3-sided bay at left front and recessed entry porch at right. Restrained use of ornament at roof trim, some vertical banding on facade bay, and horizontal banding with dentil moulding across porch and facade. Original panelled door with wide glass opening has been retained. Single-story ground floor 3-sided bay at right side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic
(SOME RESIDING AT LEFT SIDE)

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 2301 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On L-shaped street. Adjacent to identical house now with asbestos shingling. Shallow yard.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Despite its modest scale and design, #4 Cherokee is of interest as an example of the single-family residential work of a carpenter/builder who lived on Parker Hill from at least 1890 through the early years of this century. Residing at a number of earlier

IV
ICP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Hill area addresses in the '90's through the turn-of-the-century, O'Brien lived at 4 Cherokee in 1895-96. As a builder and/or builder/architect, O'Brien worked, for the most part, on the construction of triple decker houses in the Parker Hill, northern Jamaica Plain, and Dorchester areas--sometimes with the prolific triple decker architects Samuel Rantin or Robert Watson, and occasionally for himself. O'Brien also was the architect/builder of 8,10,12 Cherokee Street--a group of two-family "double-deckers" put up in 1895/6 (see form for).

Cut through on Franklin Dexter's substantial land holdings on Parker Hill during the late '80's, by 1895, much of the subdivided Cherokee Street frontage was owned by real estate speculator John O'Brien (possibly a relative of Michael J.) who at this time, owned many lots in the St. Alphonsus, Alleghany, Pontiac, and Cherokee Streets vicinity (see form for 92-98 Calumet).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use pos for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities,



Bibliography and/or references (such as local historie records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1906.
Boston Directories. Michael J. O'Brien--1885-1900.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BRA--Michael J. O'Brien.
Boston Bldg. Dept. Building Permit: March 22, 1894.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 3 Area Parker Hill



ADDRESS 8,10,12 Cherokee Street COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1895/? Bldg. Permit and 1895 source

ARCHITECT Michael J. O'Brien Bldg. Permit (4 Cherokee St.) source

BUILDER Michael J. O'Brien Bldg. Permit source

OWNER 1895;1899: Michael J. O'Brien original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7.1/2*,1/3*-24

TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam.) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF Cable--front (#10- retains slate) cupola ---- dormers #12: large gable-front dormer and small gable-front dormer #8,10,--hipped dormers (#8) AT ATTIC ONLY #10,12

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 3 late-19th and two-family houses with ornamentation and all exhibiting overhanging upper 2-story, 3-sided bay at left and supported by [illegible] like brackets on right. Houses display central entries sheltered by turned, posted porches/plain posts at #8--[illegible] to right corner and first floor square vestibule window with [illegible] glass panes. #10,12 enlivened with ornamental boarding and fishscale panelling on façade bay. #12 displays sidelight doorway and pyramidal, capped bay at left rear remains at #8,10.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION #10,12 minor (moderate) drastic #8 reshingled.

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS on high ground facing deep backyards and undeveloped lots of Allegany Street. L-shaped street running between Lee and Fowlie.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Pleasant group of houses of interest as good examples of "double-decker" two-family housing on Parker Hill and as representative work of Michael J. O'Brien, a neighborhood resident carpenter/builder. Listed in the

(Map)

IV
LP 3/25

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston Directories at a number of Parker Hill addresses in the 1890's through the turn-of-the-century, O'Brien lived around the corner at #4 Cherokee in 1895-6. As a builder and/or builder/architect, O'Brien worked, for the most part, on the construction of triple decker houses in the Parker Hill, northern Jamaica Plain, and Dorchester areas--sometimes with the prolific triple decker architects Samuel Rantin or Robert Watson, and occasionally for himself. O'Brien also was the architect/builder of the single-family homes at 4 and 6 Cherokee (see form for).

Cut through on Franklin Dexter's substantial land holdings on Parker Hill during the late'80's, by 1895 much of the subdivided Cherokee Street frontage was owned by real estate speculator John [illegible] (possibly a relative of Michael J.) who at this time, owned many lots in the St. Alphonsus, Alleghany, Pontiac, and Cherokee Street vicinity (see form for 92-98 Calumet).

#12 CHEROKEE



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use p
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histor
records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1906
Boston Directories. Michael J. O'Brien--1885-1903.
Architectural files; Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Michael J. O'Brien
Boston Bldg. Dept. Building Permit; October 24, 1895.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 35 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 10 Creighton St. COR. near Centre St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

DATE 1860-61 Norfolk Deeds, Roxbury Directories
source



ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Alexander Mair Roxb. Directories
source

OWNER Alexander Mair
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 10·2/5, 12·2/4.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF MANSARD/Gambrel cupola - dormers 3 on main facade

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate/Mansard house, 3 bays x 3 bays, sensitively applied aluminum siding, center entrance opens on to columned and pedimented porch (shallow) flanked by octagonal bays w/pannelled aprons. In general, windows are fully enframed w/cornice headed lintels, 2/2 wood sash. Quoins accent corners. Roof configuration is hybrid of Mansard and gambrel. Still intact are slate roof Shingles and 3-pedimented dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) ↔ moderate drastic ~~synthetic siding~~

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2392 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally, #10 Creighton St. combines Italianate

(Map)

III

Moved; date if known 1899-1906

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

massing and elements with a rather curious mansard/gambrel roof. It represents the work of a mid 19thc. Roxbury carpenter-Alexander Mair. He was presumably part of Roxbury-J.P.'s German community and was apparently responsible for several other residences bordering Creighton St. Built in1860-61, this house ranks amoung the first residences in the 28-lot Halsey Homestead Sites developement bordering Centre, Creighton and Day(Cross)Streets. (see T.B. Moses Plan, Norfolk Deeds, 283:42). As early as 1859, Creighton St. and adjacent lots were set out(at least on paper, 1860 may represent the year Creighton St was laid out). This land had been part of the Phineas Withington estate during the 18th and early 19th c. Thomas Lloyd Halsey Creighton was a member of Providence Rhode Islands wealthy Halsey family-he was apparent the grandson of Thomas Lloyd Halsey, shipping magnate(China, SouthAmerican trades). Creighton never lived in Roxbury-in 1861 he is listed at 99 Prospect St., Providence(College Hill, near Brown U.). During the early 1860's he owned 15-20 properties in Providence and was taxed on $11,000 worth of property. He died intestate in 1862 at the age of 45. It is unclear as to who or what Creighton's Roxbury connection was-Centre St. was part of the old Colonial highway to Providence -Creighton could have simply stumbled upon a land auction on his way to or from R.I.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Norfolk deeds indicate that Creighton acquired this large tract during early 1850's. He soldLot#28 to J. Wilson Smith of Providence, R.I. on 4/26/1 Wilson, in turn, sold this lot to Alexander Mair of Boston on 11/16/1 for$921.18. (this price represents the cost of two lots-#28 and 16 on 1856 Moses plan). Mair is first listed here in 1862. This house was origin located further to the south, closer to Centre St. It was moved to its pre ent site c.1899-1906 to accomadate a commercial/residential block at #371 Centre st. Mair's heirs owned this house until at least 1906.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

(Creighton st.)

In terms of community developement this represents the 1st Victorian suburban residential developement in the are between Centre and Heath St Until the mid 19thc this area encompassed the farmlands of Heaths, Withing and later Wentworths. One might make a case for an earlier residential developement on the west side of Day St. (1810's, 20's, half a dozen or so farm houses) but this does not represent a [illegible] cohesive plan a la Creighton St.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Maps-1832, 1848, 1852/Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Boston Directories-1850's, 60's.
Norfolk Deeds266:258, 281:298, 283:42
Halsey/Creighton information courtesy of Mack Woodward, Rhode Island Historical Commission.

A

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Vol. 283 Pl. 42

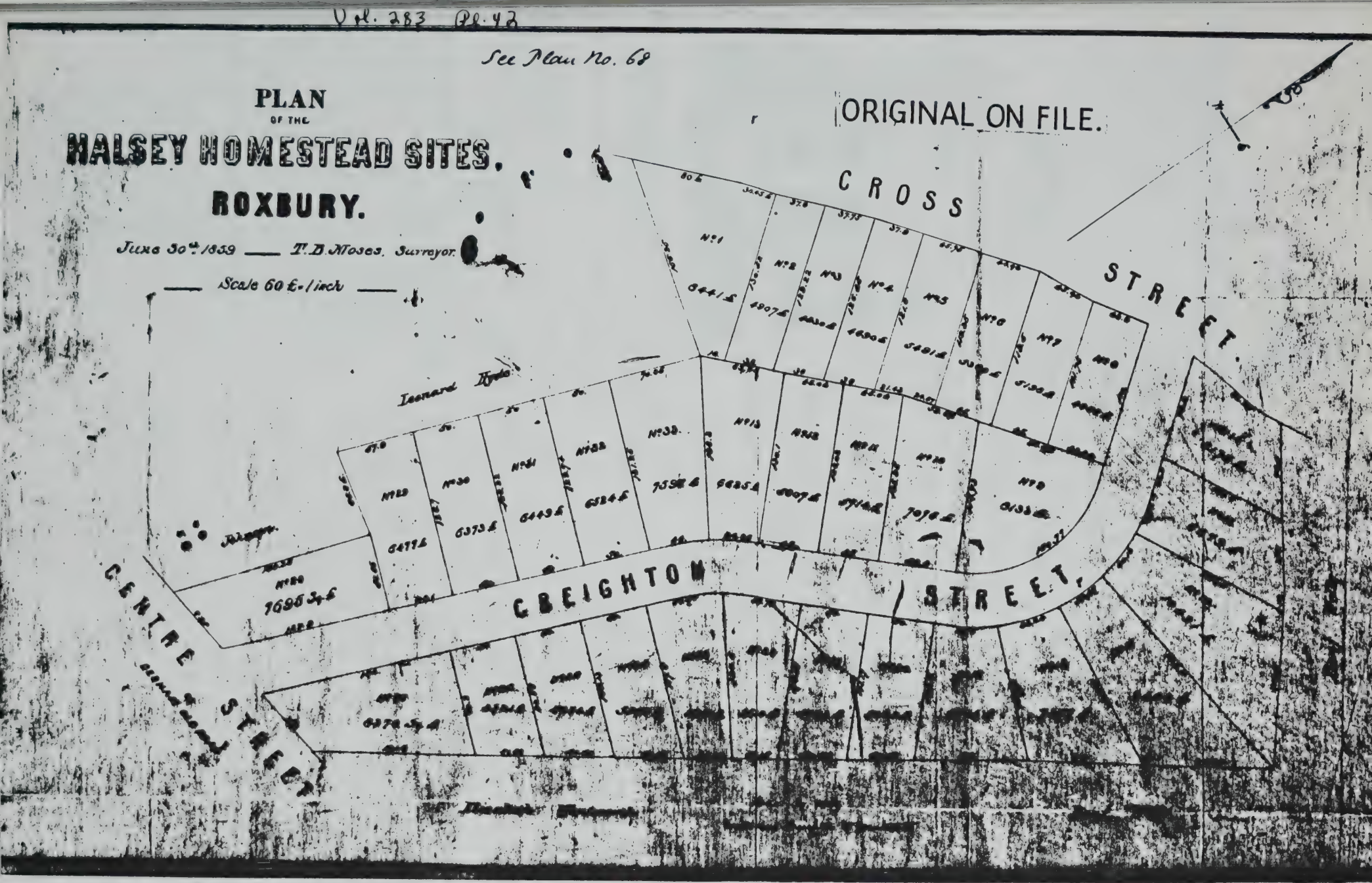
See Plan No. 68

PLAN
OF THE
HALSEY HOMESTEAD SITES,
ROXBURY.

June 30th 1839 — T. B. Moses, Surveyor.

Scale 60 ft. / inch

ORIGINAL ON FILE.



NORFOLK DEEDS · 283; 42

(Parker Hill / Mission Hill)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 36 Area Parker Hill / Mission Hill



ADDRESS 12 and 14 Creighton St. COR. near Centre St.

NAME present original CENTRE-HEATH STS

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA

DATE 1873-1883 Atlases source

ARCHITECT source

BUILDER Alexander Nair attributed source

OWNER Alexander Nair original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 10·2/6, 15·4/2 19·5/6·84

TYPE (residential) single [double] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus baserent, attic

ROOF gambrel cupola - dormers at sides

MATERIALS [Frame] [clapboards] shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Unusual, double Italianate house w/distinctive, broad, street facing gambrel gable. Paired entrances are flanked by 3-story octagonal bays. Quoins may be still extant at corners under vertical replacement boards. Windows contain 2/2 wood sash-enframements may have been more elaborate. Claboards remain in tact. Main facade exhibits 4-bays (octagonal) Double windows appear at attic level beneath deep, bracketed cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic Replacement metal front porch posts

CONDITION [good fair] poor LOT AREA 12-3226, 14-3168 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally, #12 and 14 Creighton St represents

(Map)

E.W.G. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

an idyosyncratic approach to late 19thc double house design. Built by Roxbury carpenter Alexander Mair at some point between 1873-1883, this houses salient features include its broad garbrel gabled main facade and Italianate elements-when viewed from the sides the roof has a mansardic appearance-this gambrel/mansard configuration is in evidence next door at #10 Creighton(the house Mair built for himself in 1860-61).#12-14 apparently represents an income property for the family and remained Mair owned until at least 1906. Mair was active i Roxbury and Boston bldg.tades from c.1858-1890. This house is situate on lot #29 on the Halsey Homestead Sites Plan of 1856(Norfolk, 283:42 It represents a relatively late addition to this developement(see form on #10 Creighton St.).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories
Norfolk Deeds-283:42

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 22 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 16 Creighton St. COR. near Bynner

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.

DATE 1896 Boston Bldgs. Dept.
source

ARCHITECT John W. Priesing "
source

" "

BUILDER _____
source

"

OWNER _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL 15.4/3.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 6-fam. 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6-family triple decker, wood-frame, Queen Anne style. Main facade features paired entrances flanked by 3-story octagonal bays. Pair of windows appear betw. bays on upper fls. Front doors located beneath bracketed roof slope w/replacement modern metal columns. 3-pane transoms appear above doors. Bays feature panels w/angled boards, slatwork boards also brackets above 1st fl. windows. Windows are simply enframed and possess 1/1 and 2/1 wood

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic LOW ERN metal porch columns, cr-cement steps.

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of remarkably intact and unspoiled group of mid-late 19thc houses (primarily Italianate, lining west side of Creighton St., facing Blessed Sacrament church complex.

wood sash. Bldg. culminates in flat roof w/ cornice exhibiting simple entablature, paired brackets, deep over hang.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Currently undergoing renovation (1984-85) #16,18 Creighton St. is an attractive example of 1890's Roxbury-Jamaica Plain multi family Queen Anne housing. It is emblamatic of the accellerated house construction activity which occurred

IV
F.W.G. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	X	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in Roxb.-J.P. after the late 1880's introduction of the electric trolle to this area.Creighton St. was set out as early as 1859 with initial house construction on its 28-lots occurring in the 1860's.In any event #16-18 Creighton St. was built as as investment property for John W.Priesing.He is listed on the building permit(12/1895) as the architect,builder and orig. owner of #16-18.He was a Jamaica Plain carpenter/builder(in partnership w/son Gustave Priesing);
.Priesing was active in Roxb.-J.P. building trades from c.1885-early 1900's.He was responsible for several unusually fancy 3-deckers at 184-86 and 192-94 Amory St.(Q.A.,1893). John and Gustave Priesing moved to Revere after 1895.The Priesings also built and designed the 3-dekkers at 3147 and3149 Washington St and 3143-45 Washington St. (Q.A., 1894).During the 1890's the segment of Bynner St,between Day and Creighton St.,was set out as Priesing St.#16-18 was built on a portion of the old Moses Chase house lot(#20 Creighton,c.1859-62).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906.
Boston Directories-1890's
B.P.L. Fine Arts Dept.files
Boston Buildings Dept.
B.L.C.Jamaica Plain Survey-Forms on
3143-45,3147-49 Washington St.,184-86 and 194-92 Amory St.

...TON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 39 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 20 Creighton St COR. Bynner St

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-HEATH Sts.

DATE 1859-1862 Norfolk Deeds 308:132,284:215
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Alexander Mair, attrib.
source

OWNER Leonard Hyde, Moses Chase
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 10.2/4, 14.5/2.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Boxy, rectangular Italianate house, retains claboards, enclosed by flat roof w/paired brackets at deep overhang of eaves. Main facade (5-bay) on south side facing passageway. Creighton facade features side hall entr. on its 3-bay elevation (opens on to later porch add. w/lattice wrk base, turned post and brackets). Particularly noteworthy are Creighton facade window enframements of upper fls-fully enfr w/delicate floral plaster wrk, dentils and cornice headed lin.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic tels at 2nd fl., elab Rococo scrolls, segmental heads at 3rd fl.

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 2431 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(see reverse page)

(Map)

III
E.W.G. '85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#20 Creighton St. is a survivor from the earliest phase of Creighto Sts. developement(Creighton St and 28 adjacent lots drawn up in 1859,house construction begins c.1859,see form on #10 Creighton St. for early history of Halsey Homestead Sites).Architecturally #20 is of interest for its distinctive,boxy form,integrity of materials an elaborate window enframements.Its form is something of an anomally considering the more standard mid 19thc. formula of side hall plan pedimented attic house w/ the main facade at the narrow end wall rather than on the side wall.It probably represents the work of Boston/Roxb.carpenter Alexander Mair--he built #10 Creighton in 1860-61.Built c.1859-60,its land included lots 30,31,32 and 33 of the T.B.Moses Plan of 1856.(Norfolk,283:42).On 4/26/1858 ,John Wilson Smith of Providence,Rhode Island paid John Orde Creighton, also of Providence,$705.21 for two lots (#30,31).Smith,in turn, sold these parcels to Leonard Hyde on July 30,1859.Moses Chase,tin smith ,purchased lots 30-33 from Hyde on 8/11/1862 for$1,750.This transaction included "the buildings thereon" ,indicating the existe of #20 by 1862.Chase's heirs owned this building until at least 189 By the late 1890's W.F.Mutz,clerk,owned this property.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bynner St was extended from Day St.,along the northeast side of th house to Creighton St. c.late 1890's and was originally called Preising Terrace after J.P.architect John Preising.

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, records, early maps, etc.)

Norfolk Deeds-308:132,284:215
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston/Roxbury Directories-1860's,70's,90's.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Parker Hill /Mission Hill



ADDRESS 38 Creighton St. COR. near Sunnyside

NAME

MAP No. present 19N-8E SUB AREA original Centre-Heath St.

1868-69 Suffolk Deeds-926:143
source

ITECT
source

DER Alexander Mair-attributed
source

R Adam Mock
original present

OGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 10·4/5, 14·3/4·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement,attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers 1 dormer on north slope

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 1/2 story side hall plan Italianate frame vernac house,2-bay x 2 bay.Curiously small quoins accent corners.Main facadeexhibits projecting entrance porch(originally open) and 2-story octagonal bay w/rectangular apron panels.Saw cut brackets appear at porch roof,on bay and at the gables,windows are fully enframed and cornice headed-attic window is round headed-2/2 wood sash is in evidence.House composed of 2 1/2 story main block w/2-story rear ell, clapboards are intact,bldg enclosed by gable roof w/return eaves and single dorme

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 6000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(see reverse page)

(Map)

III
E.W.G.·85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built c.1868-1869,this charming Italianate frame vernacular house is part of Creighton St's. interesting collection of mid 19the. residences.It is the best preserved of a trio of side hall plan Italianate dwellings(including #30,#34 Creighton).It probably represents the work of Alexander Mair,Roxbury/Boston carpenter, active c.1858-1890.He was responsible for #'s 10 and 12/14 Creighton and probably #20.This house occupies lot#11 and a small portion of lot #12 of the T.B.Moses Halsey Homestead Sites plan of 6/30/1859. (see form on #10 Creighton St. for history of Halsey/Creightons and 33-lot Creighton St developement of 1856).This house's lot was sold to a Henry Dudley by James H.Creighton on 7/14/1859. (Norfolk,282:294).Dudley owned this lot for 10 years,selling it to Adam Mock on 5/1868(Suffolk 926:143)for $810.00.Adam Mock is listed in late 1860's directories as"at rubber factory" and 1st resided at #38 in 1870,hence a c.1868-69 construction date.Mock's heirs owned this house until the early 1900's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Suffolk Deeds-926: 143
Boston Directories 1860's,70's
Norfolk Deed 282:42,283:294



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 40 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill.



ADDRESS 40 Creighton St. COR. opposite Sunnyside

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

1869 Boston Directories
source

ITECT _____
source

DER _____
source

Michael Hemler
R _____
original present

OGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 10·3/4·84

YPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, low attic

OOF low hip cupola - dormers -

ATERIALS (Frame) clapboards WOOD shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Pudding stone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

RIEF DESCRIPTION Italianat Cottage w/small main block and rear ell. 2-bay main facade. Rests on high rubble stone foundation. Entrance exhibits bracketed door hood. To right of entr. is bay window faced w/flush boards. Windows are fully enframed w/2/2 wood sash. House culminates in low hip roof.

XTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

ONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3700 sq. feet

OTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS deep set back from street, narrow front lawn

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(see reverse page)

(Map)

E.W.G.
IV 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This house is part of Creighton Sts. interesting collection of mid 19thc residences.Its lot was part of an early Victorian Roxbury developement(suburban) called Halsey Homestead sites-Creighton St. was set out as early as 1859(at least on paper and w/33 house lots). House construction in this developement began c.1859.(see form on #10 Creighton St.)#40 Creighton St. was built c 1869 for Michael Hemler,piano forte maker.Judging by the surnames of early Creighton St. residents,this was something of a German enclave.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890
Boston Directories-1860's,70 's.
see Moses plan of Creighton St.-Norfolk
283:42,lot#10.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 41 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 46 Creighton St COR. opposite Sunnyside

NAME

present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

DATE 1902 Boston Bldg.Dept.
source

ARCHITECT -
source

BUILDER -
source

OWNER Patrick J.Hartnett
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ MISSION HILL 10 - 3/3.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 6-FAM 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement,attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles WOOD stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Pudding stone Foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne,multi(6)family wood frame bldg. w/high pudding stone foundation.Retains clapboard sheathing.Scallopped shingles at gable.Main facade charaterized by center entrance surmntd.by 2-story octag.ORIELS.Entr.porch exhibits porch w/paired and fluted Tuscan Revival columns on plinths.Oriels faced w/clapboards/panels w/exception of scallopped shingles at 2nd fl.,right oriel. Bldg.dramatically enclosed by pedimented attic w/recessed porch(concave,shingle

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic covered walls on either side of attic window,Col.Rev.balcony w/turned balusters

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 2352 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

and plaster ,vividly colored plaster detail on triangular board at gable's apex.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
see reverse page.

(Map)

III
E.W-G 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architecturally,#46 Creighton St represents an unusually exhuberant, well designed/preserved 3-decker(actually 6-family)house.Its surface plasticity,textural richness and vivid coloration(not to mention lively plaster gable ornamentation)is reminicent of SanFrancico housing stock of the early 1900's.Blending Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles,it dates to 1902.(no Bldgs.Dept.information beyond date on "jacket".).It represents a late addition to Creighton Sts. interesting collection of mid-late 19thc.residences/Creighton St. and 33 adjacent lots were set out as early as 1859(see form on #10 Creighton St.).This house occupies lot #9 on the Moses "Halsey Homestead Sites"plan of 1859(Norfolk Deeds,283:42).Along with at least half a dozen other lots,lot #9 was purchased by Elizabeth M.M.Wentworth c.1860.This lot was Wentworth-owned until c.1885. At that time Patrick J.Hartnett,blacksmith,purchased this lot and moved(?) an Italianate house to the northeastern portion of this large lot(which follows sweeping curve of CreightonSt.).Hartnett built #46 as an investment in 1902.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilit

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local hist records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories-1880's-early 1900's
Norfolk Deed,283:42

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 54 Creighton St. COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Ruggles St.

1884-1888 (moved here?) Atlases

source

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

PHOTOGRAPHS Patrick J. Hartnett

original present

Parker Hill/Mission Hill · 10 · 2/1, 14 4/3 · 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Side hall plan, wood frame Italianate house w/gable end to street, 2-bay main facade. Projecting porch entrance enclosed at later date. Clapboard sheathing intact. Octagonal bay to left of entr, w/panels. Cornice headed windows, 2/2 wood sash, bracketed gable.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5507 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
see reverse page

(Map)

E.W.G.
IV 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This is a well preserved, modestly scaled side hall plan house. Stylistically it may be categorized as Italianate frame vernacular. Constructed of wood it appears to be earlier than the 1884-1888 construction date suggested by the Atlases. It may have been moved to this lot from another location. It represents a late addition to Creighton Sts. collection of 1860's/early 70's houses. (It may have originally fronted on to nearby Day St.). Creighton St. was set out as early as 1859 (see form on 10 Creighton St.) . this house's lot was owned by Elizabeth M.M. Wentworth from c.1860-1885 (see lot 9, Halsey Homestead Sites plan, 1856, Norfolk, 283:42) . Patric k J. Hartnett owned this house beginning c.1888 (see 1888 Roxb. Atlas). He was a blacksmith, owned this house until at least c.1915 and built an investment property on the southeatern portion of his house lot in 1902 (see form on #46 Creighton St).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906, 1915.
Boston Directories-1880 s
Norfolk Deeds-plan-283:42.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 25-35 Creighton St. COR. Sunnyside St.

NAME Sisters' Residence (vacant) / ~~(Blessed Sacrament Church)~~ Sisters' Residence
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.

DATE 1896 Boston Buildings Dept.
source

ARCHITECT Frank Power "
source

BUILDER William C. Tobin-1926 addition
source

OWNER Boston R.C. Archdiocese same
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 15.4/4, 10.4/6.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. convent
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus baserent, attic

ROOF hip cupola - dormers 1(dble) on MF, 3 on sides

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story red brick, white stone trimmed convent, Georgian Rev. style, L- plan (2-story addition to rear, opp, Sunnyside St.) Main facade features 5-bays, center entrance, attractive Ionic columned entrance porch, fr. door surmounted by fanlight Entrance flanked by wide, boarded over windows (orig. tripartite? above entrance is tripartite window w/fanlight (center window boarded over). White stone string course separates fls 2,3. In general windows chastely accented by white stone sills and prominent keystones in center of wedge shaped brick work lintels, Above 3rd floor is corbelled cornice. Slate shingles are intact on low (Map) hip roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic 2-story rear add. (1926).

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA PART OF 95,648 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner site, on rise, enclosed on Creighton, Sunnyside sides by high rubble stone wall-handsome wrought iron fence runs along top of wall.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

The Blessed Sacrament Church's sister's Residence or Convent, is a handsome, solid example of 1890's Georgian Revival design. Characterized by a high degree of symmetry (MA) and pleasing red/white color contrasts,

Bibliography-Boston Bldgs.Dept-Permit,The Catholic Church of New England,Jas.S Sullivan,1895.,Jamaica Plain Citizen 5/12/1977,p.7;The Boston Herald 8/3/1941:

Moved; date if known Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906.



Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	x	Political	
Community/ development	____		

Significance (include explanation of t

this buildings well crafted corbeled cornice hints at the Queen Anne style.Built in 1896(Boston Building Dept.permit dated 5/18/1896),its architect was a Frank Power.He is listed at 37 Cranston St.,Jamaica Plain in 1896. B.P.L. arch./blders files did not yield information on Mr.Power-further research is needed to determine Boston area examples of his work,length of career,addresses over time etc.

The Blessed Sacrament Church was founded in 1891 -in that year ground was broken for the Blessed Sacrement Chapel(no longer extant).It became a secular parish w/Rev. Arthur T.Connolly appointed pastor on 6/19/1892. It is interesting to note that the church's 3 acre parcel was part of the old Withington-Wentworth estate-during the late 18thc Phineas Withingtons house/tavern was located here.By c.1840,an Elizabeth M.M. Wentworth owned this property.By c.1885,this property passed to a Jas. W. Kenney,liquor store owner(Roxb.)and real estate speculator.The Georgian(c.1760's) Withington-Wentworth house survived On the church grounds until the mid 1890's and briefly served as Blessed Sacrament's Sister's residence(1893-96).Nine Sisters of Charity arrived at Blessed Sacrament on8/23/1893.The Sisters taught in the six classrooms located on the first floor of the chapel.The curriculum included classes in stenography,type writing,algebra,book keeping and "plain and fancy sewing"

* **Preservation Consideration** (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Ground was broken for the present convent building on May 1,1896. The Sisters Residence was part of Blessed Sacrament Church's ambitious 1890's building campaign-the chapel/classroom bldg.was completed in 1891, the rectory in 1894 and the Cheverus School in 1898. During the 1890's the surrounding Roxb.-J.P. neighborhoods developed rapidly w/multi-fam. housing-house construction activity was triggered ,in part,by the introduction of the electric trolley to the area c.1894.The Sisters Residence was enlarged in 1926-(see alterations permit dated 10/25/1926.)at that t a 2-story addition containing a dining room(1st fl.) and chambers(2nd fl.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

was added to the rear of the residence.William Tobin was the additions builder(32 Perkins st.,J.P.,presumably the same Tobin active in late 19thc Roxb-Mission Hill building trades-see form,Mission Hill Survey, #1 So.Whitney St.).The cost of the addition was $10,000.00. In recent years the Sisters Residence has been vacant.

* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmarks listing. (as part of district)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 14 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 43 Creighton St COR. Sunnyside St

NAME _____
present original

No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

c.1906-1915 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER James W. Kenney
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 10·3/1, 14·3/6·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic, basement

ROOF clipped gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne, clapboard/shingle covered house, roughly T-shaped, 2 1/2 stories, 3-bay Creighton St. facade w/encircling verandah (featuring turned posts, punched and cut decoration on brackets, spoolwork transoms) Fls. 1, 2 sheathed w/clapb, attic faced w/scolloped shingles. 1-story octag. bay on Sunnyside wall. Distinctive clipped gable.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 5372 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on rise, shrub covered lawn slopes down to Creighton St, considerable drop in grade along north side of house.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
see reverse page-

(Map)

IV
E.W.G.
85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Prominently sited at the north east corner of Creighton and Sunnysid Sts.,this attractive Queen Anne house represents a late addition to Creighton Sts. collection of well crafted mid-late 19thc residences. It is more closely tied to the developement of Sunnyside St.,a Pott. Treat Paine philanthropic housing developement-Sunnyside St. was developed during the early 1890's-#43 is thus alate addition to even this developement.Its lot had been part of the Elizabeth M.N. Wentworth estate prior to 1885.From 1885-c.1920, thislot was owned by James W.Kenney,liquor store owner and real estate speculator.#43 Creighton St.does not appear on the 1906 Atlas,but does appear on the 1915 Atlas.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation District Listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906,1915
Boston Directories



TON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 47 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 47 Creighton ST COR. near Sunnyside

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.

DATE c.1895-99 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT Samuel Bantin(?)
source

BUILDER John E.Kelly(?)
source

OWNER John Coffey
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 10.3/5·84

YPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 6-FAM 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OOF flat cupola - dormers -

ATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

RIEF DESCRIPTION Double 3-decker(6-family),wood frame,Queen Anne style.Main facade features pair of octagonal bays w/paired entrances under left bay.Surface treatments characterized by overlay of vertical and horizontal boards.panels.Bldg. crowned by wide,fully enframed gable.

XTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

ONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 4319 sq. feet

OTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS set back from Creighton St facing drive w.y. below grade of Sunnyside St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(see reverse page)

(Map)

IV
E.W.G. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Exhibiting form and elements of the Queen Anne Style,#47 Creighton St. was built c. 1895-1899.It represents a relatively late addition to Creighton Sts. collection of primarily mid 19th century reidences.As early as 1859,Creighton St and 33 adjacent lots were set out as a developement called Halsey Homestead Sites(see Norfolk Deeds,plan 283:42 and form on 10Creighton St.).This house was part of a wave of house construction following the introduction of the electric trolley during the early 1890's.Blessed Sacrement church est.1891 on Centre at Creighton also attracted people to the area. #47's 1st owner was John Coffey,variously listed as clerk and machinist. Boston Building Dept.information is unclear as to whether Samuel Rantin and John E.Kelly ,architect and builder,respectively, were responsible for this house or 47A Creighton St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories-1890's,1900's
Boston Bldgs.Dept.
Norfolk Dees-plan,283,42

A

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 46 Area ~~Parker Hill/~~ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 53 Creighton St. COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA ~~Centre-Heath Sts.~~

DATE 1895-1899 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Michael Dolan
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 14·4/2·84

_____

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. [6-FAM. 3-deck] ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement,attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS [Frame] [clapboards] [wood shingles] stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6-family 3-decker ,wood frame,retains clapboards,wood shingles Exhibits Queen Anne stylistic elements.Main facade characterized by pair of 3-story bays(curved and octagonal).Front porch possesses Tuscan Revival columns.3-story octagonal bay on south east wall.Bldg crowned by wide gable w/Palladian-like window.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good-fair] poor _____ LOT AREA 7406 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS old granite gate posts on property

_____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

see reverse page

(Map)

13

IV
E.W.G. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#53 Creighton St. is a solid example of late 1890's 6-family/3 deck housing. It represents a relatively late addition to Creighton St.'s collection of 1860's-70'S houses. (see form on 10 Creighton for history of Halsey Homestead Sites). Creighton St. and 33 adjoining lots were set out as early as 1859. #53's lot was owned by Elizabeth M.M. Wentworth until c.1885. #53 was built for Michael Dolan, collecto c.1895-1899. Dolan lived here until c.1910. This house was part of house construction boom triggered in part by introduction of electric trolley to the area during the early 1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories-1890's
No Boston Bldgs. Dept. information.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 11 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 86 Day Street COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE-HEATH Sts.

DATE 1867 Norfolk Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Daniel W.Drew
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill · 16/5.1, 5.3 · 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansard

ROOF bell-cast mansard cupola - dormers 3 on main facade, 2 on sides

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Relatively substantial Italianate/Mansard house w/L plan (2-story rectangular main block w/3-story rear ell). 3-bay main facade exhibiting Italianate elements-projecting entr porch w/champfered posts-center of main facade-flanked by octag. bays w/narrow arched windows. Walls sheathed in modern shingle siding w/slate roof shingles intact.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor ↔ moderate drastic modern shingle siding, repacement dble doors.

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9096 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Exceptionally well maintained and landscaped front and side yards.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Together with its ample front and side yards, #86 Day St. provides a glimpse of a relatively substantial Post Civil War Roxbury homestead. Built c.1867, it is a contemporary of the nearby c.1867-1873 cluster of Mansard houses at Day/Evergreen St. #86's 1st owner was Daniel W. Drew. He is variously listed in 1860's-70's Boston Directories as a "teamster", "delivery clerk"

E.W.G.
IV · 85

Moved; date if known_____



Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	x		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

and"weigher,Grand Junction Wharf,Boston".Drew assembled #86's lot from 3 parcels purchased between 1865-67.These lots appear as lots 2,3,4 on Plan of Halsey Homestead Sites,Roxbury 1856-Norfolk Deeds, 283:42.Drew paid G.W.Parker $339.00 for Lot 3 on6/12/1865.He paid Otis G.Randall $310.00 for lot 4 on 1/11/1866 and paid G.W.Parker $ 457.60 for lot #2 on 3/29/1867.Presumably the house was built during Spring-Fall,1867-Drew is first listed here in 1868.Research did not indicate that this house was moved from Brookline as suggested by the current owner.Drew owned this house until c.1880.Lot#4 was sold as a seperate house lot(for #84 Day St.) at some point in the late 19thc. By 1884 this house was owned by the heirs of N.Curtis and passed to James S.Cose,oil cloth printer by 1888.From c.1895 until at least 1906 this house was owned by John Gerrity,plumber(work:370 Centre St.)

Day St.,along w/nearby Centre St. is a very old road dating to as early as 1662.Centre St was part of the Boston-Providence highway,Day St was locally important as link between Jamaica Plain and Brookline (including Heath St.).Day St. was called Cross St from 1825-c.late 1860's.It was named Day St. in honor of Moses Day,partner in the Mission Hill-Fenway area's Sewall Day Cordage Co.(at Parker and Ruggles Sts-now site of Wentworth Inst.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Area between Centre-Heath Sts developed in 3 stages between 1850- 1910. Creighton St set out in 1856,developes betw.c.1859-70.Evergreen(Atwood) -Day St begins to be built up c.1867-73,Sunnyside,Westerly,Edgehill etc dates to c.1888-1910.Electric trolley reaches Roxb.-J.P. by late 1880's.

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Roxb.Boston Directories-late 19th c.
Norfolk Deeds-333:63,338:131,351:271
for lot pl. see 345:321,also Halsey Pl
283:42.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 94 Area Parkerhill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 120,122,124 Day St COR. Mark St.
and 1 Mark St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE-HEATH STS

ATE 1895-1897 Boston Bldg.Dept.
source

RCHITECT Mark Lewis/T.F.Kearny Boston Building
source Dept.

ILDER Mark Lewis/T.F. Kearny
source

NER "
original present

DTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill-12·1/3, 10·1/3·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 3-fam 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 4 "three family tenements",connstructed of red brick w/white,rock faced granite trim.Rises 3-stories to heavy molded metal cornice. Each building 's main facade features 1-story projecting entrance bay-entr. recessed behind narrow archway(flanked by colonettes).Dominant feature is broad, curved bow on each bldg.The bows' center window treatments are particularly noteworthy-1st fl.window set off by"exclamation point-liKe" voussoirs.The 2nd fl center window is "key hole-like"in shape -vaguely reminicent of Middle eastern or Art Nouveau forms.In general pleasing color (Map)contrasts-red brick vs.white trim

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

#120-1467,"122-1467,"124-1466

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA #1 Mark St.- 2000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS prominently sited on large corner lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built as "three family tenements in 1895-97, this 4-building masonry group is a key component in the "wall" of buildings lining Day and Mark Sts.Its facades enliven the streetscape with undulating surfaces,unusual

E.W.G.
IV·85



Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	x	Transportation	____

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

window shapes/enframements and the contrasting colors of red brick and white granite trim-speculative tenement housing with a truly distinctive (if not distinguished) design.Day St was set out as early as 1662 and connected Centre St. with Heath St.By 1825 this "connector" was called Cross St.It was renamed Day St. in 1868-presumably in honor of Moses Day,partner in Sewall,Day Cordage Co. and owner of extensive land holdings on Mission Hill.In any event, the group at the NE corner of Day and Mark Sts. is a relatively late addition to its area,dating to 1895-97. Building Dept. records note that #120 Day St. was built in 1896-97 at a cost of $5,800.00.Its owner/builder/architect was Mark Lewis(house at 43 Irving St. in1897).Lewis was also the architect of #126;128 Day St on the opposite corner-presumably Mark St was named in his honor. #126;28 date to the 1890's.T.F. Kearny is credited w/ the construction of #122 Day St.in 1895-96.In 1895 Kearny lived at 312 Washington St.Information on Lewis and Kearny is not included in the B.P.L. arch/blder file This group's land was part of the Wm.H.Hyde estate during the 1880's and was part of the Jas.Deshon estate during the mid 19th c.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895 1898,1906
Boston Directories 1890's
Boston Bldgs.Dept.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 41 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 126 and 128 Day St. COR. Mark St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE HEATH STS

DATE 1895 Boston Bldgs. Dept.
source

ARCHITECT Thomas F. Kearny "
source
"

BUILDER Mark Lewis
source

OWNER Lewis / Kearny
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 10-1/2 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double Queen Anne /Georgian Rev. apartment buildings characteri by red brick walls w/brownstone trim, bow fronts-most notably the pronounced bow at the Day-Mark Sts. corner. Day St facade features paired entrances, decorative brickwork(angled and billet work), windowsexhibit gauged brickwork w/prominent brownstone keystone. Also noteworthy is copper cornice dentils, egg and dart detail and modillion blocks. 1/1 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA #126-1521; #128-1338 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#126 and 128 Day St were built in 1895. They are key components in the Day-Mark St enclave of 1890's "three family tenements and represent a restrained rendition of the Queen Anne and Georgian Rev. styles. They were built by Mark Lewis

E.W.G.
IV·85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Thomas F.Kearny [illegible]-they are variously listed as architects and builders during the 1890s. Lewis /Kearny had offices at 312 Washington St (1895). B.P.L. Files did not yield information on either Lewis or Kearny-they were responsible for the flamboyant 1890's apts. across Mark St.#120 22 e Day St.Construction costs for #126,128 were est. at $8,000.00. By 1906 this property was owned by a George E.Mac Intire of North Cambri

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Boston Directories-1890's
Boston Bldg.Dept.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 34 Delle Ave (ALSO 30,36) COR. _____

NAME _____

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill



↑
#34

P No. ~~20N*9E~~ SUB AREA NORTH SLOPE (Allegheny-Ruggles)

TE 1881 Suffolk Deeds-1521:616
source

CHITECT _____
source

ILDER _____
source

#30-L.Brown
#34-J.B.Munier
NER #36-M.Cunningham
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill · 16 · 1/4 · 84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) #30-3,#34-2,#36-2 plus basement,attic

ROOF 30-flat,34-gable,36-mansard cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) (#34 clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt (#30 - asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Late Italianate frame vernacular house ,side hall plan, high rubble stone basement,2-bay main facade-particularly noteworthy is entrance porch w/fluted,champfered posts,sawcut gingerbread flower detail, 19th c.double entr.doors.2-story otag. bay w/dentils,brackets,molded detail. ound headed pair of attic windows ,bracketed gable roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic #30 orig 2 1/2 story w/gable-now 3-D
#30-3126,34-3084,#36-3075

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#34 Delle Ave is the centerpiece of a trio of early 1880's houses which exhibit identical and highly unusual entrance porches noteworthy for their saw cut gingerbreabd decoration.#30 was transformed from a gable roofed,Italianate house into a flat roofed

E.W.G.
III 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

3-decker c.1900.#36 possesses 30,34's distinctive porch treatments and is crowned by a mansard roof.In 1873,#30,34 and36's lots were part of a long rectangular undeveloped parcel owned by W.H.Wallace. He was a real estate speculator and key figure in the initial early 1870's development of Delle Ave,-This thoroughfare was laid out during the mid 186o's(originally part of P,Brigham estate driveway?) Between 1873-1881 these lots were owned by P.J.Mccarthy,and the Emigrant Savings Bank.(see Suffolk Deeds 1339:283).On 4/18/1881, the Emigrant Savings Bank sold this lot(no mention of bldgs.)to John B.Munier-the sale was limited to #34's lot -Munier paid the bank $1,o79.40.Munier was a molder.#30's owner in 1884 was an L.BROWN. #36's owner in 1884 was Michael Cunningham,blacksmith.Restrictions on these properties ~~was~~ were limited to agreeing not to build a dwelling that would house "more than 2 families each" for 10 years(beginning 8/10/1880.).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,
Boston Directories-188o's.
Suffolk Deeds-1339:283,1521:616

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 40Delle Ave COR. _____

NAME _____
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA North slope E Allegheny-Ruggles St.

DATE 1880-1881 Suffolk Deed 1531:511
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER John B. Whelton
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16·1/5·84

TYPE (residential) [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Mansard cupola - - dormers bay carried thru as dormer also single dormer on MF.2 dormers on side walls.

MATERIALS [Frame] [clapboards] shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Late Italianate/Mansard frame vernac.house w/sidehall plan. Projecting entrance porch enlivened by fluted columns, champfering, saw cut brackets, dentils, acorn pendants. 2-story octagonal bay w/pannelling-bay carried into mansard. Console bracketed windows. Corner Quoins, slate shingles of straight sided mansard intact. Multi panel double doors date to late 19th c.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3034 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#40 Delle Ave. is a well detailed and well preserved late Italianate house which was built in 1881-1882. Delle St. was set out c. mid 1860's as a continuation of the P. Brigham estates drive way. Delle AVE. was initially developed with brick bow front row houses (North side) beginning in 1871.

EWG. III 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#40 Delle Ave. was originally owned by Ellen and John B.Whelton. Mr.Whelton was a printer at 4 Williams Court(1880's,90's). The Wheltons paid the Emigrant Savings Bank $1,050.00 for this house's lot on July 22,1881(Suffolk 1531:511).The bank in turn ,had acquired this lot from Patrick J.McCarthy on 9/11/1876(Suffolk,1339:283. The single deed restriction in the Whelton deed was that "only a dwelling house of not more than two families each"could be built on this lot for 10 years beginning 10 August 1880.The Wheltons owned this house until at least the early 1900's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890.1895,1906
Boston Direct.1880's
Suffolk Deeds-1339:283,1531:511

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 27-41 Delle Ave COR. betw. Sewall and Burney

NAME ___
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N.-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)

DATE 1871 Suffolk Deeds, Boston Direct.
source

ARCHITECT ___
source

BUILDER Abel G. Small-Suff. deeds, Direct.
source

OWNER Abel G Small/Wm. H. Wallace
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill II · 2/2 · 84

TYPE (residential) single double [8-UNIT row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF mansard cupola - dormers 1 tripartite per bldg.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 8-unit red brick bow front row-each house rises 2-stories from a low basement to a mansard roof. Noteworthy features include recessed and pannelled entries, bowfronts, windows w/simple white stone sills and lintels, 2/2 wood sash, stone belt course between the basement and 1st fl., deep cornice w/dentils and modillion blocks and a mansard w/tripartite dormer above the bow. Slate roof shingles are mostly intact.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 27-1538, 29-1528, 31-1516, 33-1514, 35-1497, 37-1471, 39-1461, 41-1451 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Along with #43-53 and 55-59 Delle Ave, #27-41 Delle Ave forms a handsome, essentially continuous wall of red brick bowfront row houses lining the North side of Delle Ave. Delle Ave was laid out c.1865-its nucleus was the P. Brigham estates driveway. (off the western side of Parker St.). The Plan of

E.W.G.
IV · 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Charles McBurney dated January 1871(Suffolk,1034:28)shows both sides of Delle Ave.divided into 49 lots(including lots bordering Burney St.). Apparently McBurney's intention was to develope all the lots with masonry housing-only the north side deveoped in this manner with #'s21-41 and 43-53 built in 1871-#'s 21-25 are no longer extant.#'s 55-59 were built c.1879.The Panic of 1873 apparently sidetracked the development of the south side of Delle Ave.-during the early 1880's single family frame houses were built on Delle Ave's south side.McBurneys original 49 lot plan had been reduced to 35 lots by the early 1880's.

#27-41 Delle Ave(along w/#43-53)represent the first time that a distinctly urban housing form was constructed on Mission Hill-until the early 1870's(with the exception of a few stone workers cottages) Houses in this area had been constructed of wood. The key figures in the development of #27-41 and #43-53 Delle Ave were Charles Mc Burney, real estate speculater and President of the Boston Elastic Fabric Co. (28 Milk St.,h.Amory opp.Codman Ave.),William H.Wallace(OCC.undetermined, mortgage holder of these lots during the early 1870's)and Abel C.Small, carpenter and apparently the builder of these masonry rows.Wallace sold lots 1-12 (#21-41)to Small for $18,000.00 on 28 Feb.1871(Suffolk,1038:76). These lots had been conveyed to Wallace by McBurney a few weeks prior to

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

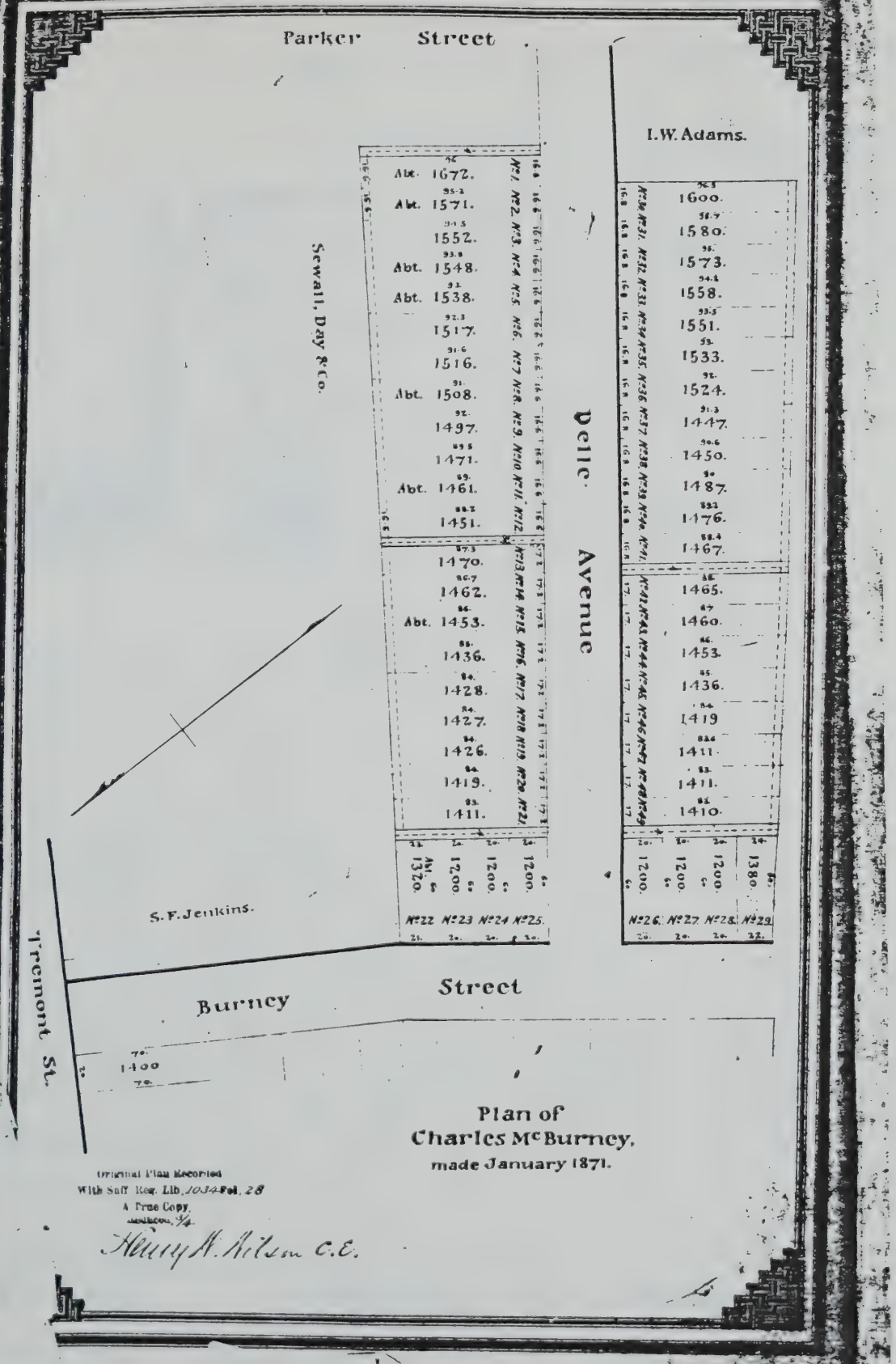
the Wallace-Small transaction.#27-41 was apparently ready for occupancy by Dec.1871.Each building originally sold for $4,000.00(Suffolk 1089:201). By 1873 the owners of #27-41 included-J.Finn(occ.?),#29,31,39-ABEL C.SMALL #33-J.Wyman(occ.?)#37,35-Jas.W.Kenney ,wholesale liquors,1280 Tremont St. and #41-W.Hyland(occ.?).By 1884 property owners included-Alexander Corbet hair dresser,409 Washington St(House,Delle Ave),#31-S.E.Rantin,architect responsible for a number of comm/res.blocks along Tremont St.,Mission Hil during the 1890's,#Chas.W.Clement-159-165 Pearl,54 Emerson,132 Eliot,hous at Arlington,#35,37-Jas.W.Kenney-liquors,#39-J.V.N.Stults of Stults and

Bibliography and/or references (such as local Histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Mansur plumming materials-56 Elm,h.240 Warren ST.Roxb.and W.Hyland(occ?)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890
Boston Direct-1870's,80's
Suffolk Deeds-1034:27,28;1038:76.

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)


Parker Street
I.W. Adams.
Sewall, Day & Co.
Belle Avenue
S.F. Jenkins.
Tremont St.
Burney Street
Abt. 1672.
Abt. 1571.
1552.
Abt. 1548.
Abt. 1538.
1517.
1516.
Abt. 1508.
1497.
1471.
Abt. 1461.
1451.
1470.
1462.
Abt. 1453.
1436.
1428.
1427.
1426.
1419.
1411.
1600.
1580.
1573.
1558.
1551.
1533.
1524.
1447.
1450.
1487.
1476.
1467.
1465.
1460.
1453.
1436.
1419
1411
1411.
1410.
Abt. 1320.
1200.
1200.
1200.
1200.
1380.
1400
№22 №23 №24 №25.
№26. №27. №28. №29.
Plan of
Charles McBurney,
made January 1871.
Original Plan Recorded
With Suff. Reg. Lib. 1034 Fol. 28
A True Copy.
Attest. H.
Henry H. Nilson C.E.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. — Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 43-53 Delle Ave COR. betw. Sewall-Burney Sts.

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope



No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghany-Ruggles Sts)

E 1871 Suffolk Deeds, Directories
source

HITECT
source

LDER Abel C. Small, Carles Union
source

ER Abel C. Small/Wm. H. Wallace
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 11-2/1-84

TYPE (residential) single double [6-unit row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF mansard cupola - dormers tripartite dormer (1 each)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 6-unit red brick bowfront row w/mansard roofs. Each house features recessed entry w/outer door, 6 pane transom (Later add.?), brown stone entr. steps intact on #43, 49, 51, 53. Only #49 appears to have 19th c. door. Each house has bowfront, windows exhibit simple brownstone sills and lintels-2/2 wood sash. Brown stone belt course seperates the basement and 1st floor. Dentil like brickwork at deep cornice-fluted modillion cornice blocks intact*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic #47-Mansard removed, bow continued up 1 story.

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA #43-1470, #45-1470, #47-1470, #49-1436, #51-1428, #53-1427 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

*on #45, 47, 53. In general, slate shingles are intact.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Built in 1871, #43-53 Delle Ave is a key component in the handsome redbrick wall of bow front row houses lining the north side of Delle Ave between Sewall and Burney Sts. (including #27-41 and 55-59 Delle Ave). These rows represent the earliest

IV
EWG-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	~~x~~	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

form of urban housing on Mission Hill-with the exception of a few stone workers cottages,housing on Mission Hill was overwhelmingly wood-constructed single family dwellings until 1870.Architecturally #43-53 symbolizes conservative Boston area design tendencies and construction ~~tendencies~~ Methods-the bowfront is carried over from the early 19thc.It is interesting to compare this row to more stylish,stone fronted contemporaries lining nearby Wigglesworth and Worthington Sts.The services of an architect were employed in the construction of the Wigglesworth and Worthington groups but apparently not on Delle Ave,-Abel C.Small,ROXBURY carpenter is credited with the construction and conservative design of #43-53 and#27-41 Delle Ave. Small,William H.Wallace(occ?,mortgage holder for Delle Ave properties) AND Chs. McBurney played Key roles in the development of Delle Ave during the early 1870's.Delle Ave was set out c.1865.(See form on #27-41 Delle Ave for developmental history).#43-53 's lots appear as lots 13-18 on the Chas McBurney PLan of Jan.1871(Suffolk Deeds 1034:28.).McBurney was a Boston-Roxbury real estate speculator and president of the Boston Elastic Fabric Co-28 Milk,Boston,h.Amory opp. Codman Ave.#43-53's lots passed back and forth between McBurney, Wallace and Small in Jan-Feb.1871.By Jan,1872 Abel C.Small owned these 6 lots,paying Wallace $9,000.00 for these parcels "and the buildings There

~~x~~ Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Owners in 1873 included:#43-P.Joseph Griffin ,plasterer,h.?Village, #45-Wm.H.Wallace,occ?real estate agent 46 Washington St,h.WEstminster(?) #47-G.W.Walker,George W.Walker and Co.,ranges and stoves,48 and50 Union, house at Malden,Wm H.Wallace -49,51and#53-Chas.H.Union,mason,-Union paid Wm.H.Wallace $5,500.50 for this house in Feb,1873.
Owners in 1884 included C.A.Russell(the Roxb.arch./blder?)-#43, Union Inst.for Sav.-~~0~~#45,47.J.W.Proessiter-#49,C.E.Folsom-#51 and Union Inst,for Sav.-#53.
Note:Chas.Union,mason,may have been involved in this row's construction.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1890
Boston Direct.L870's,188o's
Suffolk Deeds-1o34:28,1o89:210

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation (as part of district)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 55,57 and59 Delle Ave COR. near Burney St.

NAME ___

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney - Ruggles Sts)



E 1880 Suffolk Deeds
source

HITECT Lorin L.Fuller Sufflk Deeds
source

LDER John Gigie Suff.Deeds
source

ER Fuller/Gigie
original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 11-4/6-84

TYPE (residential) single double [3unit row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] [stone TRIM] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-unit red brick octag.front row,3-stories plus basement, flat roof,recessed entrances w/transoms(note rope molding of #55's transom). Simple stone sills and lintels,angled brickwork in panels between fls.1-2, 2-3.Corbelled cornices-bldgs.lean stylistically toward the Queen Anne.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA #55-1435,57-1426 #59-1418 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#55,57 and59 Delle Ave are the ~~x~~ western most components in the wall of red brick bow front row houses lining the north side of Delle Ave.These row houses were built in 1880-nearly a decade later than the bow fronts at #27-41 and43-53 Delle Ave.Delle Ave. was laid out c.1865(see form on #27-41 for st.'s dev-

E.W.G.
IV.85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

elopmental history).#55,57 and59's lots appear on two plans-1Ø.as lots 19,20,21 on Plan of Chas.McBurney, Jan.1871(Suffolk Deed 1034:28.)and 2)as lots A,B,C. on an H.H.Moses plan of July 1, 1880.(1498:293,Suffolk Deed).Iorin L.Fuller,a Malden carpenter/contractor and John H.Geiger,a Boston carpenter,were apparently responsible for this row's construction.Iorin L.Fuller was active in Malden-Boston building trades from c.1860-1896.For many yearshe lived at 187 Main St.,near Spring St. in Malden.During the 1880's he had an office at 15 Pemberton Sq.,Boston.Fuller paid the West Boston Savings Bank for these lots in August,1879-no buildings on these lots are mentioned in the deeds.Buildings are first mentioned in the Lorin L.Fuller-John Gigie deed of 16 July 1880(Suffolk,1498:187). -reference is made to "a brick partition wall."John H,Gigie was a Boston carpenter about whom little is known.He in first listed as a resident of Delle Ave in 1884 and owned #s 59 and 57.J.Deshon owned #55 in 1884.By 1890 property owners included a J.McIntiner,#55, E.C.Knight#57 and B.C.Kelly#59.

NOTE-Lorin L.Fuller also owned the Rockdale and the Burney apts. around the corner at A-16-B andA-18-B Burney St.(built during the early 1880's).Fuller is listed as the architect of these apts on the building permit.

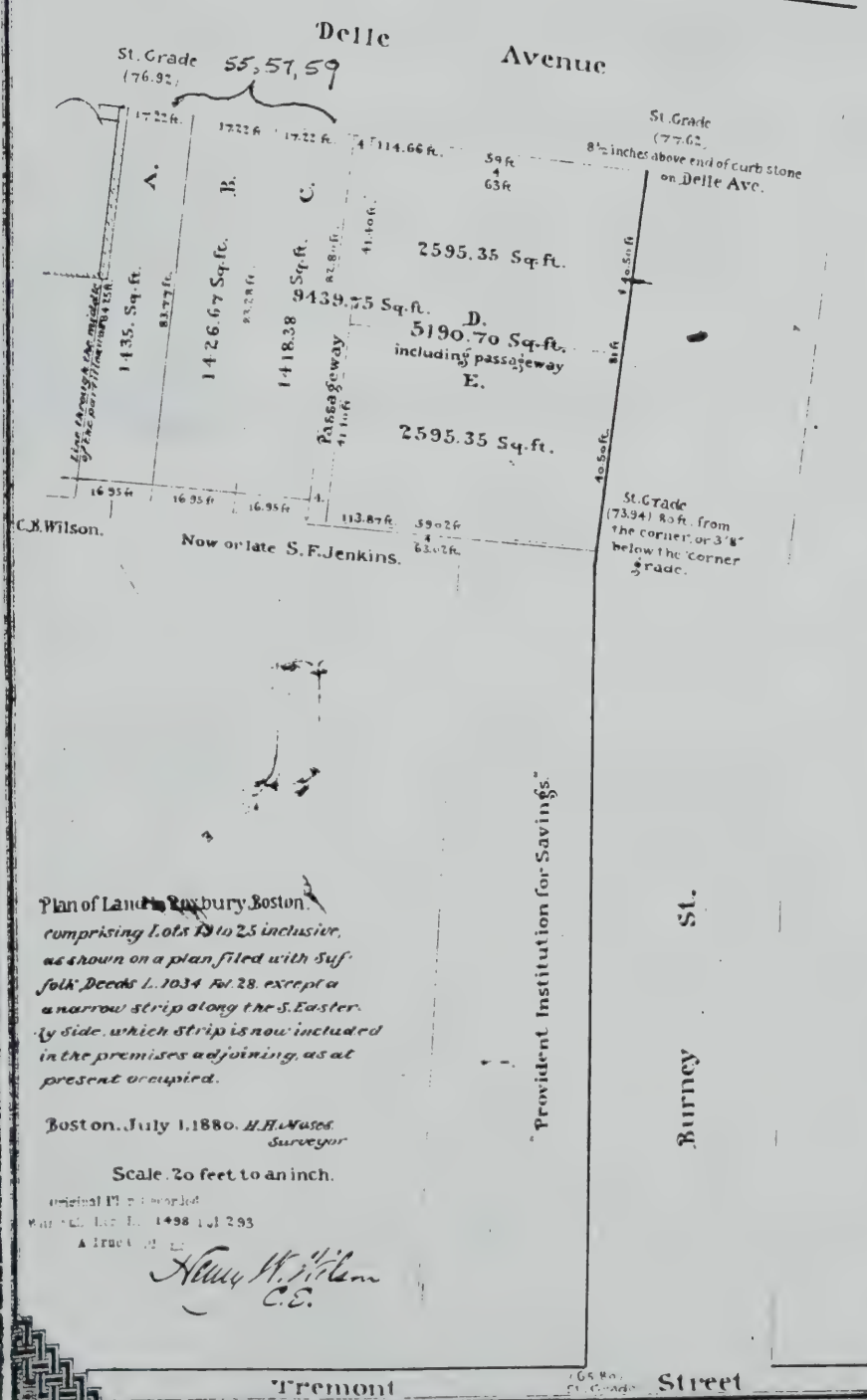
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890
Boston Direct.-1880's
Malden Direct.1860's-1896
Suffolk Deed-1034:28,1498:187,1498:293

1498: 293



Plan of Land in Roxbury, Boston

comprising Lots 19 to 25 inclusive, as shown on a plan filed with Suffolk Deeds L. 1034 Fol. 28. except a narrow strip along the S. Easterly side, which strip is now included in the premises adjoining, as at present occupied.

Boston, July 1, 1880. H.H. Vases Surveyor

Scale. 20 feet to an inch.

original Plan recorded with Deed Lib. L. 1498 Fol 293

A true Copy Attest

Henry H. Wilson C.E.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Parker HILL / Mission Hill

ADDRESS Edge Hill St. COR.
#'S18,20,22,24
NAME
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre St-Heath St.

DATE 1892 Boston Bldgs.Dept.
source



RCHITECT G.W POPE "
source

JILDER G.W.POPE "
#18-
source
20- Workingmen's Savings Bank
WNER 22-
24
original present

2.6/1, 6/2, 3
HOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill · 15 · 1/2, 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement,attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION #18-Side hall plan Queen Anne w/clapboards,wood shingles between fls.1&2 and on gable.Porch exhibits turned posts,balusters,spool work transom.#20-irregular plan,clapboard,wood shingle fabric,clipped gable at front,sides,small front porch.#22-2-bay main facade,side hall plan,clapboards on fls.1,2 w/wood shingles at attic level,clipped gable w/circular decoration on barge boards.#24-Rectang.plan,side hall,front porch w/sq.posts,octag.bay on G. . clapbds.on fls.1,2 w/wood shingles at attic,gable roof.In general all 4 hses are [illegible].A.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #18-5811,#20-1309 sq. feet
#22-1475,#24-1605

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS
Houses border curve in Edge hill St.,face narrow front yards,more ample green space to rear.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

These modestly scaled,wood -frame Queen Anne houses rank among the better preserved examples of "substantial workingmen's"housing "in the early 1890's developement bordering Edge Hill St.,Round Hill St.,Sunnyside St.,Gay Head St. and Westerly St.Encompassing 116 lots,this developement is emblematic of the better type of late 19thc city

III
E.W-G·85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

planning for families of modest means.It has significant historical assoc ations w/Robert Treat Paine,Boston based corporate lawyer and philanthrop G.W.Pope was the architect of #'s18-24 Edge Hill St.and many other buildin in this subdivision.Edge Hill/Round Hill Sts were laid out in 1889,lot di ions 1st appear on the 1890 Atlas along these streets w/the first houses c structed in 1891-92.Among the attractions of the area was easy access to Centre St.streetcar transportation(electric trolley introduced c.1894) and the Blessed Sacrament church/parochial School.(1891).Robert Treat Paine was primarily responsible for the planning of this developement.Paine,a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence,and a successful corporation lawyer,retired from practice in the 1870's in order to devote himself full time to philanthropic activitees.He is credited w/beginning t Associated Charities movement in Boston.Paine was especially interested i "easing the burdens of the workingman".Paine's affordable,sanitary housin projects included enclaves at Ruggles St.(1874-75,no longer extant) and a large scal project off Madison Park on Greenwich St.,Warwick St. and Sus Sts.(Roxb.).Paine,his brother and father-in-law supervised the constructio and held the mortgages on the Philadelphia style brick row houses in this developement.(see Sam B.Warner's Streetcar Suburbs pgs.102-103).More succes ful was the developement off Centre St. Here Paine was more tuned in to the home ownership aspirations of the workers.In this case, model philan-

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

thropic row houses were forsaken for large scale planning and cheap detac wood frame single family housing.This developerent was and is still chara terized by a suburban "cottagey effect".The streets were designed to follo the contours of the land and are designed to make a traffic cul de sac.Un the grid plan this plan offered more useable space.Houselots are small but provide a narrow front yard and a more ample green space to the rear. A division of Paine's cooperative bank,the Workingmen's building Associa served as the central finance and planning agency.The financing was done b the then still novel amortising mortgage.G.W.Pope was the architect /build

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

ATLASES-1873,1884,1888.1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Buildings Dept.
Boston Directories,1890's
Suffolk Co. plans.
Streetcar Suburbs by Sam B.Warner, 1962 pgs.101-106

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

EDGE HILL ST HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED

OF 18,20, 22,24 Edgehill St. and apparently of many more houses in this subdivision.Credited w/ the row housing at Madison Park ,Roxbury,(1886-90), he was apparently Paine's "house architect".During the 1890's Pope is listed at 440 Columbus Ave.He was active in Roxbury building trades from 1880-1910. Further research is needed on Pope's work.He is credited w/ a 6-story bldg. for the Oliver Ditson Co. at Congress near Bridge St,1888,a 5-stry bldg. for J.H.Lee at 115-119 Pearl St.(1886) and 110 -114 Purchase St.,corner Oliver St.,1889.Early occupants of these houses included a Julia Serfi(1895) and Jacob Rupp(1900),musician AT #18,Louis Hoffman,waiter(1895) at #20 , and W.L.Wrusman ,occ?,(1895)at #22. 24's original owner was ? .Architecturally these modestly scaled wood frame single fam. houses blend elements of the Queen Anne,Shingle and Colonial Revival styles.The y represent an interesting approach to cheap housing at a time in the 1890's when reasonable housing was synonymous with the triple decker.

#18



#s 20, 22



#24



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 24 Evergreen St COR. betw. Day St and So. Huntington

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1890-1895 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Daniel Haggerty
original present 16.6/5

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 15.2/2.84

TYPE [residential] [single?] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic, basement

ROOF Gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS [Frame] [clapboards] [Wood shingles] stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Well preserved Queen Anne house charactreized by an irregular plan, clapboard sheathing, main facades late 19thc. multi panel entrance doors are intact. 2-story octagonal bay to left of entr. carried through porch roof-front porch noteworthy for turned posts, curvilinear brackets, pediment above entrance features lattice work. Console brackets appear above corner boards at cornice. Staggered butt shingles are located at attic level. Hose painted gray w/yellow trim.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3900 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally this is a solid, well preserved Queen Anne house representative of the 2nd phase of Evergreen Sts. residential developement (C.1880-1900). Evergreen St. was set out as Atwood St. in 1867. Its lots were carved from the estate of real estate agent and auctioneer Isaac Atwood. (as well

IV
E.W.G. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as the land of Sarah Daikin on the west side of the street). Mansard houses were built along the east side of Evergreen St. from 1867-1873. The building boom of the late 1880's-90's in this area was triggered in part, by the introduction of the electric trolley in 1888. #24 Evergreen St. was built f Daniel Haggerty, coachman c.1890-1895.





Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 18888, 1884, 1890, 1895
Boston Directories-1890's
Boston Bldgs. , no information.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 54 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 44 Evergreen St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

ATE c.1890-95 Atlases
source

RCHITECT
source

JILDER
source

WNER Sarah Dakin
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16.6/1, 6/2.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ~~barn/stable~~

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF gable cupola small ventillator dormers 1 wall dormer

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Well preserved late 19thc. Queen Anne barn/stable. Constructed of wood w/wood shingle sheathing. Converted to garage.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 5792 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS located behind Queen Anne 2-family house

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built c. 1890-95, this well preserved barn/stable is tucked away behind a Queen Anne 2-family house. It was originally owned by Sarah Dakin--during the 1880's and 1890's she owned most of the lots bordering the west side of Evergreen St. (set out in 1[illegible], originally called Atwood St).

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1888,1890,1895

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. — Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 3,11,15/17 Evergreen St. COR. Day St.



NAME _____
present original

P No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE - HEATH STS.

TE 1869-1871 Suffolk Deeds, Boston Direct.
source

CHITECT _____
source

ILDER _____
#3-Isaac Atwood source
#11-Leroy Carter
NER #15/17-Henry J. Blaisdell
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ MISSION Hill 15·2/4, 2/5, 2/6
3/2.84

TYPE [residential] [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2-#3 3,11 1-#15/17 plus MANSARD #3-1, MF
(Mansard app. removed from #11. #11-0
#15/17-2 per slope

ROOF Mansard cupola - dormers

MATERIALS [Frame] clapboards [Modern shingles] stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Trio of Mansard cottages. (Mansard apparently removed from #11)-#3,11 posess sidehall plans, #15/17 has center hall plan. Houses sheathed in modern shingle siding but retain some orig. elements. #3 features 3-bay main facade w/cornice headed windows, #11 features polygonal bay window, bracketed door hood, #15/17 of interest for form, plan, slate shingles are mostly intact.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor — moderate] drastic Mansard app. removed from #11

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA #3-6005 #11-6988 #15/17-7640 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of Evergreen St's collection of late 1860's-early 1870's cottages-group is greater than sum of its parts in terms of architectural signif.-form interesting streetscape via varied set backs, angles of buildings, ample front/side yards, mature trees etc.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Evergreen St. and its adjacent lots were carved from the estate of Isaac Atwood in 1867 (see Suffolk Deeds-Wm Garbett Plan, 5/3/1867.1039:269). Evergreen St was originally called Atwood St. and was renamed in 1894. It was cut through to So. Huntington AVE IN 1908.

IV
E.W.G. 85

#15/17↓ #11↓



Moved; date if known

Themes (check as man

Aboriginal	
Agricultural	
Architectural	x
The Arts	
Commerce	
Communication	
Community/ development	x

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Evergreen St. represents the 2nd oldest housing development in the area between Centre and Heath sts.From the mid 17thc-mid 19thc. this was an area of a very few farms-Crighton St. was the 1st major 19thc. residential developement,dating to 1856-1870(characterized by modest Italianate Mansard dwellings).In any event Isaac Atwood built #3 Evergreen St. in 1870.He paid Charles F.Venborn of Boston $325.00 for lot #3 On the 1867 plan(apparently not all of these lots were originally owned by Atwood).-although the deed refers to "said avenue belonging to said Atwood called Atwood Ave".The deed(923:258,Suffolk), mentions certain restrictions:a house on this lot could be not less tha 22'in width and 30' in length.Posts 20 1/2 "in height were to be erected the lot.The house had to be set back 28'from the street and "no stables other objectionable buildings"could be erected on the lot for up to 10 years.Isaac Atwood was a real estate agent,speculator and auctioneer who lived on or near Day st. beginning c.1850.Apparently he lived in one of the 5 houses that were located on Day(Cross St) shown on the 1849 Chas.Whitney map.

#11 Evergreen St. was built c.1869 for Leroy Carter,piano maker.HE is listed at 53 Nothfield St, in 1869 and is 1st on Atwood St. in 1870. BY 1884 a T.H.Crosby owned this house.

#15./17 Evergreen St dates to c.1871.Henry J.Blaisdell purchased this lotfrom John E.W.Farley of Boston(app.a mortgage holder).Farley,in turn, had acquired the land from Charles Venborn-Venorn had purchased this lot from Isaac F.Atwood in April,1868(see Suffolk,923:258 and 967?:191.Blaisde paid Farley $1,000.00 for this lot(no mention of buildings).Blaisdell is first listed here in 1872 and lived at 504 Shawmut Ave,Boston prior to 1872.He is listed in 1870's directories as an iron moulder.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as loca records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890
MAP 1849 Chas.Whitney map os Roxb.
Boston,Roxb.Directories-1850's-70's
Suffolk Deeds,plan-1039:269,923:258,

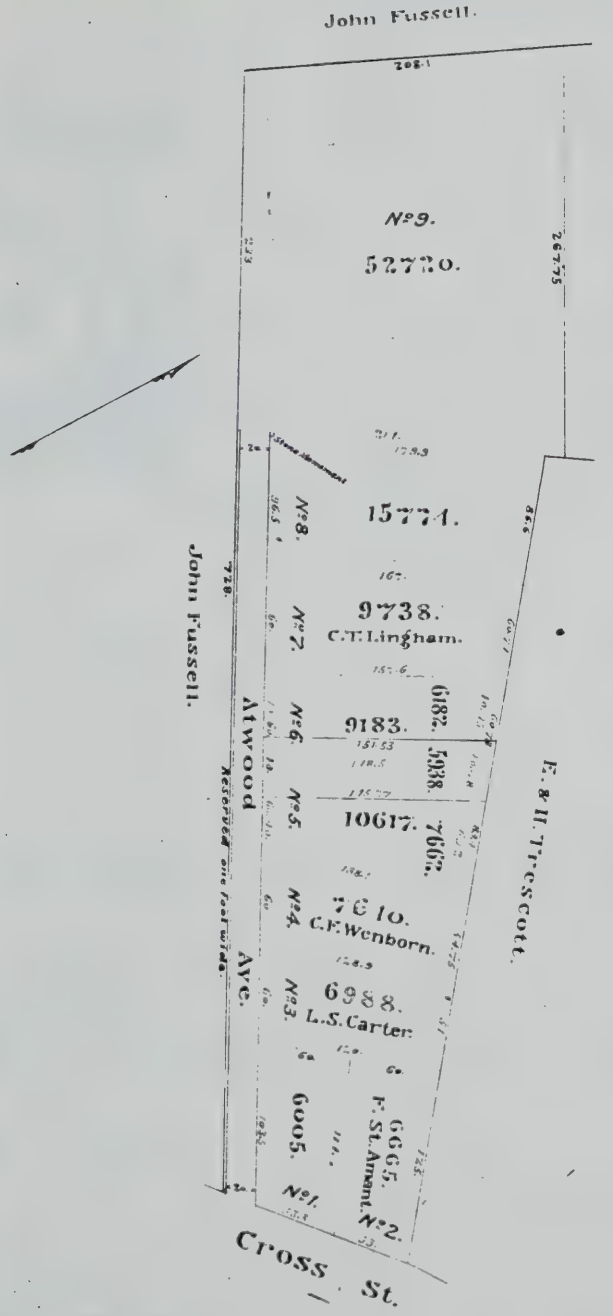


#3 ←

* Recommended for National Register and Arch. Conservation listing. (as part of district)

8

1039:269



Miss Bell Rec. Liber 1039 Fol 269
A True Copy
Attested. 2
Henry W. Wilson C.E.

Roxbury, May 3, 1867.
Wm. A. Garbett, Surv.
Scale 40ft.

ATWOOD AVE, now Evergreen ST.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 / Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 19 and21 Evergreen St COR.

NAME
present original



AP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE-HEATH STS.

ATE 1885 Suffolk Deeds
source

RCHITECT
source

UILDER J.Andrew Cassidy
Michael Ecker(?) source

WNER J.Andrew Cassidy-Michael Ecker
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 15·2/3·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement,low attic

ROOF hip cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt #19 asbestos alum/vinyl→#21
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Twin,modestly scaled late 19th c.frame vernacular dwellings. Square main blocks w/side hall plans,rear ell,2-bay x 2-bay.Both houses retain bracketed door hoods,octagonal bays,well crafted molding at cornice and low hip roofs-#19 retains window enframements w/cornice headed windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #19-5817 #21-4800 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICSsituated on incline,w/well maintained,hedge-lined yards-together w/mansard cottagesto SE forms attractive late 19th c. streetscape

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally these twin cottages are of interest for their form,elements and roof configuration.#19 and 21's door hoods,bay windows, window enframements,cornice treatments and hip roof strike a late Italianate note and stand in contrast

IV
E.W.G-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

with nearby Mansard roofed houses of the late 1860's-early 1870's. They represent the last "gasp" of a type of modestly scaled suburban Boston area housing that would soon give way to larger scaled 2-family, 3-decker and multi unit apartment buildings. Built in 1885,#19 and 21 Evergreen St represent the work of local carpenters.They were built by J.Andrew Cassidy,carpenter(house 353 Centre St,Roxbury) and most probably Michael Ecker(CARPENTER,9 Oriental Court,Roxb.-1884 and Evergreen St. by 1885).Evergreen St. was set out as Atwood St. in 1867(named for Isaac Atwood,real estate agent,speculator and auctioneer and owner of a large tract in this area(NW of Day St).This street was cut through to So.Huntington by 1908. It was developed w/mansard cottages c.1868-72. Construction activity resumed during the early 1880's and accelerated during the early 1890's(see form on #24 Evergreen).In any event #19's lot was sold to Andrew Cassidy by Charles Haigh for $850.00 on 10/3/1884(Suffolk,1654:421).Cassidy,in turn,sold this"parcel of land w/the buildings thereon"to Michael Ecker for$3500.00 on 12/5/1885. (Suffolk 1704:42,see also Wm.A.Garbett plan ,5/3/1867-lot #5). #21's lot was sold to J.Andrew Cassidy by Chas Haigh 10/3/1884.Cassidy apparently built #19 and 21 in the Spring of 1885 -on August 15,1885 he sold #21 to a Rosalie O.F.Zacrzewska for $3,500.00(Suffolk,1689:273).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation District listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1874,1884,1888,1890
Boston Directories-1880's
Suffolk Deeds-#19-1654:421,1667:364,1704:42
#21-1039:269,1654:421,1689:273

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 29 Evergreen St. COR. between Day and So. Huntington Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE-HEATH STS

DATE 1867-68 Suffolk deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Charles T. Lingham _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 10·1/5, 16·6/3·84

TYPE (~~residential~~) [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF bell cast mansard cupola - dormers 2 per slope

MATERIALS [Frame] clapboards shingles stucco asphalt [asbestos] alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Side hall plan, wood fr. Mansard house. 2-story main block and rear ell. 3-bay main facade, projecting entrance porch w/spool work transom. Simply enframed windows w/2/2 wood sash. Polygonal bay on east wall. Deep, dentillated cornice, bell-cast mansard roof w/cornice headed and dentillated dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor ↔ moderate] drastic modern shingle siding.

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9738 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Remarkably unspoiled late 19th c. setting-set back from street on rise and facing sweeping lwn. white, picket fence. Side drive way (east) leads to 19th c. stable to rear of property.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Together with its remarkably unspoiled suburban setting, this solid mansard house provides a glimpse of Roxbury during the late 19th c.-before 1880's and 90's accelerrated residential construction

E.W.G.
IV·85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

activity.Built 1867-68,this house is part of Evergreen-Day Sts. collectio of modest,well cafted,interestingly sited(and mostly altered)Mansard hous These Mansards were built c.1867-1873 on lots carved from Isaac Atwood's estate-Evergreen St was originally called Atwood St and was set out c.186 It was renamed Evergreen St in 1894 and was cut through to So.Huntington A by 1908. In any event,Charles T.Lingham bought this lot from Isaac F.Atwoo on June 5,1867.Lingham is listed as a grocer with a store at 275 Ruggles S during the late 1860's.Atwood was a real estate agent and auctioneer who had lived on or near Day St since at least c.1850.#29's lot appears as lot #7 on a plan dated May 3,1867("Pan of Isaac Atwoods lands",Norfolk Deeds, 1039:269).Lingham is first listed here in 1869.By c.1880 the Quincy Saving Bank owned this property-the bank sold it to Rosa Prang on Sept.8,1882 for $5,000.00(Suffolk Deeds 1571:430).Rosa Prang was the wife of the well known Boston art publisher Louis Prang.(Prang Educational Co.,publishers and booksellers,286 ROYB.St. and 7 Park St.-early 1880's).#29 Evergreen St. was apparently an investment property for the Prangs-during the early 1880' they lived at 45 Cedar St.Roxbury . By 1895 a William Merrill owned this house.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Roxbury,Boston Directories-late 1860's-80's
Norfolk Deeds-355:80
Suffolk Deeds-1039:269,1235:12,1549:112 and 1550:34,36.
Record of Boston Sts-Street Commissioners Report- 1910

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Mission Hill



ADDRESS 220 Fisher Avenue COR. Parker Hill Ave.

NAME N.E. Baptist Hospital School of Nursing
Edward M. Haskell Home for Nurses
present original

MAP No. 20N/3E SUB AREA

DATE 1923, 1931, 1940 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT 1923: Edward Deane Read
1931, 1940: Kendall, Taylor & Co.
source BUILDING PERMITS

BUILDER 1931: Mazzioato and Dipietro
1940: Hollytobson Bros.
source BUILDING PERMITS

OWNER New England Baptist Hospital
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4-1/4*, 1/5-8"; PH 3-6/1, 6/2-3"

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Institutional--dormitory

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1+attic, 1½; 2; 2+attic, 3+attic plus basement

ROOF GABLE-FRONT AND SIDE AND GAMBREL-LIKE (ALL WITH ECCF SLATE) cupola — dormers GABLED, GABLE+SHED, AND DOUBLE GABLED DORMERS (OFTEN SLATE COVERED)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (RED TEXTURED) stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Georgian Revival/Jacobethan institutional complex arranged around an inner courtyard. Symetrical main facade along Fisher Avenue is enclosed by steeply gabled projecting end bays and flat 9-bay inner section including central entry with semi-circular classical columned porch (with balcony rail) surmounted by Palladian window set in hooded brick wall extension. Low sloping slated gambrel-like roof over inner block displays pair of 4-windowed shed dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 47,771 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Plus garage and [illegible] On terraced site on Parker Hill overlooking Mission Hill area. Situated on top of Parker Hill offering wide open views towards Jamaica Plain and the Blue Hills. Well maintained lawn frontage with bushes and shrubs close to building. Mature maple trees along Parker Hill Ave. and Fisher Ave. corner. Across Fisher Ave. from N.E. Baptist Hospital.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable complex built over two decades and of historical interest as an important part of the New England Baptist Hospital--a landmark in the development of the summit of Parker Hill as the location for major medical institutions. The nurses residence is of further significance

(Map)

IV
TCP 3/25

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	X
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as an example of the work of architects Kendall, Taylor and Co., specialists in the design of hospital buildings.

From its inception in the early 1890's, the New England Baptist Hospital envisioned an in-house school for nurses, and by 1893 the hospital corporation proposed the recruitment of young women from local Baptist churches for nursing training. After the establishment of the New England Baptist Hospital on Parker Hill in the Francis A. Bond house (formerly at 109 Parker Hill Avenue), the training school for Nurses already had enrolled 8 students at various levels of accomplishment. Student nurses at this time studied circulation, gynecology, child care, obstetrics, patient care, and surgical nursing, and attended lectures conducted lectures conducted,for the most part,by female doctors.

A three-story wood frame building constructed in 1904 adjacent to the main hospital facility served as the nurses' residence until the early 1920's when the hospital was building its new complex. (see form for 101 Parker Hill Avenue) Col. Edward H. Haskell (1845-Jan. 9, 1924) paper mill magnate who was president of the Great Northern Paper Co. as well as head of the Board of Trustees of the New England Baptist Hospital, (continued on p.2.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlas. 1884-1931.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
N.E. Bapt. Hospital. Annual Reports (Countway Library)
N.E. Bapt. Hospital: Training School for Nurses. Annl. Reports. (Countway Library)
N.E. Bapt. Hospital: Training School...Prospectus. 1926.
Boston Building Dept. 220 Fisher Ave--Bldg. Permits--July 19, 1922, Apr. 16, 1931, 1940.
101 Parker Hill Ave. Bldg. Permit 1904 Nurses Home
Withey and Withey. Henry H. Kendall

(continued on p. 2)

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

Significance continued:
donated a substantial sum for the construction of the first unit of the present nurses home located just down the hill at 220 Fisher Avenue. This 1922 building was added onto in 1931, and ten years later in 1940, a third wing was constructed, All of these buildings were constructed in similar style after designs by Edward Sears Read (original building) and Kendall, Taylor Co. (1931; 1940 wings).

By the 1920's, the New England Baptist Hospital Training School for Nurses--which was a department of the hospital and also affiliated with Children's Hospital, now offered a three-year course of study which encompassed surgical, medical, obstetrical, and pediatric work. In 1963--its 70th year-- the Training School for Nurses had developed a program that employed 26 full-time faculty who worked with 177 students. The school now was affiliated with Children's as well as the Boston Lying-In Hospital.

Edward Sears Read, the architect of the original 1922 Nurses Residence also was the designer of the 1923-4 Georgian Revival New England Baptist Hospital complex across Fisher Avenue at 101 Parker Hill (see form for). Read, a long-time Cambridge resident, was active as an architect in Boston from 1920 to ca. 1970 and founded Edward Sears Read and Associates a firm that left Boston in 1978 and moved to Malden, Mass.

More is known of the work of Kendall, Taylor and Co., the architects of the residence wings. Credited as early as 1917 with the designs for major hospital facilities in New York, the South, California, and in the Boston area--the Psychopathic Hospital in the Fens (now Mass. Mental Health), the Medical Outpatients' Department, Boston City Hospital; Mass. Homeopathic Hospital (John C. Haynes Memorial) in Brighton; Ellison Hall -- Nurses Home at the Newton General; and the Maternity Department of the Founder's Memorial Hospital in Newton. Henry H. Kendall (1855-1943) in practice in Boston for over 50 years, was the senior member of the firm and survived by decades, the other principal--Bertram E. Taylor (1855-1909). In addition to the Nurses Residence, Kendall, Taylor and Co. were retained by the New England Baptist Hospital to design its five-story plus basement addition of 1936.

Bibliography continued:

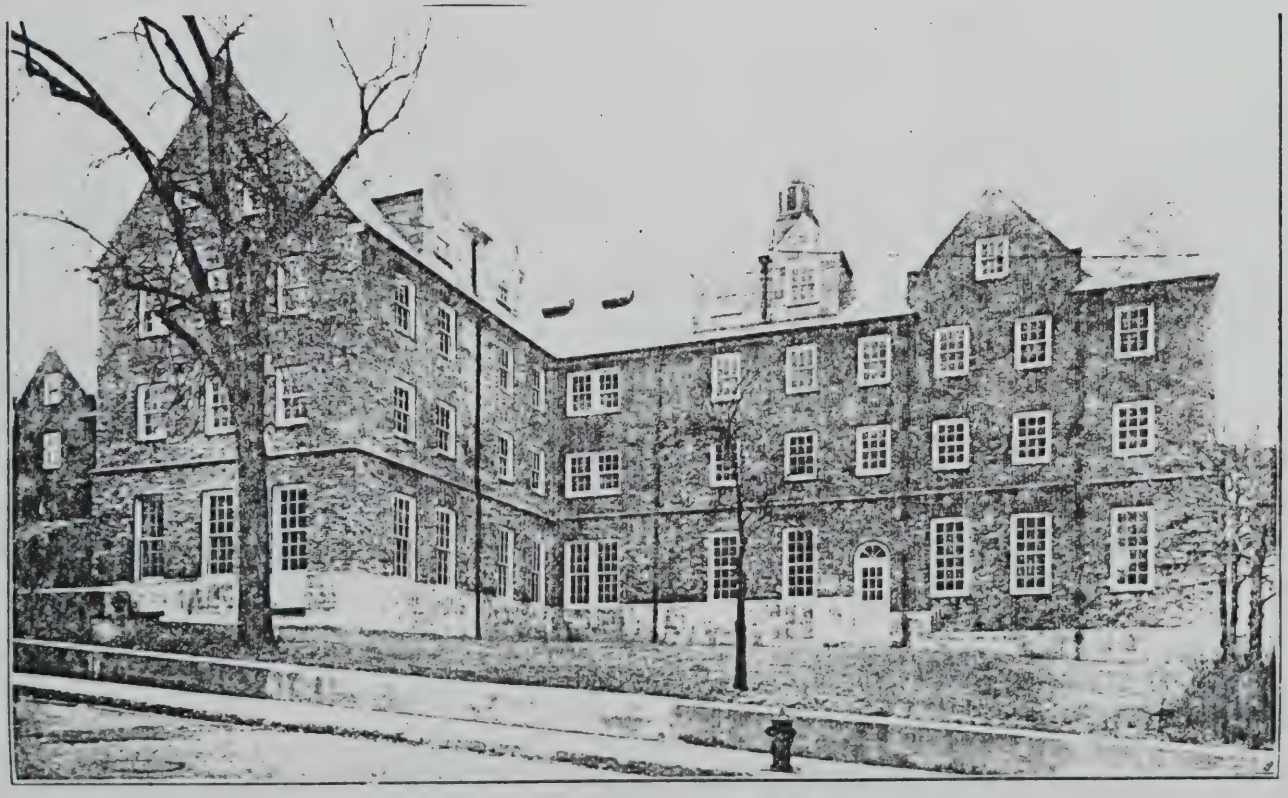
Boston Herald. December 11, 1893 "Boston Baptist Hospital: Denomination to have an institution of its own"
Architectural Record, V. 41, 1917. p. 230-33. "Some recent Hospitals by Kendall, Taylor & Co."
Col Edward H. Haskell. Obituary. BET. Jan 9, 1924, p 4. col.4.
Boston Directories: Edward Sears Read 1916-1968.
Schrock, Nancy. Architectural Records in Boston. 1983 p.42 (Read).

220 FISHER AVENUE

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



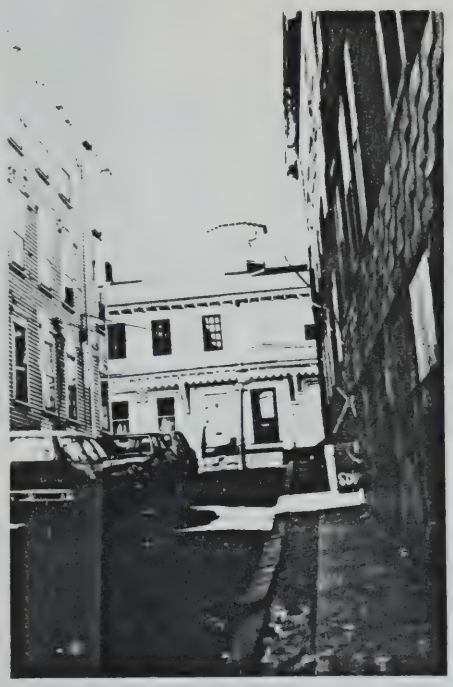
11TH ANNUAL REPORT 1904 p. 29



THE NEW ADDITION TO THE HASKELL MEMORIAL NURSES' HOME

35th ANNUAL REPORT. 1931 p. 2

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 62 Area Parker Hill / Mission Hill



ADDRESS #3,4 Folsom Ave . COR. off Parker St.

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N. -9E SUB AREA (Allegheny - Ruggles St.)

DATE 1847 Norfolk Co. Reg. Deeds 171:52
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER Alonzo W. and Henry A . Folsom
source

OWNER Alonzo W. and Henry A. Folsom
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 10·5/5, 17·1/5·84

TYPE [residential] single [double] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola-octagonal, center dormers -

MATERIALS [Frame] [clapboards] shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double Italianate house, T-shaped plan, retains clapboards. 6-bay main facade w/projecting , paired center entrances which are flanked by simple pilasters. Unusual bracketed porch hood w/scallopped barge boards spans length of main facade. 1st fl. windows feature label(hood) lintels. In general windows contain 6/6 wood sash. House rests on Roxbury puddingstone foundation and rises 2-fls. to gable roof w/brackets and center, octag. cupola w/bracketed eaves.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA 4842 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Picturesquely situated at head of cobble stone paved cul de sac bordered by late 19thc tenements.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#3,4 Folsom Ave. is one of Parker Hill/Mission Hill's "hidden" treasures. Picturesquely situated at the head of a narrow, cobble stone paved alley/cul-de-sac and enframed by c.1880's wood frame tenements, this house is remarkably intact, retaining its clapboard sheathing and dictinctive scallopped porch hood and octagonal cupola. It ranks among the oldest structures still extant on the upper(north

III
E.W.G.·85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

eastern)slopes of Parker Hill/Mission Hill.It has significant historical associations w/the Alonzo W.Folsom and Henry A.Folsom families and was the boyhood home Augustine H.Folsom,important late 19th-early 20thc. Roxbury/Boston photographer.(see form on #48 Alleghaney St.).This houses lot was carved from the Samuel Billings estate in 1845 by Thomas Thacher Sr and William Gill Billings,merchants(w/offices at Long Wharf).By the late 1[illegible] Thacher was president of the Chesshire and Rutland R.R.On 3/1/1847 Alonzo W.and Henry A.Folsom paid Thacher and Billings $2,500.00 for lot 4 on the Chas.Whitney plan of 5/10/1845(28 lots bordering Alleghaney and Parker detailed plan shows"fruit trees and forest trees").The Thacher/Billings-[illegible] deed(Norfolk Deeds,171:52) carried the following restriction -"No blacksmith shop ,steam planning or saw mill or any equally objectionable building shall ever be erected on the above described lot".This restriction is mentioned in 1840's-60's Alleghaney St. deeds and was apparently included in an effort to stem industrial expansion from nearby Stony Brook Valley tanneries, mills,breweries,cordage companies etc._Alonzo W. and his brother(?) Henry A Folsom were carpenters in Boston and later Roxbury from c.1840- 1880's. They were responsible for a number of houses on Parker Hill /Mission Hill (and probably elsewhere in Roxbury-Jamaica Plain)including houses at 48,56, 72 and 80 Alleghaney St .Alonzo W. lived here until 1866-at that time he

★Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

moved to #48 Alleghaney St.At some point in the 1870's he moved to #56 Alleghaney St.Alonzo W.and Henry A.Folsom owned #3,4 Folsom Ave .until 1881. On May 22,1881 Thomas Leverett,Boston musician bought this house for $7,500.00.(Suffolk Deeds,1523:33).The 1873 Atlas shows this house located closer to Parker StThis house was moved back at some point in the 1880's to accomadate 4 tenements-At that time Folsom Ave was set out.

★ Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing only. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Chas.Whitney map of Roxb.-1848
McIntire map of Boston,Roxb.etc.,1852
Boston Directories-late 19thc.
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Norfolk Deeds-156:9,171:52
Suffolk Deeds-1523:33
S.P.N.E.A. file on A.H.Folsom.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 10 Gay Head St COR. near Centre st.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE-HEATH STS.

DATE c.1888 Suffolk Deed-plan ,Atlases
source



RCHITECT _____
source

ILDER _____
source

NER Henry A.Richardson
original present

OTOGRAPHS PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL - 10.4/2, 15.1/1 .84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus ~~attic,basement~~

ROOF clipped gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Compact,2 1/2 story,wood shingle sheathed house w/elements of the Queen Anne and Shingle styles-pleasing rustic sensibility-centerpiece of trio that was orig. identical.3-bay main facade features distinctive front porch w/3 round arch openings.Windows exhibit Queen Anne multi pane wood sash. Also noteworthy is projecting ,clipped gable.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2870 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

This house was built c.1888 as part of a multi-lot developement which included Gay Head St.,Sunny-side St.,Westerly St.,Roundhill St.#10 along w/#'s8 and 12 Gay Head St were built in 1888-these houses were the first dwellings built on Gay Head St..They

E.W.G
III. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

appear on a Garbett and Wood plan dated Sept.1.1888(Suffolk :) #10 is shown on Lot#44.Henry A.Rihardson was #10's original owner-he was a resident of Concord ,Ma and had a law office at 53 State St By the earl 1900's a J.F Cleary owned this property.

This house is part of the 100 lot subdivision developed by Robert Treat Paine during the late 1880's-early 1890's.Robert Treat Paine,a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independance,and a successful corporation lawyer,retired from practice in the 1870's in order to devote himself full time to philanthropic activity.He is credited with beginning the associated charities movement in Boston.He was particularly concerned with the plight of the "substantial workingman"- the workingman of modest means.Paine sought to provide decent ,affordable housing for lower middle class Boston area families--in the subdivision between Centre and Heath Streets he tried by large scale planning to improve on ordinary cheap construction.(see form on Edge Hill St for more details on subdivision.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

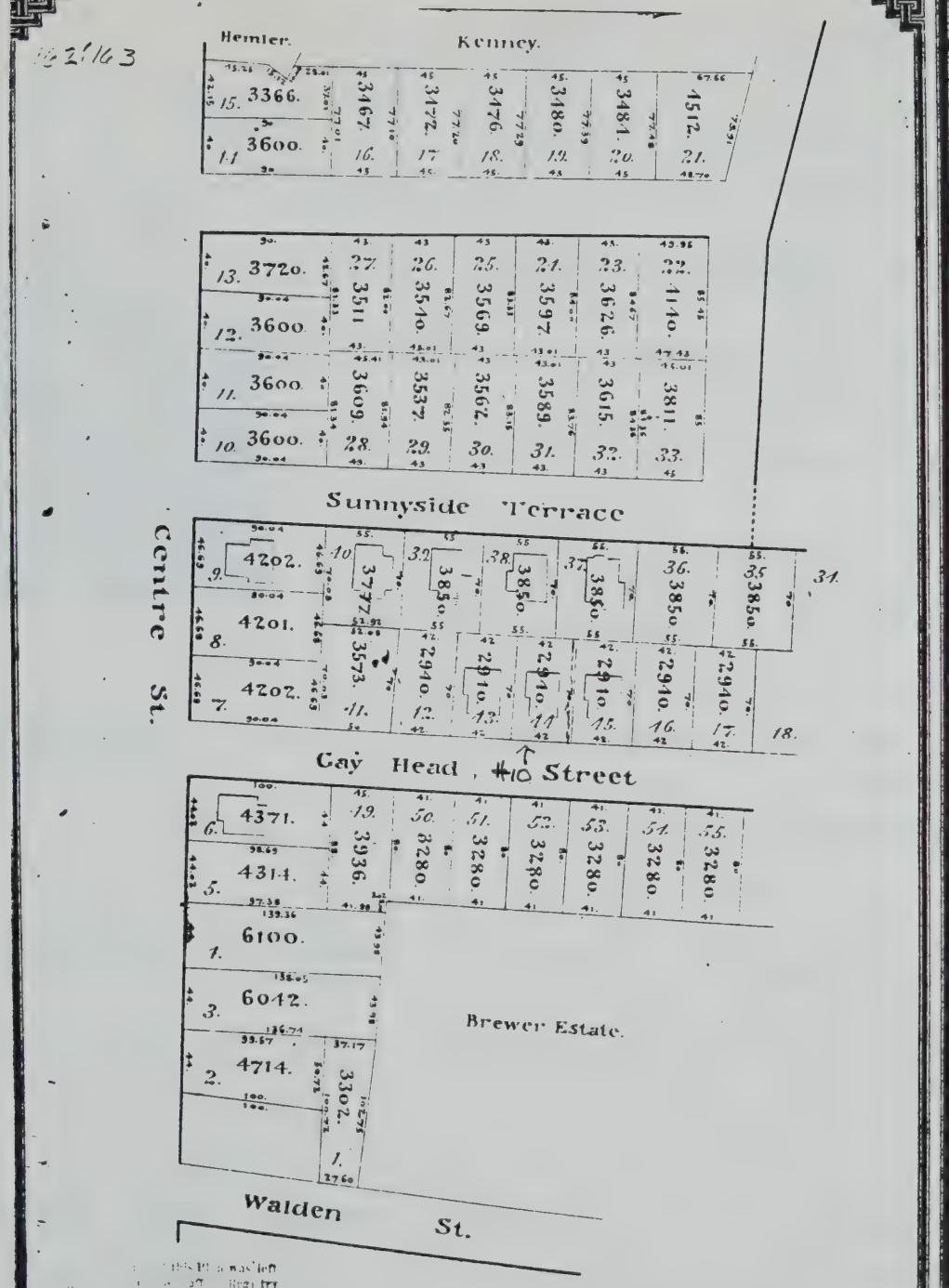
Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local historical records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,18884,1888,1890,1906
Boston Directories 1890's
Suffolk Deeds- :
Boston Bldg.Dept.-no information
Streetcar Suburbs--Sam B.Warner,pgs101-105

Parker Hill / Mission Hill



1844-1161

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area Parkerhill/Mission St.



ADDRESS 7 Gayhead St. COR. near Centre St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA CENTRE-HEATH STS

DATE c.1889 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER C. Barry
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill - 15.4/6, 10.4/1.'84

TYPE (residential) [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) [clapboards] [wood shingles] stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne house w/irregular plan, sheathed w/clapboards and saw cut scallop shingles. Well crafted entrance porch w/turned posts, spoolwork transom.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3820 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Grade drops sharply at sides, rear of house-high basement visible on Roundhill St. side of bldg.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This house ranks among the least altered examples of modest Queen Anne commuter housing in the late 19 th c. developement which encompasses Sunnyside St., Westerly St., Roundhill St. and Gay Head St. #7 Gay Head St possesses integrity

EWG.
III.85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	~~x~~	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of form,fabric,siting etc.Built c.1889,its lot appears as Lot #51 on the Garbett and Wood plan of 9/1/1888.This house first appears on the 1890 Boston-Roxbury Atlas labled C.Barry(occ?).By the mid 1890's, an L.Doherty owned this house.

This house is part of a 100 lot residential district developed by Boston corporate lawyer/philanthropist Robert Treat Paine during the late 1880's early 1890's.In terms of financial and city planning Paine's developement was considerably ahead of its time.He tried by large scale planning to improve on ordinary cheap construction for families of modest means. A division of Paine's cooperative bank,the Workingmens Building Assoc., served as the central finance and planning agency.This "cottagy"subdivis had its roots in the writings of A.J.Downing(1840's).For more informatio see form on Edge Hill St.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use p
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local hist
records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories
Boston Bldg.Dept-no information.
Streetcar Suburbs by Sam B.Warner,pgs.101-105

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 700 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 125 Halleck St. COR. Prentiss St.

NAME ~~Gottlieb F. Burkhardt~~ Brewery
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope Stable

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA (Allegheny-Ruggles)

1887 A Guide to the Industrial Archeology
~~of Eastern Ma, (1985, M.I.T. Press~~ - Peter Stott
source



ITECT
source

DER
source

Gottlieb F. Burkhardt Jr.
original present

Parker Hill/
OGRAPHS Mission Hill 13.. 6/4.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
non-residential Stable

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
Other brick stone GRANITE TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Victorian industrial stable, constructed of brick w/granite trim. 2-stories plus high basement, rectangular plan-entrances on Halleck St wall. Distinctive rounded corner at Prentiss/Halleck Sts. Rock-faced granite basement and belt course, fleur de lis anchors decorate Prentiss st. wall along w/a granite stone which formerly read "G.F.BURKHARDT". In general, windows have been bricked over or are missing glass/sash. Corbelled cornice at roof line.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corbelled interior court yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This Victorian Industrial masonry structure

(Map)

IV
EWG 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	y
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	X
The Arts	___	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	X	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	y				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

is the sole remaining building of the Gottlieb F.Burkhardt Brewery. Built in 1887,it was originally used as a stable-replacing a wood-frame stable of similar plan which appears on the 1873 and 1884 atlases.Its architectural importance lies not so much in and of itself but rather as part of a late 19thc. industrial streetscape which includes A.H.Houghton(Vienna)Brewery buildings.Although somewhat altered and in a state of decay,this building does retain several noteworthy features,including a rounded corner,fleur de lis beam anchors(iron) and corbelled cornices.

The Burkhardt brewery was oneof the oldest and most successful breweries in Roxbury.It was founded by the German brewer Gottlieb F. Burkhardt(1824-1884)He was a pioneer brewer of lager beer in Bos Burkhardt was brought to Roxbury from Germany in 1848 by brewer John Roessle and Mathias Kramer. Roessle and Kramer established the first German brewery in Boston in 1846.They imported yeast from Philadelphia,and in the autumn of that year ,produced the 1st lager beer made in the Boston area. Although ale.,formed by the fermentati of yeast at the top of a brewing vat,has been manufactured in Bosto

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

almost from the first European settlement of the area,lager beer, characterized by bottom fermentation,is an entirely 19thc. phenomeno It was established with the growth of the German community in Roxbur Between 1850--1856 Burkhardt operated his own brewery on Northhampto St.,but in the latter year removed to a site on the corner of Parker and Station Sts.,then facing the Stony Brook.By 1870,the brewery produced 25,000 barrels a year of lager beer and employed 36 men. In 1878 the brewery expanded w/buildings designed by architect Charl Stohl.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntire Map
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Boston Direcories(also Roxb)-late 19thc
A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern,Ma.-Peter Stott-19
One Hundred Years of Brewing
Barlow Insurance maps-15 May 1884
Kings Dictionary of Boston-Moses King,1883 pp.54/55
Commercial and Financial New England -1906,edited and published by the Boston Herald.

A

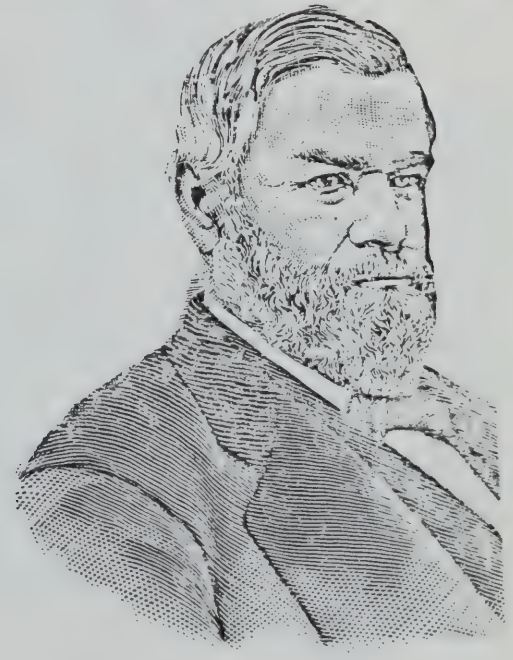
Recommended for National Register Listing (as part of district)

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

125 Halleck-Gottlieb F.Burkhardt Brewery stable

Historical Significance continued.

In 1879,it reported sales of lager beer greater than any other brewery in Boston.By the late 1870's the Burkhardt Brewery complex consisted of about 10 buildings including several Roxbury pudding stone structures which were of interest for their large size and materials(torn down c. late 1960's.In 1881 the brewery started to produce ale.After Burkhardts death in 1884,the brewery was taken over by his son and namesake ,who was equally successful(Burkhardt Sr. is listed in the 1870 and 1880 Boston Directory as living at 62 Station St.,near Parker St.-in other words directly across the St. from his brewery-his son lived at 794 Parker St in 1880.This brewery had offices in Boston as well as on the brewery property-in 1870 the Boston office was located at 3 Central(?,wharf?)and in 1880 at 65 Kilby St.In addition to Gottlieb F.Burkhardt Jr.,members of the firm after 1884 included Otto Burkhardt and Herman F.Burkhardt.By 1894 43,862 barrels of beer were produced-~~exhibit~~ was one of the largest plants of its kind in in the U.S.It was noted during the early 1890's that"The main building is an imposing stone pile and w/its outhouses covers a large area.The Facillities for the brewing of lager beer,ale,porter and malt extract are unsurpassed."When Prohibition was enacted,the brewery became the Burkhardt Co a manufacturer of cereals.In recent years the brick Burkhardt stable has been used by light industries.

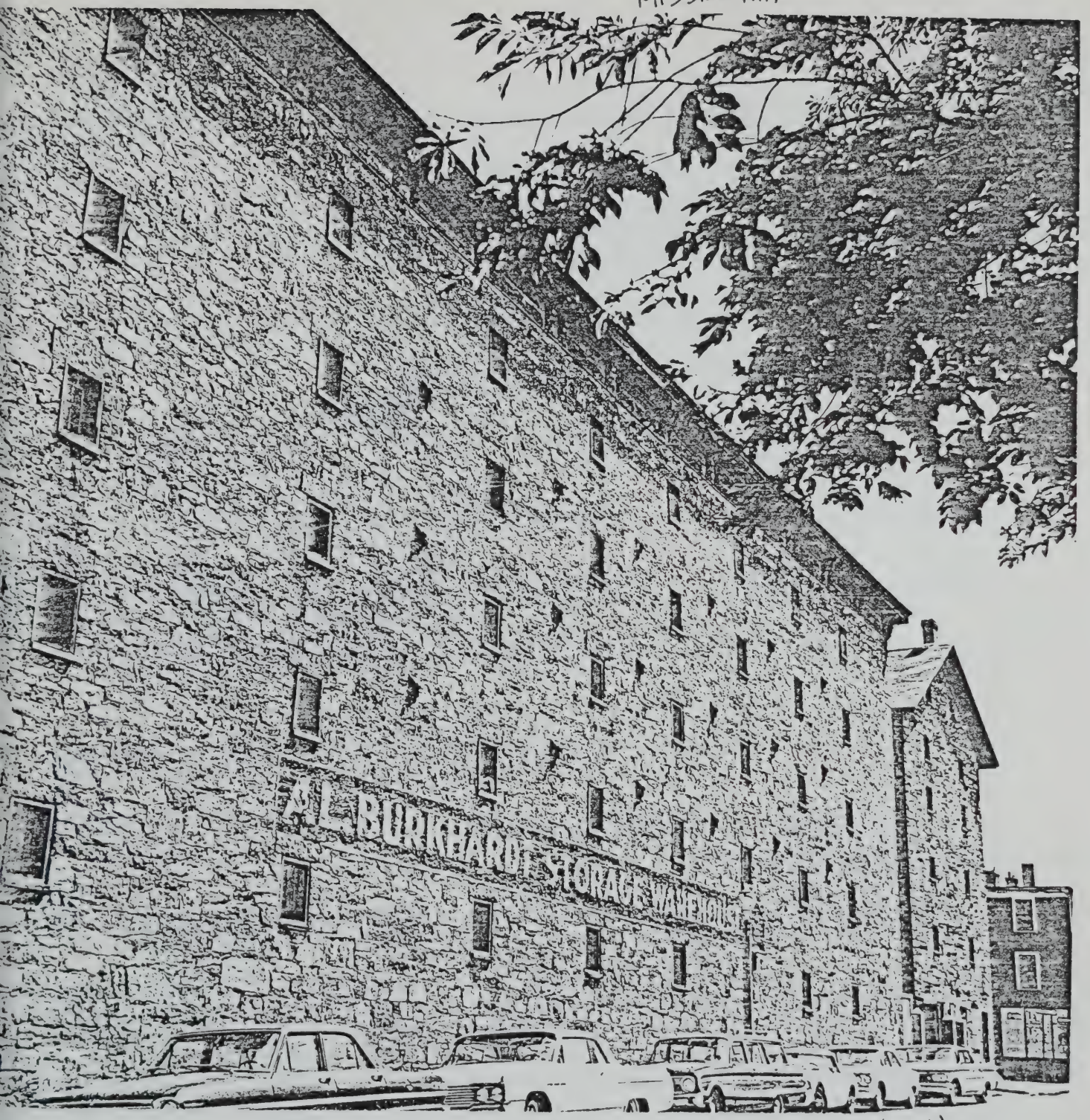


GEORGE F. BURKHARDT, BOSTON, MASSACHU



BURKHARDT BREWERY BLDG. (no longer extant.
formerly on Parker St. between Prentiss + STATION
photo c. 1960's. courtesy of BOSTON ATHANEUM

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



Burkhardt BREWERY BLDG (no longer extant)
Formerly at Parker between Prentiss and STATION STS.
PHOTO C. 1960's courtesy of the BOSTON ATHENAEUM

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 701 Area Parker Hill / Mission Hill

ADDRESS 133 Halleck St. COR. 37 Station St

NAME Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Corp. present / A.J. Houghton (Vienna) Brewery original and J.A. Kohl

Parker Hill / Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles sts)



1884 Boston Buildings Dept. source

TECT A.J. Houghton " source

ER source

A.J. Houghton original present

GRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 13.6/6 · 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Brewery office Bldg.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF hip cupola - dormers 2 on Station, 1 on Halleck

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
Other brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 1/2 story Italianate brick brewery office bldg. 3-bays x 5 bays. Characterized by planar masonry surfaces. Side hall entr.-recessed, retains nice enfr. w/tripartite panel transom. Windows display simple granite sills, segmental brick work arches and 1/1 wood sash. Bracketed cornice, slate shingle coverd hip roof w/pedimented dormers w/slate cheeks. Corbelled chimneys exhibit recessed brick work crosses.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 18494 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Burkhardt Brewery stable and Vienna Brewery bldgs. form interesting Victorian Industrial/Mfg. streetscape-presents "wall" of masonry brewery structures (west side of Halleck Street).

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally, this masonry structure is significant

(Map)

E.W.G
II-III
85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	X
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	X
Commerce	____	Industry	X	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as a relatively rare Boston area example of a late 19thc.brewery Office bldg.Built in 1884,it is part of the largely intact A.J. Houghton(Vienna)Brewery complex.This complex includes buildings that may date to as early as c.1855.The Houghton Brewery office building is remarkably intact,retaining its original form,materials, elements and siting.Its bracketed cornice,hip roof and boxy form point to categorization within the Italianate style.It was designed by its original owner-A. .Houghton,brewer(1830-1892).He was a native of Reedsboro,Vt.-he came to Boston at age 22 after working in a general store in North Adams,Ma.He worked succesively in a Charlestown Ma.bakery,and then in a grocery business on the Roxbury Neck.In 1870 he and John A.Kohl(1827-1901),a brewer from Lambertville,Pa.,formed a partnership to erect a brewery.The partners purchased land on the east side of Halleck St. from Gottlieb Burkhardt,brewer(see form on 125 Halleck St.)Houghton and Kohl's brewery was known as the Rockland-further research is needed to determine if the brick Victorian industrial/Mfg. bldg. at 132 Halleck St.* is,in fact,the original Rockland brewery bldg.During the 1890's,the Rockland Brewery's output amounted to some 10,000 barrels of ale annually.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

In Oct.,1875 Houghton and Kohl purchased the Jutz brewery-since the 1850's,Christian Jutz had operated a brewery on the west side of HALLECK St.opposite Houghton's Rockland Brewery.The 1873 Roxb.Atlas shows the Jutz Brewery encompassing what is apparently the present four story bldgs (at right angles to one another)that front Halleck and Station Sts.The office bldg.site was occupied by a small U-shaped bldg. and a small square structure-these bldgs. are labled F.Weniger and were apparently tenements.In any event Houghton and

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1852 McIntire and Bancroft/Barlow Ins.Map-1882
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories-late 19thc.
Boston Bldg.Dept.
100 Years of Brewing(supplement to Western Brewer Magazine,p.403) Early 1900's ↓
Primary Source:Peter Stott's A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern,Ma.1985,M.L.T.Press.
Boston Herald-Obits,Houghton 9/25/1892 and Kohl 8/3/1901.

A

* demolished winter 1984/85

* Recommended for National Register Listing as part of district

Parker Hill /Mission Hill

133Halleck St.,37 Station St.

Historical Significance cont'd.

Kohl enlarged the Jutz Brewery to accomadate the manufacture of lager. The renamed(Vienna Brewery)was equipped w/the latest and most efficient devices known in the manufacture of lager beer.(see Houghton Obit.,Boston Herald 25 Sept.1892).Artificial refrigeration was introduced in 1886 and the product of the A.H.Houghton plant obtained a high reputation in New England. In 1892,the brewery produced 26,000 barrels of lager a year,under the brand names of Vienna and Pavonia.After Kohl's death in 1901,the business was purchased by Reuter and Co.,the firm name,however,being retained until the beginning of Prohibition,when it had an annual capacity of 100,000 barrels of lager beer.Since the early 1930's,the complex has been occupied by the Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Co.

In terms of the developement of Parker/Mission Hill,Houghton's enterprise represents a relatively late addition to the area's inventory of industrial-Mfg.concerns-as early as the 1820's and 30's tanneries(morrocco Mfg)dye houses, etc were located in this area-by the 1850's-60's Sewall and Day Cordage Co., Jutz's Brewery,Burkhardts brewery were located on west side of the Stony Brook/ Boston -Providence R.R. corridor between Ruggles and Prentice and Washington (Tremont) Streets,The 1852 McIntyre Map shows only Parker and Prentice Sts. Houghton and Kohl's concern undoubtedly attracted more Germans to the area-organization of German Lutheran Church in early 1870's on Parker/Gore indicative of growth of German Roxb.-Jamaica Plain community.



A. J. HOUGHTON, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM "100 YEARS OF BREWING" (Early 1900's)

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS Halleck St. COR. near Station St

NAME Part of Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Co

present original Houghton and Kohl Brewery (Vienna Brewery

MAP No. 20?-9E SUB AREA Allegheny-Ruggles st.)
Parker Hill - Mission Hill North Slope

c.1890's Peter Stott Guide to Indust Archaeolo
source of Eastern, Ma.

ECT
source

R
source

Houghton and Kohl
original present

Parker Hill/
GRAPHS Mission Hill 13·5/5·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Brewery keg shed

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite sills concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, brick brewery keg shed, rectargular plan, planar walls, 5-bay Main (Halleck) facade. Indows w/simple br. wrk. arches, granite sills, wood sash (2/2), narrow corbelled cornice. Links office w/former rew house-recessed delivery entr. at 1st (east) bay.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA Part of 18494 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c.1890's, this is the mostrecently constructed

(Map)

E.W.G.
II-III 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	X
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	X	Industry	X	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/	X	Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

building in the remarkably intact Houghton & Kohl(Vienna Brewery) complex.Linking the 1884 office bldg.and the 1855/75 brew house, it was built to serve as a "keg shed".Architecturally it is a utilitarian ,late 19thc. brewery structure devoid of surface decoration. The story of brewing on this Halleck-Station St. corner site begins c.1855 w/the Carl Jutz Brewery .By 1870 A.J.Houghton and J.A.Kohl established the Rockdale Brewery on the east side of Halleck St.-by 1875 Hoghton and Kohl had purchased the Jutz property-enlarging and apparently rebuilding the Hallek and Station St Buildings and built an Italianate office bldg. at THE Halleck/Station corner in 1884.The Keg shed was built in the 1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Bancroft and Barlow Insurance maps,1882
Peter Stott's A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern,Pa.

A

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS Halleck St COR. near Station St.

NAME Part of Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Co.
present original-Carl Jutz Brewery(?)
A.J.Houghton(Vienna)Brewery

MAP No. 20N-(9E SUB AREA Allegheney-Ruggles St.
Peter Stott's Indus.Arc

possibly segments c.1855 of Eastern ,Va.
ged(rebuilt?)1875 source

ITECT ___
source

DER ___
source

(Carl Jutz/Houghton and Kohl
original present

OGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 13-6/5.84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Brewery bldg-ale brewery/hops storage

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[Other] brick [stone Granite sills] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-story brick Victorian brewery bldg,rectangular plan.Characterized by planar brick surfaces,granite sills.Narrow,3-bay Halleck St. facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA Part of 18494 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This masonry Victorian brewery bldg. is a key

(Map)

E.W.G
7-17-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	X
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	X	Industry	X	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

component in the essentially intact Houghton and Kohl(Vienna)Brewery complex at Halleck and Station Sts,Roxbury.Along w/the wash house/hops storage facillity fronting on Station St,this bldg may possess segments dating to c.1855.From c.1855-1875,Carl Jutz's Brewery was located on this site-A.J.Houghton and J.A.Kohl purchased the Jutz Brewery bldgs. in 1875-Houghton and Kohl had founded the Rockland Brewery across the street in 1870.H&K enlarged and apparently rebuilt the Jutz bldgs in 1875 to accomadate the manufacture of lager beer. This building(4-5 stories fronting on Halleck St.) is labled ale brewe on the 1882 Bancroft and Barlow Insurance map.Peter Stott notes that fermentation was carried out on the second fl. of the Halleck St wing. The 4th floor served as a hops storage facillity.From 1901 until Prohibition these bldgs. were owned by Reuter and Co.(under Vienna Brewery name).Since 1930's this complex has been owned by the Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Corp.(see forms on 137 Halleck St., 125 Prentice St,Station St.(wash house/storage).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Bancroft and Barlow Insurance map-1882
1852 McIntyre map
Peter Stott's A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern,Ma.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area [illegible]



ADDRESS 240 Heath St. COR. opposite Law. St. between Bay St. [illegible]

NAME Jefferson School
present original

MAP No. 19N/8E SUB AREA ___

DATE 1903-4 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Mack and Moore Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER City of Boston
original present
1975: City of Boston

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 1.4|2,4|3,4|4-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement and parapet

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (red; Flemish bond) stone (basement and trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular plan with 3-bay street facade and 12-bay [illegible] classical Revival school displaying central rectangular stone trimmed, [illegible] level corbelled classically ornamented entry or Heath Street [illegible] entry, projecting pedimented and parapeted 5-story central bay. [illegible] and sides are articulated with two-story brick pilasters extending [illegible] 2nd and 3rd floors and building displays in central facade bay and [illegible] sides, 2nd and 3rd floor windows vertically linked with [illegible] metal panels separate 2nd and 3rd floor windows. [illegible]

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic ___

CONDITION good fair poor ___ LOT AREA [illegible] sq. feet

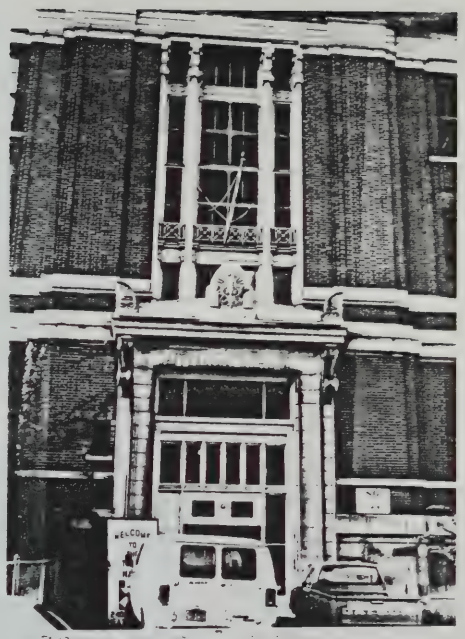
NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent at right to Westwood Building of Boston Hospital and at left to modern Kennigan School

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable public school designed by Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, one of Boston's most prominent late 19th early 20th century architectural firms. Published in the American Architect and Building News and in the Brickbuilder

(Map)

III
NP3-85



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Rec	
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Rel	
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Sci	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	i	
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Soc	
Communication	____	Military	____	h	
Community/		Political	____	Tra	
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked a

during and after its construction, the Jefferson School was built as a grammar school and cost over $100,000 to complete. Apparently the only public school designed for the city of Boston by Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, the Jefferson School retains much of its original architectural integrity and now houses the Third Nail drug rehabilitation program.

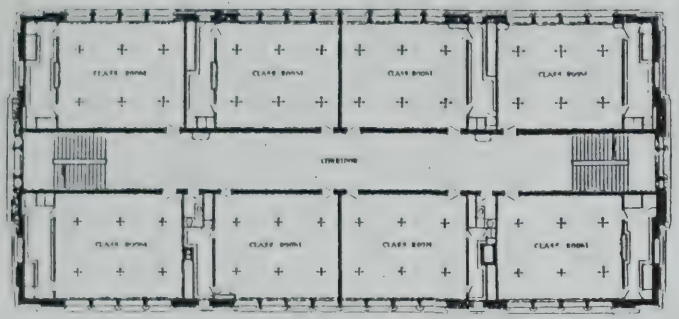
George Foster Shepley (1860-1903), Charles Hercules Rutan (1851-1914) and Charles A. Coolidge (1858-1936), the succeeding firm to that of H.H. Richardson, were active from 1886-1915 and are predominantly recognized as commercial and institutional architects. In Boston, their work includes the Ames Building at Court and Washington Streets (1887-9), the Chamber of Commerce Building at 177 Milk (1892), South Station (1899), Congregational House, 12-14 Beacon Street (1898), the Harvard Medical School (1903-7), the YMCA at 312-320 Huntington Avenue (1911) and the Robert B. Brigham Hospital at 125 Parker Hill Avenue (1912-14)--(see form for), and the Winthrop and Kirkland House dormitory complexes built at Harvard College, Cambridge in 1913.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

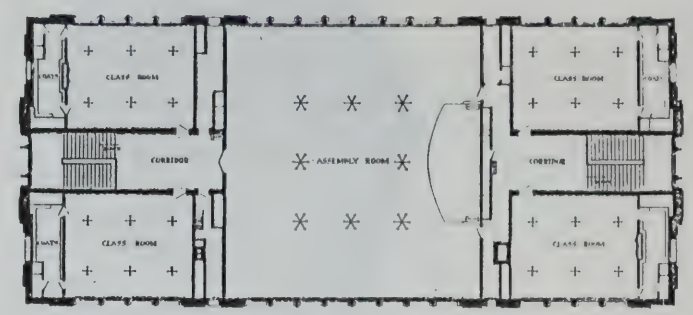
Recommended for National Register listing only

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

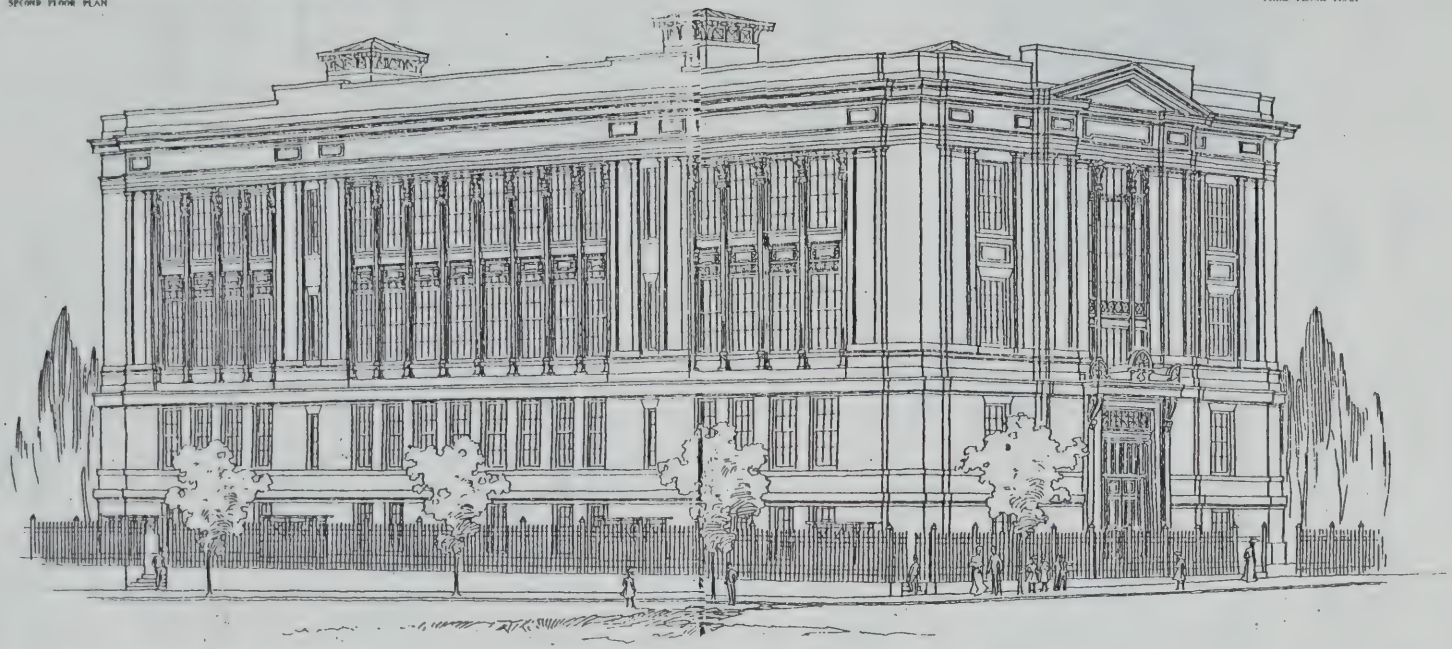
Withey and Withey.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. Boston Public Library.
School Department Reports. 1925; 1964 (copies at Landmarks Commission)
AABN: Vol 31, July 4, 1903, p.7, pl. 1436 illus., plans.
Vol 93, 1903, p. 3-4, pl. 1671. illus.
Brickbuilder: Vol 14, Dec. 1905, p. 270-1, illus, plans.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit. February 12, 1903.

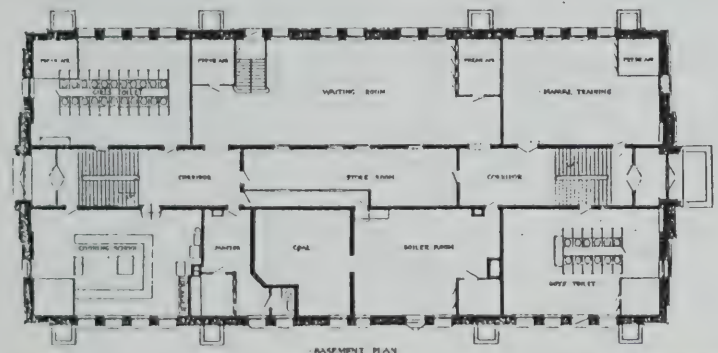


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

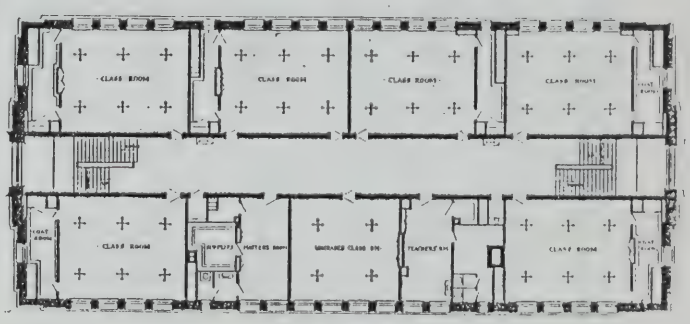


THIRD FLOOR PLAN





BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COPYRIGHT, 1901 BY AM. ARCHITECT CO.

LOWELL DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HEATHSTREET, ROXBURY, MASS.
SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS.

HELIOTYPE CO., BOSTON.
The American Architect
July 4, 1903
No. 1436

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area [illegible] / Dudley Hill



ADDRESS 31 Heath Street COR. between Brawley and [illegible]

NAME Roxbury Brewing Co.
present original

MAP No. 191/92 SUB AREA

DATE 1896 Building Permits
source

ARCHITECT Frederick N. Pagman Bldg. permits
source

BUILDER not known
source

OWNER Roxbury Brewing Co.
original present
1906: Rueter and Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 1:1/1, 1/2*, 1/3*-24
~~PH 1~~ 2/6-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Industrial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola -- dormers -----

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick RED stone GRANITE TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Brewery complex with 3-bay symetrical [illegible] ance Revival main building with Heath Street [illegible] arched central entry reached by low run of granite steps and including fanlight doorway flanked by broad arched [illegible] with fan transomes. Building divided into three sections with [illegible] brick banded and upper floor distinguished by groupings of arched [illegible] separated by brickwork rondels. 31 Heath also exhibits brickwork [illegible] at corners, segmentally arched windows on 2nd and 3rd floors, [illegible] ing bracketed and dentil roof cornice. Pair of broad arched [illegible] doors at left side. [illegible] brewery building [illegible]

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA [illegible] sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Across from Brawley-Heath [illegible] adjacent at right to pedestrian walkway over MBTA [illegible]

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally distinguished Renaissance Revival industrial building retaining much of its original design integrity. Originally put up for the Roxbury Brewing Comp y, 31 Heath remains as one of several surviving brewery complexes built in the late 19th century in the Stony Brook Valley of Roxbury and Jamaica

(Map)

11/III
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	x	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Plain (see forms for 123-5 Heath Street, 249A Heath Street, 31; 55 New Heath, 125 Halleck Street, and 37 Station and 133 Halleck; also see Boston Landmarks Commission Jamaica Plain Survey)
Built in 1896-7 on land formerly part of the John A. Lowell estate and on a site adjacent to the Heath Street Station of the Boston and Providence line of the Old Colony Railroad, the Roxbury Brewing Company originally produced "fine export ale and stout" and was headed by William G. Titcomb, president and Duncan Hunter, treasurer --both of Providence, R.I. Roxbury Brewing survived only until 1899,and by the early years of the new century, was acquired by a neighboring concern--Rueter and Co. (see forms for 31;55 New Heath Street). During the 1930's, #31 Heath Street was the home of the Beckwith Manufacturing Co.

Building permits for the brewery dated May 7, 1896 indicate that Roxbury Brewing Co., at that time, was constructed as a complex including a 4½ brewhouse and storage facility, 1 and 2-story wash-house, a boiler house, and ice machine building. Frederick N. Footman (1848-1898), the architect of the brewery and a Cambridge resident from the mid-1870's through the '80's and later a resident of Boston's South End, is credited with industrial and commercial

continued on p.2.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
Recommended as part of National Register district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Boston Directories: Roxbury Brewing Co. 1896-1900
Boston Building Department. Packet for #35 Heath; Building Permits May 7, 1896.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Frederick N. Footman
Boston Directories: Frederick N. Footman 1870-99.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area [illegible]



ADDRESS [illegible] COR. [illegible]

NAME [illegible]
present original [illegible]

MAP No. 19N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1886 [illegible]
source [illegible]

ARCHITECT Otto Wolf [illegible]
source [illegible]

BUILDER David Cormery & Co. [illegible]
source

OWNER John R. Alley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH1 3/1*, 3/2* (DETAIL) 4:5, 4:1 (PANORAMA)-84
PH2 6/4*, 6/5*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Brewery;

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus attic

ROOF hipped cupola --- dormers single metal-sheathed [illegible] at left, front, [illegible]

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone GRANITE TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne brewery complex with L plan main building comprising 7-bay symetrical Heath Street facade displaying hipped roof brick oriel supported by rough-faced granite grapes, set over granite trimmed segmentally arched, paneled enframed entrance with alternating smooth and rough granite blocks. Fourth floor paneled frieze of brick trimmed arched windows which are executed on oriel bay as well. Arcade with Ionic and cubiform columns. Building is capped by brick corbel set under metal cornice enhanced by fan-ornamented semi-circular motifs placed above brick pilasters separating bays on front and sides. Cast-iron picket gates have been installed

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic windows blocked up

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 74,278+ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS adjacent at right (#127) is red brick [illegible] complex, [illegible] of Heath Street. The [illegible] backs up to the wooded slopes of Parker Hill

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally significant brewery complex which, despite the blocking-up of windows, retains much of its original coloristic detailing and distinctive robust design. Built in 1885/6 as the Eblana Brewery, #123-5 Heath Street remains one of several monumental late 19th century breweries constructed in the Stony Brook Balley of Roxbury and

(Map)

II/III
RP 3/85



Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	X
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	____		

Significance (include explanation of themes checke

Jamaica Plain which, most importantly, have survived relatively intact (see forms for 31Heath; 31, 55 New Heath, 249A Heath, and Jamaica Plain Survey).

Eblana was established in 1885 by John R. Alley (1822-June 21, 1898) who almost 20 years earlier with Henry H. Rueter set up the Highland Spring Brewery located nearby at Heath and Terrace Streets. Born into a Dublin brewing family, John R. Alley came to the U.S. in the late 1850's and worked first in New York and then Providence. By 1867, Alley was in Boston and founded, that year, as a principal partner with Henry H. Rueter, Roxbury's Highland Spring Brewery. After withdrawing from the firm in 1885, Alley established his own ale and porter brewery just down Heath Street on a site formerly the location of the Moses Day estate (see form for 12 Bickford Ave.) Designed by Philadelphia brewery architect Otto Wolf, Alley's brewery included by March 1886, the presently existing storehouse, brewery, and boilerhouse. By 1892, at the rear, a frame building which housed the wash room and cooper shop had been added. The 2-story brick bottling plant adjacent at #117 Heath was erected around the turn-of-the-century and housed a 35-ton refrigeration unit. In 1900, the Alley brewery was one of 10 Boston area breweries bought-out by the Massachusetts Breweries Co. (13-17 Otis Street and94-98 Arch)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) continued p. 2.

Recommended as part of National Register district



Bibliography and/or references (such as loc. records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873; Bromley, Atlases: 1884-1931.
John R. Alley's Brewery. Barlow Insurance Survey. 1886;1892 (Harvard Business School Library--Archives)
100 Years of Brewering. Phila: 1903. p. 467, 469, 472.
Boston Directories: John R. Alley--1868-1920. (Alley Brewery)
John R. Alley. Obituary. Boston Daily Globe. June 21, 1898 p.2, col.8.
Boston Post. June 22, 1898 p.5. col. 2.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--David Connery and Co.
Alley Brewery-- Bldg. Inspection Report: Vol. 15 #27. 1886. Permit granted 7/17/1885; completed 6/15/'8
Boston Building Department: Building Packet--123-7 Heath Street.

continued p. 2.

Parker Hill / Mission Hill

Significance continued:

--a syndicate which included the American (249A Heath Street), Continental, Franklin (see Jamaica Plain survey), Robinson (see Jamaica Plain survey), Pfaff,and Elmwood plants. By this time, the Alley branch of Massachusetts Breweries had an annual productive capacity of 80,000 barrels.

From the early 1880's to his death, Alley lived in Jamaica Plain on Sumner Hill at 3 Revere Street. Alley's sons remained active in the brewery business after their father's death, and Frederick J. became the treasurer of Massachusetts Breweries, Arthur H., a purchasing agent for the company, and George R. was superintendant of its Alley branch.

During Prohibition (1920-1933), the Alley brewery buildings were used for wool warehousing and by the Randall-Faichney Co. --manufacturers of surgical, veterinary, and medical equipment. In the late '30's and '40's, 123-5 Heath Street was owned by Canada Dry Ginger Ale and housed the mixed uses of --- production and bottling of carbonated beverages, manufacture of medical instruments, storage, and offices. In January 1960, Hampden Automotive Mfg. Co., the new owner of the building, was granted permission to block-up most of the windows,and the former brewery became used and continues to function as a manufactury for the repair, construction, and assembling of automobile parts.

Otto Wolf, the architect of the Eblana Brewery has been credited as the designer of other local Roxbury plants including the 1894 Union Brewery on Terrace Street--only remaining buildingsare its altered boiler house and stable,and the 1896 Star Brewery on Shirley Street. Wolf, a member of the American Institute of Architects since 1901, died in Philadelphia in 1916.

#117 HEATH



Bibliography continued:

Damrell. p. 61.
Massachusetts Historical Commission--Eblana Brewery. History and description (draft); and architect file.
A.I.A. Journal. V. 5 p. 18, 1917. Wolf death announcement.



JOHN R. ALLEY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM: 100 YEARS OF BREWING
P. 469 –

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 706 Area Parker Hill/ ~~Mission Hill~~



ADDRESS 249A Heath St. COR. Lawn Street

NAME _____ American Brewing Co.
present original

MAP No. ~~19N/8E~~ 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1891/2 Directories and Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Frederick N. Footman Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER W.A. and H.A. Root Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER American Brewing Co.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 1·4/1, 5/1*, 5/2,* 5/3, 5/4, 5/5, 5/6; 6/1-84 PH 2·6/6*-84; PH 3·1/4-34

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Industrial--brewery

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 and 4 plus 3-story corner entry tower at Lawn Street.
flat; with leftmost building

ROOF hipped with hipped cupola -- dormers --
industrial monitor

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) red stone granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne brewery complex with three main buildings including 2-story section near Lawn Street displaying broad double arched granite-block portal with wrought iron gates giving access to inner cobblestoned courtyard. Lawn Street building also exhibits round 3-story corner bay with finialed metal sheathed conical cap and grade level round cornered granite block entry retaining period double door as well as arcaded brickwork trimmed fenestration at 2nd floor with some windows exhibiting stained glass

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic (continued on page 2).

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 41,242 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS At rear and left--high wooded slopes of Parker Hill. Now near MBTA streetcar turn-around and depot--and near VA Hospital both on South Huntington Avenue.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Retaining much of its rich ornamentation including sculptured detailing, terracotta trim, stained-glass window transomes, the American Brewing Company survives as the most elaborately designed of the extant breweries of Boston. The American Brewing Company is one of several breweries erected in the late 19th century in the Stony Brook

(Map)

~~III/III~~
RP 3/85



Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recre	
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Relig	
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Scien	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	inv	
Commerce	____	Industry	x	Socia	
Communication	____	Military	____	hum	
Community/		Political	____	Trans	
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked abo

Valley and is an important component of the very important group remaining along Heath and New Heath Streets. (see forms for 123-5 Heath, 31 Heath, 31; 55 New Heath).

Built in 1891-2, the American Brewery Company was designed by local architect Frederick N. Footman who was also responsible for the 1896-7 Roxbury Brewery Co. at 31 Heath Street (see form for). Footman (1848-98) was active in the Boston area from the mid-1870's through the '90's and resided during much of this period in Cambridge and later at various addresses in Boston's South End. He is credited with manufacturing buildings of the late '80's and early '90's in Lower Roxbury as well as residential and commercial structures in Boston including the apartment/retail block at 362-4 North Street c. Hanover(1891) and the Lockhart Building at 137-149 Staniford Street c. Causeway (1887). Footman also was the architect of the 6-unit Queen Anne brick row at 9-19 Winthrop Street--built in 1888 for developer D.W. Beckler in Roxbury's Mt. Pleasant district.

William A. and Henry A. Root, the builders who put up the American Brewing Co. were highly respected local contractors whose work included residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings. In the late '90's, they worked in the developing (cont'd p.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utili

Recommended as part of National Register district



Bibliography and/or references (such as local h records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlas. 1884-1931.
Boston Directory. American Brewery Co. 1891-1920 and American Branch--Massachusetts Breweries
100 Years of Brewing. 1903. Reproduced 1973. p. 467-8;472.
Boston Building Dept. Packets for 235, 251 Heath Street--Building Permit: December 10, 1890.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Frederick N. Footman
Herndon, Richard ed. Boston of Today. Bos: 1892. p. 373-4 (WA HA Root)
Massachusetts Historical Commission. American Brewing CO. History and description).
Boston Directories: Frederick N. Footman. 1870-1899.
Boston Landmarks Commission: Moreland Street Survey (Roxbury)

Description continued:

transomes. Ornamentation includes garland patterned white terra-cotta course between 1st and 2nd floors, terracotta classical heads in spandrels between arched portal bays, decorative clocks on metal tower gables indicating the 7-to-5 O'clock work day, and ABC lettered free-standing central metal roof gable facing Heath Street. Four-story straight-forward brick industrial structures are attached at left and exhibit brickwork corbelling at the cornice, two large granite plaques block lettered American Brewing Co. and on corner hipped roof building, small windows limited, for the most part, to its upper floor.

Significance continued:

Bay State Road area for several prominent architects including Wheelwright and Haven, Little and Brown, and Winslow, Wetherell, and Bigelow. At this time, they were also well-known for their brewery work and are credited with several complexes in Roxbury including those of John Roessle, A.J. Houghton, and A.G. Robinson,

The American Brewing Co. was associated with James W. Kenney a native of Ireland who came to the U.S. in 1863. Kenney was the founder in the Roxbury/Jamaica Plain area of the Amory Brewery on Amory Street (1877), and the Park Brewery (1882) and Union Brewery (1893-4)--both located on Terrace Street, off of Heath. In addition, Kenney also was active in the establishment of the American Brewing Co. and initially was a member of its board.

In 1900, American was one of the 10 Boston breweries to be consolidated into the Massachusetts Breweries Co. which included the Alley, Continental, Franklin, Habich and Pfaff, Robinson, H. and J. Pfaff, and East Boston and Elmwood Plants of William Smith and Sons. As the American Branch of the Mass. Breweries Co., this plant was the largest subsidiary of the new syndicate and had an annual capacity of 100,000 barrels. From its founding until the early years of the 20th century, American was run by Gottlieb Rothfuss who served as treasurer and general manager while other members of his family were employed at the plant as managers and brewers. At this time Rothfuss family members associated withAmerican Brewing lived on Wyman and Zamora Streets in the Hyde Square section of Jamaica Plain. Gottlieb Rothfuss also was a wholesaler and bottler of liquors and maintained this second business at 1145 Tremont Street.

During Prohibition, the brewery was occupied by the American Storage Warehouse Co. and was used on its lower floors for the storage of baled cotton and wool. When the 18th amendment was repealed, the Haffenreffer Brewing Co. purchased the complex and used the plant primarily for storage of stock and bottles. In 1958, the buildings were sold to Fraser and Walker a Brookline-based business needing additional space for their furniture storage and moving operations.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 4 Hillside St. COR. near Parker Street

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE between 1856 and 1858 (with later additions) source Norfolk Deeds additions possibly dating after house was moved (see significance)

ARCHITECT _____ source

BUILDER _____ source

OWNER Thomas Thacher Jr.
original present
1888; 1895: Wm. A. Folsom; 1899: M.L. Ford

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7·4/1*, 4/2-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF gable--front cupola -- dormers single gabled dorner at right;

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone (granite foundation) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular plan, side entry, Italianate/Stick Style house exhibiting---gabled narrow entry porch with rafter-like brackets, champhered posts, plain bracing, and Chippendale railings set into left front corner, 5 windowed single-story central facade bay, and dentil corniced facade fenestration including at 2nd floor--blind window near entry and double central window over bay. At left side, slightly projecting raftered squared bay near rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic
↳ modern picture window at attic on facade

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 7502 sq. feet
↳ painted rose with putty trim

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Side-facing period gable-roofed barn with 2-story brick addition at rear of lot. Granite stairs at property line and rock-faced obelisque granite post at entry to side yard.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Italianate house, with later Stick Style features and period barn, retaining much of its 19th century appearance, and of note through its association with Thomas Thacher senior and junior, who were Parker Hill residents in the Alleghany, Parker, and Hillside Streets area during the 1850's and

IV
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known between 1884 and 1888

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry	x	Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	x
Communication		Political			
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

(1796-1863)
'60's. Boston merchant Thomas Thacher Sr./during the 1830's owned in conjunction with his Long Wharf business partner William G. Billings, a large tract of land nr. Parker Street which was subdivided in the mid-1840's along Alleghany Street into house lots. In the early 1850's, Thacher moved to Alleghany Street from Milton Place (off of Federal Street in Boston) and by the end of the decade had become President of the Cheshire and Rutland Railroad which travelled from So. Ashburnham, Mass through Keene, N.H. to Bellows Falls, Vt. In 1856, Thacher acquired a triangular tract of land of 187,352 sq. ft. from the estate of John Parker along Parker Street at Shimmin Place--later called Billings Place, and finally Hillside Street. Two years later for $5 plus other considerations, Thacher sold a portion of this land--viz. 50,524 sq. ft. "with buildings thereon" to his son, ironfounder, Thomas Jr. This sale included a residence located originally at #813 Parker and apparently moved the short distance to 4 Hillside Street between 1884 and '88. Remaining in Thacher family ownership into the 1880's, after the move, 4 Hillside became the residence of William A. Folsom who formerly lived on Alleghany Street (see form for Folsom Avenue for family history) and who was the proprietor in the late '80's and 1890's of a stove business located near Faneuil Hall at 17 Union Street.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

(1823-1869)
The original owner/occupant of the house, Thomas Thacher Jr./who lived in his family's home on Alleghany Street* prior to his move into 813 Parker, established in 1836, the Fulton Iron Foundry near the Fort Point Channel in South Boston—with his brother George C. and with associate William G. Billings. Many Thacher family members were involved in the Fulton Foundry, and by 1870, most of these Thachers lived in northern Dorchester in the Stoughton and Sumner Street vicinity. The widows of Thomas Sr. and Jr. however remained on Parker Hill respectively on Alleghany Street and at 813 Parker.

* now the site of the 1926 Mission Church High School

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Roxbury Directories: Thomas Thacher--1848-1866
Boston Directories: Thomas Thacher--1840-1895; Thacher family.
Walling. Map of Boston...1859.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873; Bromley Atlases: 1884-1915.
Norfolk Deeds: 225/311 Wm. Shimmin to Thacher. Apr. 21, 1854.
245/313 Peter Parker and Wm. Shimmin to Thacher--May 29, 1856; and Plan of an Estate in Roxbury belonging to T. Thacher... May 1,18
271/125 Thacher Sr. to Thacher Jr. Nov. 27, 1858.
Simonds. History of South Boston. Boston: 1857 p. 207.
Toomey and Rankin. History of South Boston. Boston: 1901.

*Recommended as part of N.R. and Arch. Conserv. District

Parker Hill/Mission Hill #7-4

Significance continued:

buildings in the Lower Roxbury area dating from the late '80's and early '90's as well as the North End residential retail block at 362-4 North Street c. Hanover (1891) and the Lockhart Building at 137-149 Staniford Street c. Causeway (1887). In addition, Footman is the architect of the elaborate Queen Anne style American Brewing Company buildings located nearby at ——249A Heath Street.



31 HEATH STREET #704 Parker Hill / Mission Hill

Boston Directory. 1897.

STICKNEY & POOR SPICE CO.

—IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF—

MUSTARDS, SPICES,

EXTRACTS, ETC.

182 and 184 State Street,

BOSTON.

A. J. ADAMS. FRED. P. VIRGIN. CHAS. G. BURGESS.

MARTIN L. HALL & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

13 and 14 South Market St., 33 and 34 Chatham St., Boston.

WILLIAM G. TITCOMB, President. DUNCAN HUNTER, Treasurer.

ROXBURY BREWING CO.

BREWERS OF FINE EXPORT ALE AND STOUT.

Heath Street, corner of Bromley Street.

UNION POTATO CHIP CO.

Manufacturers of the New

POTATO CHIP

Fried in Pure Cocoanut Butter.

Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly attended to.

Office, 449 Dorchester Av., So. Boston.

Telephone Call, South Boston 247

JOHN SCARONI & CO.

Importers of and Dealers in

Italian and French Groceries

AND RESTAURANT.

Macaroni, Cheese, Olive Oil,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Cigars, Tobacco and Paper Bags.

98 and 100 Cross Street, Boston.

(Between Hanover and North Sts.)

S. P. PIKE, President. B. B. HART, Treasurer. J. A. ROBBINS, Secretary.

PUBLIC MARKET AND PACKING CO.

— RECEIVERS, SLAUGHTERERS AND DEALERS IN —

Beef, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Flour

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Packing House, St. Joseph, Mo. Main Office, 880 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

FOWLE, HIBBARD, & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

176 State and 5 and 7 Commerce Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

SPECIALTIES:

BUTTER,

CHEESE,

BEANS,

PEAS.

Dried and Evaporated Apples.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 8 Hillside St. COR. near Parker St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE after 1854; by 1856 Boston Directories and Norfolk Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER John Hall 1884: John Hall 1899: John Hall hrs.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7·4/3-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF Gable-side cupola Octagonal--removed (base remains) dormers pair on front

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco (asphalt) asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Narrow 3 x 2-bay Italianate house with broad side set parallel to Hillside Street and displaying modest central bracketed entry porch with arched and round cornered bays and side-light and transomed doorway. House also exhibits rather widely-spaced windows, 6/6, 2/2, and modern sash, paired bracketing at returned roof cornices and two-story gable roofed ell at right rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate siding) drastic _____

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 11,250 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Deep lot with mature trees. Puddingstone retaining wall across front with granite coping. Granite obelisque posts flank granite stairs at property line. Stone retaining wall at rear of lot;

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Modest Italianate house notable as one of the few extant examples of the mid-century development on Parker Hill above Alleghany Street. Built on a lot subdivided out of a large tract purchased by Thomas Thacher Sr.

IV
TCP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

from the John Parker estate (see form for 4 Hillside), #8 Hillside was built by 1856--as is indicated by the May 1, 1856 Plan of an Estate belonging to Thomas Thacher and after the 1854 sale to Thacher of the land by John Parker's son-in-law Boston merchant William Shimmin. In the early 1850's, Thacher and Shimmin both maintained commercial offices at 20 Long Wharf.

John Hall, the first owner/occupant of #8 Hillside was the proprietor of a crockery business in downtown Boston and, in the early 1850's, lived on Hayward Place, off of Washington Street. By mid-decade, Hall lived on Alleghany Street on Parker Hill and shortly afterwards resided on what was then called Shimmin Place (later Billings Place and finally Hillside Street). Hall remained at #8 Hillside until his death on December 24, 1891. Around the turn-of-the-century, the house was sold by Hall's heirs to Francis W. Nichols et. al.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of N.L. + Arch. Conserv. District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston...1859.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1906.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Boston Directories: 1850-1906--John Hall
Roxbury Directories: 185-60
Norfolk Deeds: 225/311. Wm. Shimmin to Thacher, April 21, 1854.
245/313. Peter Parker and Wm. Shimmin to Thacher-May 29, 1856--and Plan of an Estate in Roxbury belonging to Thomas Thacher Esq. May 1, 1856.
245/314. Mtg--Hall to Thacher. May 29, 1856

8 Hillside Street

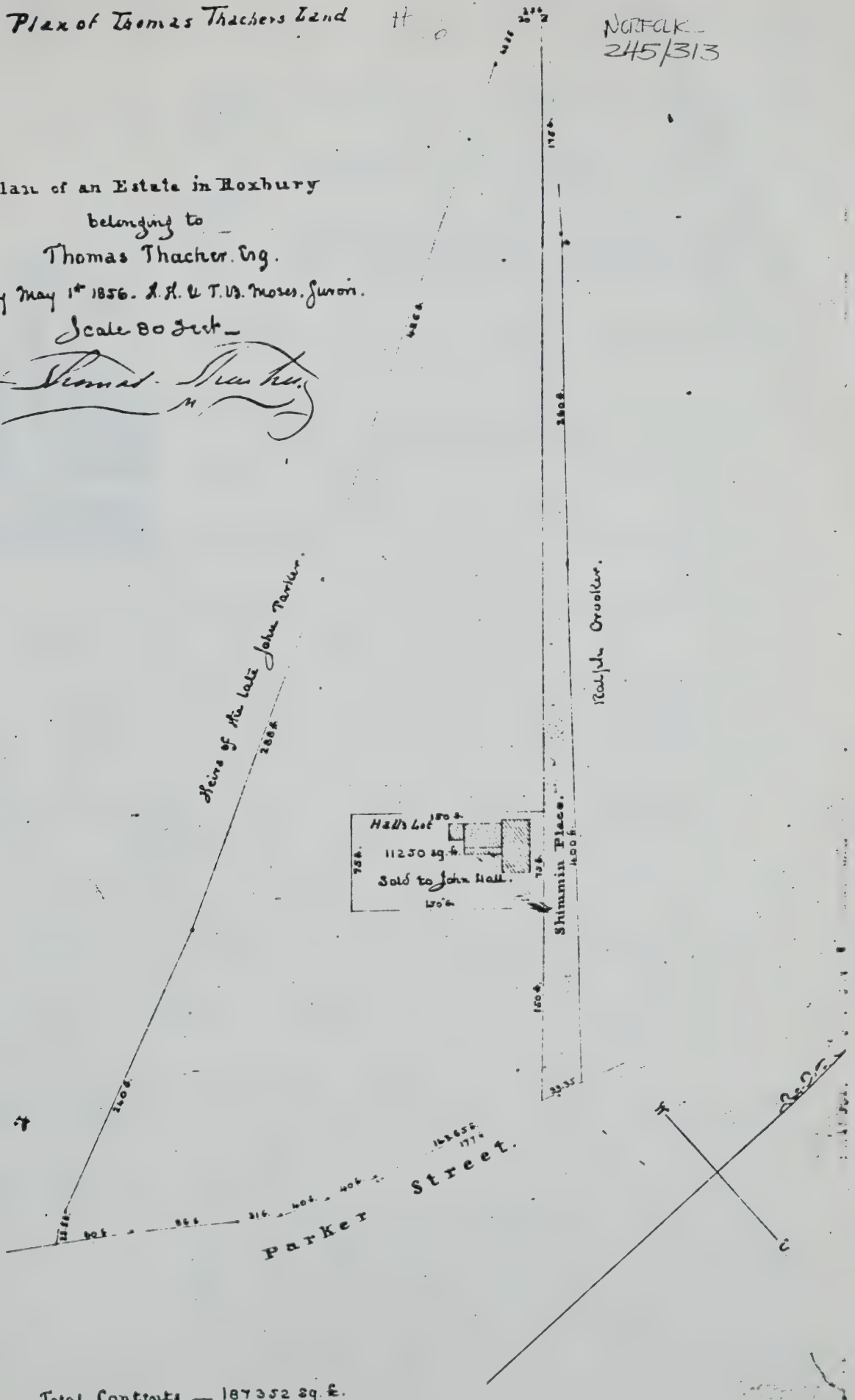
Plan of Thomas Thachers Land

Parker Hill / Mission Hill

NORFOLK
245/313

Plan of an Estate in Roxbury
belonging to
Thomas Thacher. Esq.
Roxbury May 1st 1856. S. H. & T. B. Moses. Surveyors.
Scale 80 feet

Thomas Thacher



Total Contents — 187352 sq. ft.

Copy deed Thacher to Hall May 20 1856

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 67 Area [illegible]



#12

ADDRESS 10 and 12 Hillside Street COR. near Parker St.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE probably after 1859; by 1873 Deeds; 1859 Map; Atlases
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER 1884: T. Thacher hrs. #10 Wm.G. Thacher et.al. #12
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS FHM: 3/1*, 3/2-84 (#12 HILLSIDE E)

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus [illegible]

ROOF #10: overhanging concave mansard #12: straight sided mansard. #12 cupola -- dormers #10: [illegible] front, sides, and rear; volute trimmed; #10 - CEDAR

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone GRANITE FOUNDATION concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Almost identical pair of side facing (Parker Street), central entry 2 1/2 story mansard plan Italianate, [illegible] sides set parallel to Hillside Street and each displaying five bay front. French casement type tall narrow windows framing double doors [illegible] glass panels. Houses also exhibit porch extending across front [illegible] arched bays supported by champhered posts. Moulded dentil trim [illegible] on #12 at porch and over frieze at roof cornice. #10 reveals [illegible] at corners under roof cornice and dentil trim on porch [illegible]

EXTERIOR ALTERATION #12 (minor) moderate drastic #10 — STORM WINDOWS OBSCURE 1ST FLOOR WINDOWS

CONDITION #12 good #10 fair poor LOT AREA #10: 2200 #12: 2264 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS [illegible] lower end of Hillside Street [illegible] development earlier than most of the upper end of the street. [illegible] is much overgrown with vines, or paint [illegible] [illegible] there [illegible] this [illegible] yard.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Handsome pair of boxy mansard houses notable for retaining much of their period appearance and for their association with merchant and railroad president Thomas Thacher. Thacher (1796-1863) was one of the early railroad era residents of Parker Hill who, with his

(Map)

IV
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston partner merchant William Billings was responsible for the 134 subdivision of Alleghany Street into house lots. (see Alleghany Street forms). Apparently built in the 1860's, #10 and 12 Hillside occupy a site that in 1856 was included in the triangular 187,352 tract of land along Parker Street and today's even side of Hillside--acquired two years earlier by Thomas Thacher from the John Parker estate. Subdivided from this tract in the mid-1850's was the house lot for #8 Hillside -- (see form for) and the sizeable parcel in the vicinity of 813 Parker on which Thomas Thacher Jr.'s own residence was built ca.1856-8. (see form for #4 Hillside). Thomas Thacher Jr.(1823-69) died only six years after his father, and #10 and 12 Hillside remained in Thacher family ownership into the mid-1890's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

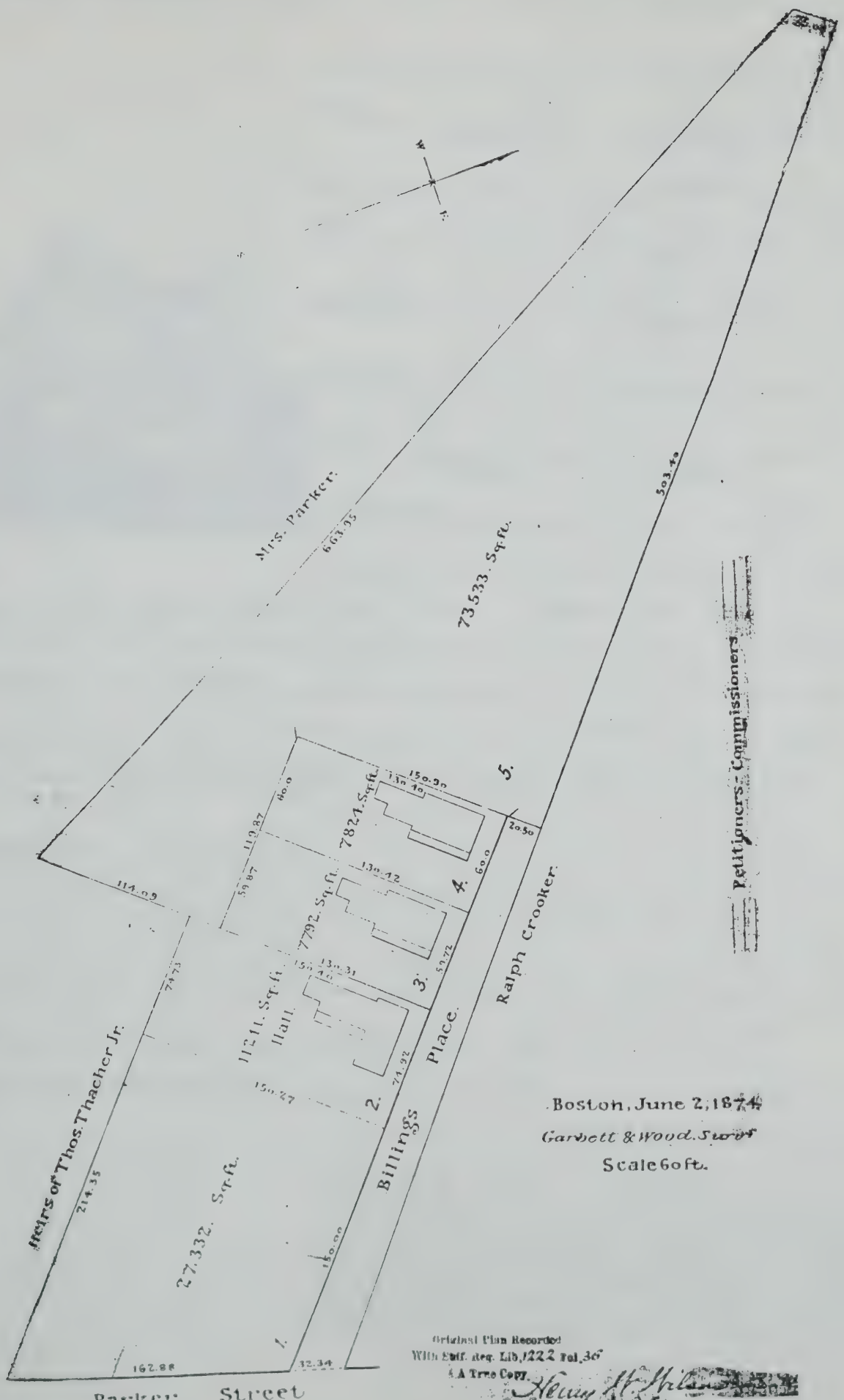
Recommended as part of N.R. and arch. conserv. district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston...1859.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.
Norfolk Deeds: 225/311. Shimmin to Thacher. Apr. 21, 1854
245/311. Plan of an Estate in Roxbury belonging to T. Thacher. May 1, 1856.
271/125 Thacher Sr. to Thacher Jr. Nov. 27, 1858.

Suffolk Deeds: 1222 fol 33. (Plan of Parker St/Billings Place) June 2, 1874. 1786/54 Thacher et. al. to Davis Nov. 2, 1885.

SUFFOLK BOOK 1222 FOL. 33 10 & 12 Hillside



Boston, June 2, 1874

Garbett & Wood. Surv'rs

Scale 60 ft.

Original Plan Recorded
With Petf. Req. Lib. 1222 Fol. 36
A True Copy.
Henry H. Hill
C.C.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area [illegible]



ADDRESS 23-30 Hillside Street COR. [illegible]

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1898 [illegible]
source

ARCHITECT Robert A. Watson Bldg. [illegible]
source

BUILDER Robert A. Watson Bldg. [illegible]
1896; 1913; Robert A. Watson
source

OWNER _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS [illegible]
IR 3*5/6-34

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF gable, front and gable, right side cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (1ST FLOOR) + shingles (2ND FLOOR; ATTIC) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular plan late Queen Anne double house [illegible] symmetrical facade distinguished by its small twin rather classical entablatured projecting corner porches supported by plain [illegible] columns and set at either side of central recessed 1st floor [illegible] bay. House also exhibits double attic window with curved [illegible] bracketed roofline, and 3-sided chimney plus attic [illegible]

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic [illegible]

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA [illegible] sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Narrow, deep lot.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable double house retaining much of its original appearance and of particular interest as an example of the residential work of Parker Hill architect Robert A. Watson. Watson (1853-Sept. 27, 1916), a long-time resident of the now altered double Queen Anne

(Map)

IV
RFP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

house at #38-40 Hillside Street, was active as an architect in Boston from the late 1880's, although he is first listed in the Boston directories in 1880 as a draughtsman at 15 Pemberton Square. During the '90's, Watson maintained an office near Roxbury Crossing at 1140 Columbus Avenue where he also served as a justice of the peace. At this time, Watson was very busy as a designer primarily of triple decker housing in the neighboring Highland Park and Parker Hill areas. Although most of his work apparently was three-family housing, Watson also was resonsib for single-family residences e.g. 109 Hemenway Street--an 1898 brick row house (see Fenway Survey), two-families--e.g. 102 Calumet (1897), and brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. Murphy Building at 1536-42 TremontStreet (1899) --see forms for. On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893 and 1907---#75-77 Hillside, 67 Hillside, 63; 73 Hillside, 89 Hillside, and 169 Calumet, 43 Parker Hill.* Watson built #28-30 Hillside for himself and the two-family was owned by him at least into the 1910's.

* see forms for

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Roxbury
Bromley. Atlases 1890-1931.
Boston Building Dept: Building Permit--Feb. 4, 1898.
Boston Directories:--Robert A. Watson--1877-1917.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. Robert A. Watson.
Highland Park Survey--on file at Boston Landmarks Commission

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area



ADDRESS 9 Hillside St COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1907 Building Permit

source

ARCHITECT Samuel F. Pettis Bldg. Permit

source

BUILDER Samuel F. Pettis Bldg. Permit

source

OWNER E.O. and M. O'Hara
1915: Eliz. O'Hara et. al.

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 4H4*, 4H 7, 4/5, 4/6, 3

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF gable--front cupola -- dormers gabled--on 2-story, 2-sided bay at right

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) At Attic stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with facade displaying cornice roof gable set over brace-like ball-knobed brackets, 2-story, 3-sided bay at right and 2-story, 3-sided bay at left with surrounds, pedimented entablatured porch with fluted paired columns, slender balustered railings. Facade enhanced with vertical and horizontal banding, plain extended window cornices at 2nd floor, and panelling under 1st and 2nd floor windows and includes colored glass sidelights at door with oval glass panel. Corniced windows also used on right

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 2500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Set on ground sloping upwards from Parker Street, forms northern cross Hillside from considerably earlier development (see forms for 4, 6, 8, 10-12 Hillside) and abuts at rear lot of Italianate house at 783 Parker from mid-century.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Intact and well maintained late Queen Anne triple decker located on the lower and Parker Street end of Hillside which began to develop in the middle of the 19th century as part of the estates of Ralph Crooker (Italianate house remaining at 783 Parker) and Thomas Thacher (see form for 4 Hillside). #9 Hillside is of particular interest as a

IV
RP 3/85



Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Re	
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Re	
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Sc	
The Arts	____	settlement	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Sc	
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community/		Political	____	Tr	
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked

design by Roxbury architects Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin who were prolific triple decker designers best known for their handsome 3-family housing put up during the 1890's - 1910's in the Parker Hill and Hyde Square(Jamaica Plain) areas.

By the mid-1880's, Rantin was active as a carpenter who worked out of his home at 50 Gurney Street, off of Tremontnear the Mission Church. During the nineties, Samuel formed a partnership with his son Samuel J. and both are listed, at this time, in the Boston directories as architects with their firm's office located at 4 Pynchon Street (later called Columbus Avenue). By the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Son are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office that was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin resided in Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on January 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in the Hyde Square neighborhood, ---later lived on Robeson Street in Jamaica Plain, and finally took-up long term residence in the 1940's in Jamaica Plain at 46 Orchard St. During

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

the late 1930's through the mid-50's, Samuel J. also was active in the Roxbury business community as the President of the Roxbury Highlands Coop Bank. Amongst the intact and architecturally distinctive triple deckers designed by Rantin or Rantin and Son in the Parker Hill survey are the handsome Queen Anne 3-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 5 Sachem (1894), 164 Calumet (1899), 172; 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 1902), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904) and 65 Hillside (1909). #9 Hillside Street was built for the O'Hare family and was the residence of widow Mary O'Hare--formerly a resident of the Mission Hill area at 1584 Tremont Street.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.
Walling. Map of Boston. 1859.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: May 14, 1907.
Boston Directories: Samuel Rantin; Samuel J. Rantin--1885-1960)
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Samuel Rantin; and Son.
Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plain Survey.
Boston Directories: Mary O'Hare 1905-09.

* Recommended as part of N.R. and Arch. Conserv. district

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 7 Area



ADDRESS 53 Hillside St. COR.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 22N/2E SUB AREA

DATE 1893 Building Permit

source

ARCHITECT Samuel Martin Building Permit

source

BUILDER Miche and Eppes

source

OWNER 1895: J.L. McCoven
1915: James I. McGovern

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS BW 7-3/5*, 3/6-9

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF Gable, front-pedimented cupola --- dormers roof gables over 3rd fl.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards + shingles (At Attic) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Gable roofed Queen Anne triple decker with separate pedimented 3-sided facade bay at right entrance bay. (originally?) half moon window at shingled attic vertical and horizontal articulative headers. Denticulated cornice with fan ornamented lunette on 2nd floor and incised detail over 1st floor window. Greek key-like mouldings used at roof cornice and cornices over 1st and 2nd floor windows. Gable roofed porch at arched bays at left of facade displays sunburst detail at spandrel. Incised ornament in pediment. Arched window used at gable in attic. Bay at right side similar in treatment to that on facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 3000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Along stretch of street developed with several distinctive triple deckers. Similar porch to triple decker at #57 which has been alum/vinyl sided.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable, handsomely detailed triple decker representing an important example of the 3-family housing characteristic of much of the development of the upper streets on Parker Hill. #53 Hillside is of further significance as an intact example of the work of

IV
ICP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

local architects Samuel Rantin and Son who are known primarily for their distinctive Queen Anne triple deckers that were, for the most part, put up in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas between the 1890's and ca. 1910.
Around the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was employed as a carpenter and for the next 10 years lived at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed, at this time, as architects at 4 Pynchon Street (latter called Columbus Avenue) in the Boston directori
At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Samuel J. are working out of 1117 Columbus Ave. near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.
After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took-up long term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne 3-family houses at 152 Calumet(1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172 St. Alphonsus (1900/1),

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909) (See forms for). The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks including 1520-26 Tremont (1898/9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1912) (See forms for).
#53 Hillside was built for James L. McGovern a police officer who worked at Station 10 at the corner of Roxbury and Tremont Streets at Roxbury Crossing. Prior to his move to Parker Hill, McGovern lived at the Hotel Stuart--nearby at Huntington and Tremont. He remain at 53 Hillside at least into the 1910's.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.
Boston Directories: James L. McGovern--1893-1923.
Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin: 1875-1960
Architectural files: Fine Arts Department/ BPL--Samuel Rantin;
Sameul Rantin and son.
Highland Park Survey. On file at Boston Landmarks Commission.
Jamaica Plain Survey. Boston Landmarks Commission
Boston Building Dept: Building Permit, Dec. 22, 1892.

* Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 71 Area [illegible]



ADDRESS 59-61 Hillside St COR. [illegible]

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21/9 SUB AREA _____

DATE after 1890; by 1895
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER 1895: C. Kranefuss
1900; 1915 [illegible]
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS P. 7, 8/14-34

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF gable, front--pedimented cupola -- dormers -- and no projections

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) + (shingles) At Attic stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Restrained Queen Anne triple decker with pedimented gable roof 3-sided facade bay at right projecting from main roof gable. ... left paired doorway entry is sheltered by bracketed and turned ... porch. Dentil trim is displayed at roof cornice, 1st and 2nd floor window cornices and on porch. Modest use of decorative banding ... facade bay.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA [illegible] sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Along street frontage predominantly developed with notable triple decker housing.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Intact, well maintained triple decker contributing to the impressive streetscape of notable 3-family houses dating, for the most part, from the 1890's. Put up on the extensive subdivided tract belonging in the late 1880's to Franklin Dexter of Beverly, Mass. #59-61 initially was owned by lithographer Joseph Kranefuss who worked on Tremont Street in

IV
IP.3'ES

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

downtown Boston and resided in the Castle Square section of the city's South End. In the late 1890's, 59-61 Hillside was still owned by Kranefuss who apparently never lived in the building. At the turn-of-the-centry, John C. Smith became its owner/occupant and moved up the hill from Smith Street. Smith remained at 59-61 into the 1910's, and by the twenties when he was employed as a city weigher at Massachusetts Avenue and Southampton Street, Smith relocated to 12 Sachem Street--another triple decker dating from the 1890's. (see form for)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and arch. conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.
Boston Directories: Joseph Kranefuss--1895-99; John C. Smith--1898-1922.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 12 Area [illegible]



ADDRESS [illegible] COR. [illegible]

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 2[illegible] SUB AREA _____

DATE 189[illegible] Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Robert A. Watson Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER J.H. Dwyer Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER 1895; '99; Ellen [illegible]; 1906; '15; Nora Clifford; Mary A. Cliff
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS BW 7.2/2*, 2/2*-24

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF Hipped with projecting front gable cupola ---- dormers [illegible]

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with broad 3-sided, [illegible] façade bay at right displaying round headed attic [illegible] shingled attic, horizontal and vertical ornamental banding, double [illegible] bay window cornices, fan ornamented [illegible] [illegible] fish bounded panels. Multipaned side-light doorway [illegible] through plain posted entablatured greek key trimmed porch. [illegible] at right is similar in form and detail to bay on [illegible]

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA [illegible] sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Notable Queen Anne triple decker contributing substantially to the high quality three-family development put up in the 1890's to ca. 1910 along the odd side of Hillside Street. (see also forms for 53, 65, 67, 73, 75-7). Designed by long-time Parker Hill resident--architect Robert A. Watson (1853-Sept. 27, 1916), #63

IV
RP
3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	x		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Calumet was built for Cortes H. Dwyer, a clerk who formerly lived in the vicinity at 10 Ruggles Street. By 1910, Dwyer had moved to Talbot Avenue in Dorchester, and 63 Hillside was owned and occupied by Nora Clifford--a widow who moved from the nearby triple decker at 826 Parker Street.

Active as an architect in Boston from the late 1880's, Watson is first listed in the directories in 1880 as a draughtsman at 15 Pemberton Square. During the '90's, Watson maintained an office near Roxbury Crossing-at 1140 Columbus Avenue where he also served as a justice of the peace. At this time, he was quite busy as a designer primarily of triple decker housing in the neighboring Highland Park and Parker Hill areas. Although most of his work apparently was three-family housing, Watson also was responsible for single-family residences, two families--e.g. 102 Calumet (1897) and 28-30 Hillside (1898) and brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. the Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899)--See forms for. On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many distinctive Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77, 73, 67, Hillside, 89 Hillside, 169 Calumet, and 43 Parker Hill Avenue (see forms for). With architects Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin, Watson significantly contributed to the character of the triple decker streetscapes of the Parker Hill vicinity.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conservation district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1915.
Boston Directories. C.H. Dwyer--1894-1910; N. Clifford--1899-1910.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept.--Robert A. Watson
Boston Directories:--Robert A. Watson--1879-1917.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit--July 20, 1894.
Highland Park Survey. On file at Boston Landmarks Commission.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 73 Area [illegible]



ADDRESS [illegible] COR. [illegible]

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 2011/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1899 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT E. and E.C. Pantin Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER McPherson Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER Delia J. Ward
1915: Delia J. Ward [illegible]
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS BW 7 • 2/14-24

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF Gable, front cupola --- dormers gable

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with hipped roof gable [illegible] brace-like ball knobed brackets and 3-story, 2-sided bay at right and 2-story bow at left which surmounts a side light doorway sheltered by a classical entablatured paired column porch. Shingling used at attic and under 2nd and 3rd floor windows. Partial [illegible] ornaments porch and continuous cornices over 1st floor [illegible]

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA [illegible] sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Along section of street developed with notable triple decker housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
late
Notable/Queen Anne triple decker contributing significantly to the important pocket of 3-family housing along this stretch of Hillside Street (see also forms for 53,63,67,73,75-7 Hillside). Built for Delia J. Ward who lived on Parker Hill at 32 Fisher Avenue,

(Map)

IV
IP 3/25

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#65 Hillside Street is of additional significance as an intact example of the triple-decker work of Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin, Roxbury architects who are best known for their distinctive 3-family housing dating from the 1890's through ca. 1910 and put up primarily in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square areas.

Active as a carpenter around the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin, for the next ten years, lived at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney Street near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed, at this time, as architects at 4 Pynchon Street (latter called Columbus Ave.) in the Boston directories. At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin are working out of 1117 Columbus Ave. near Roxbury Crossing, an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took-up long term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J.Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne 3-family houses at 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 170; 172 St. Alphonsus (1902; 1900-1), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) --See forms for. The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercia residential blocks including 1520-26 Tremont (1898/9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1912). (see forms for)

*Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. distr. I

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1906-1915.
Boston Directories: Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin--1875-1960.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin
Building Dept: Building Permit--May 26, 1909.
Highland Park Survey--On file at Boston Landmarks Commission
Jamaica Plain Survey--Boston Landmarks Commission

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area [illegible]



ADDRESS [illegible] COR. [illegible]

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 2001/02 SUB AREA _____

DATE 1894 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT [illegible] Building Permit
source

BUILDER Manus McLaughlin
source

OWNER J.C. O'Neill
1895;1915: Mary O'Neill
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7-2/5, 2/6*-24

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF Hipped (with projecting front gable) cupola --- dormers pedimented roof with [illegible]

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles At Attic) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with broad 3-sided, 3-story, [illegible] façade bay at right and recessed paired-door entry at left sheltered by entablatured porch with narrow spindlework frieze. Façade [illegible] 3-story plus attic 3-sided bay at right side are enlivened with vertical and horizontal banding, panels of flush boarding, and [illegible] keyline trim at roof cornice and at cornices over 1st and 2nd [illegible] windows. Fan trimmed and round head windows used at attic gables.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA [illegible] sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS [illegible] [illegible]

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable, well maintained, Queen Anne triple decker--one of several handsome three-family houses put up along this stretch of Hillside Street in the mid-1890's to ca. 1910. Built for James C. O'Neill, proprietor of a liquor business near Heath Street at 33 Bromley, #67 Hillside is of special interest as a building

IV
ICP 3/85

#67, 65, 63 Hillside Street



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

designed by Parker Hill architect Robert A. Watson. Watson (1853-Sept. 27, 1916) a long-time resident of the now altered Queen Anne double house at 40-42 Hillside Street, was active as an architect in Boston from the late 1880's, and is first listed in the directories in 1880 as a draughtsman at 15 Pemberton Square. During the '90's, Watson maintained an office near Roxbury Crossing-at 1140 Columbus Avenue where he also served as a justice of the peace. At this time, he was very busy as a designer primarily of triple decker housing in the neighboring Highland Park and Parker Hill areas. Although most of his work apparently was three-family housing, Watson also was responsible for single-family residences e.g. 109 Hemenway--an 1898 brick row house (see Fenway survey), two families--e.g. 102 Calumet (1897) and 28-30 Hillside, (1898) and brick commercial/residential blocks e.g. the Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899) (See forms for). On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many distinctive Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77, 73, 67, 63, Hillside, 89 Hillside, 169 Calumet, and 43 Parker Hill Avenue. With architects Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin, Watson significantly contributed to the character of the triple-decker streetscapes of the Parker Hill vicinity.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1931.
Boston Directories: James C. O'Neill--1895;1910
Robert A. Watson--1879-1917
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Robert A. Watson
Highland Park Survey.--On file at Boston Landmarks Commission

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area [illegible]



ADDRESS [illegible] COR. [illegible]

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1894 'Building Permit'
source

ARCHITECT R.A. Patrick Building Permit
source

BUILDER M.J. O'Brien Building Permit
(818 Parker St) source

OWNER 1895,1906 M.I. (Henry) Aberde.
original present

1919: I.O. Redenti

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6-6/1*-2

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF Hipped (with projectin front gable) cupola --- dormers [illegible]

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queer Anne triple-decker with broad 2-story, 3-sided, pedimented facade bay at right and recessed paired-door entry at left protected by hipped roof plain columned porch. Facade bay enlivened with vertical boarding, pairs of flush boarded panels set under 3rd floor windows, and central fan ornamented gable [illegible] 2nd floor windows. Bracketed cornice across front and [illegible] ded on porch and left end, [illegible] panels.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2120 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS near top of street. Minimal set back with stairs and set parallel to street.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

One of several notable Queen Anne triple deckers located along this stretch of Hillside Street, #73 was built for furniture dealer Henry Aberdee who worked out of 1161 Tremont Street near Roxbury Crossing and who lived in the brick and stone row house neighborhood off of Huntington Avenue at 15 Worthington Street (see form for). #73 Hillside also of is special note as an

IV
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

intact design of long-time Parker Hill resident--architect Robert A. Watson (1853- Sept. 27, 1916). On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77, 73, 67, 63, 89, Hillside, 169 Calumet, 43 Parker Hill Avenue (see forms for)--and was of considerable importance in shaping the character of the triple decker streetscapes characteristic of much of Parker Hill. Michael J. O'Brien, the builder of 73 Hillside, also was a Parker Hill resident during the 1890's through the turn-of-the-century, and worked, for the most part, on the construction of triple decker houses in the Parker Hill, northern Jamaica Plain, and Dorchester areas (see forms for 4; 8-12 Cherokee).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Conserv. District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1915.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: March 22, 1894
Boston Directories: Henry Aberdee--1895; 1903.
Robert A. Watson--1879-1917
Michael J. O'Brien --188501903
Highland Park Survey. On file at Boston Landmarks Commission

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 14 Area [illegible]



ADDRESS 75-77 Hillside St COR. [illegible]

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1899 [illegible]
source

ARCHITECT Robert A. Watson [illegible]
source

BUILDER Tighe and Fraser [illegible]
source

OWNER James R. Doyle
1906: James R. Doyle
original present
1915: Jos. and R. Dollard

PHOTOGRAPHS B.L.C. 6/27-34

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus [illegible]

ROOF Hipped (with projecting corner gable) cupola --- dormers [illegible]

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (some decorative use of) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Restrained flat fronted Queen Anne triple decker [illegible] by 1½ story square pedimented corner bay set [illegible] to street at right front corner and similar 2-sided bay at [illegible] both displaying blind halfmoon attic windows. Dwelling also [illegible] paired-door entry at left protected by dentil trimmed plain [illegible] porch, frequent use of paired windows, flush boarded panels under [illegible] floor windows, decorative banding and cornices on bays and [illegible] and bracketed roof cornice across front and sides. [illegible]

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic [illegible]

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 4025. sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground near top of street.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Queen Anne triple decker displaying unusual feature of angled corner facade bay, and of particular interest as a well maintained, intact 3-family house designed by architect and long-time Parker Hill resident--Robert A. Watson. Watson (1853- Sept. 27, 1916)

IV
RP 3/ES

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

lived from the late 1880's until the time of his death in the now altered double house at 40-42 Hillside Street, and during this period, was busy as a designer primarily of triple decker housing in the Highland Park and Parker Hill areas. Although most of his work apparently was three-family dwellings, Watson also was responsible for single-family residences e.g. 109 Hemenway an 1898 brick row house (see Fenway survey), two families--e.g. 102 Calumet (1897) and 28-30 Hillside (1898) and brick commercial/residential blocks--e.g. the Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899)--See forms for. On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne triple deckers including between 1893 and 1907--#75-77, 73, 67, 63, Hillside, 89 Hillside, 169 Calumet, and 43 Parker Hill Avenue (see forms for)--and was of considerable importance in shaping the character of the triple decker streetscapes characteristic of much of Parker Hill.

#75-77 Hillside Street was built for James R. Doyle, a clerk who worked in downtown Boston and who by 1906 had moved out of the city to Newton Highlands.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. consev. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1898-1915.
Boston Building Department. Building Permit--Aug. 30, 1893.
Boston Directories: Robert A. Watson--1879-1917.
James R. Doyle: 1894-1907
Architectural files--Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Robert A. Watson
Highland Park Survey--On file at Boston Landmarks Commission

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 77 Area [illegible]



ADDRESS [illegible] COR. [illegible]

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. [illegible] SUB AREA _____

DATE 1902 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Robert A. Watson Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Robert A. Watson Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER 1906; '15: Annie Robert
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS BW 6.2/1*, 3/4*-9'

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic; 1st flat

ROOF Gable, front cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards + shingles (ATTIC) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION [illegible] under gabled roof displaying recessed double window framed by [illegible] shingled reveals of cornice and foliate ornamented [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

lived from the late 1880's until the time of his death in the now altered double house at 40-42 Hillside Street, and during this period, was busy as a designer primarily of triple decker housing in the Highland Park and Parker Hill areas. On Parker Hill, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne triple deckers including between1893-1907--#77-75, 73, 67, 63, 89 Hillside, 169 Calumet, and 43 Parker Hill Avenue. Watson also was responsible for the two-family residences at 102 Calumet (1897) and 28-30 Hillside (1898) as well as the brick commercial/residential block at 1536-42 Tremont (1899) (See forms for)

#89 Hillside was put up for James Doherty who apparently never lived in the building.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use poss for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, c

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. Consev. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1915
Boston Directories: Robert A. Watson--1879-1917
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Robert A. Watson
Boston Building Dept. March 25, 1902.
Highland Park Survey. On file at the Boston Landmarks Commission.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 7 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill between Darling and

ADDRESS 135 Hillside St. COR. Sachem Streets.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____



DATE 1854 Norfolk Deeds and Boston Directories
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Timothy W. Hoxie
1884: T. Hoxie heirs and A. Hoxie
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4·5/4 , 6/5*, 6/6*-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus 3-story tower 3-story, rear section

ROOF Low gable, front and side Hipped--rear section cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone GRANITE BASEMENT —HIGH AT REAR concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L plan Italianate Villa with 3-bay separately hipped roof slightly taller rear section, displays on street front--central 3-story hipped roof tower including entry door with projecting hood supported by massive blocky scroll consoles. Tower abuts, respectively on left and right, side and front gabled sections with 1st floor square bays exhibiting tall narrow arched windows. Arched windows often paired also are used on 2nd floor, 3rd floor of tower, and 2nd and 3rd floors of rear section. Tall rectangular windows at left front are sheltered by bracketed champhered posted porch which abuts entry. Robust scroll brackets and moulded trim used through-out. 3-bay, segmentally arched champhered posted side porch at left side near rear.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 3881 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Modest set-back on small lot. Lot slopes off at rear. House on high ground at top of street. Adjacent to Gothic Revival cottage at left and Queen Anne triple decker at right. Across street from undeveloped triangular lot. Much of vicinity developed with triple decker housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally distinctive residence retaining much of its original appearance and detail and surviving as the only remaining ---Italianate Villa on Parker Hill and as an important example of the mid-19th century development of the area. Built for

(Map)

II
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known moved after 1884, by 1888; reoriented after '95 – by '99.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Boston merchant Timothy W. Hoxie who formerly lived on Myrtle Street on Beacon Hill, #135 Hillside remained his residence from 1854 until his death on December 18, 1882. In the mid-1850's, Hoxie was associated in business with Silas G. Whitney, Consul of Venezuela and by the 1880's, his company served as commission merchants and agents for building materials which included fire brick and tile --- plasters, and cement.

Originally located on the upland (even numbered) side of Hillside Street(called Davis Street in the 1840's and in the 1850's,'60's--Highland Place) and deeply set-back on a tract of 42,000 sq. ft. incorporating lots 25 and 45 on a 1845 plan of Highland Place in Roxbury belonging to carpenter Greenleaf C. Sanborn and mason Thomas C. Wait (see form for 145-7 Hillside), the Hoxie house was moved across the street between 1884 and 1888, and in the late '90's apparently was reoriented and moved away from the corner to accomodate triple decker development at 15-21 Sachem. Under the provisions of the conveyance of the lots to Hoxie in 1854 by Thomas C. Wait, no building was to be erected within 30 feet of Davis (Hillside) and High (Parker Hill Ave.) and"no mechanics shops or other building objectionable to genteel buildings"were to be put up for at least 20 years. (cont'd p.2)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register listing only



Bibliography and/or references (such as loc records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories. 1835-1891.
Roxbury Directories. 1850-60.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Timothy C. Hoxie. Obituary, BET. Dec. 18, 1882 p8. col.3.
Norfolk Deeds: Plan of Highland Place in Roxbury, 1845. Plan Book 1, plan D.
218/222. June 6, 1853. Mason and Hasson to Wait.
227/77. April 1, 1854. Wait to Hoxie.

Parker Hill / Mission Hill

135 Hillside Street

Significance continued:

Although Highland Place was laid out by 1845 (Alexander Wadsworth, surveyor), 9 years later, Hoxie acquired undeveloped lots from Thomas C. Wait and apparently built his home shortly afterwards for Hoxie is listed in the 1854 Boston Directory as a resident of Highland Place at Roxbury.

From the late 1890's through the 1910's, the Hoxie house, now 135 Hillside Street, was the home of carpenter/contractor John Cantwell and his family. At this same time, other Cantwell family members viz. John J. and architect Joseph N., who at the turn-of-the-century were the principles in the Modern Dwelling Trust (Tremont Building, Boston) lived next-door in the Stone/ Warren house at 139 Hillside (see form for).

BOSTON DIRECTORY. 1860

T. W. HOXIE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS FOR

Roman, Portland, and Newark Co.'s Cement,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, ROCKLAND LIME, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND MARBLE, CALCINED PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, FIRE CLAY and KAOLIN, TERRA ALBA and BARYTES, FERTILIZERS, Etc.

ENGLISH AND NEW JERSEY FIRE BRICK AND TILE,

For Sale by the Cargo or less quantity, at the Works or in the City.

Office & Depot, 236 State, and 95 Commerce St.,

T. W. HOXIE.
GEO. E. ALDEN. } **BOSTON.**

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 79 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 139 Hillside St. COR. Darling

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE probably after 1845; by 1848 Norfolk Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER probably Greenleaf C. Sanborn and Thomas C. Wait attributed
1848: G.C. Sanborn
source

OWNER 1854-1865: Andrew L. Stone
1865;1895: Samuel M. Warren
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4 4/2*, 5/1, 5/2, 5/3-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1; 1½ plus attic

ROOF Gable, front and side much slate retained cupola --- gabled and bargeboarded gable dormers on front, rear; pair on right side.

1947 BLDG PERMIT

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone BRICK FOUNDATION - HIGH AT REAR concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Basically T plan Gothic Revival cottage with stylistically characteristic overhanging steep roof gables and dormers trimmed with cut-out or carved patterned bargeboarding and with arch attic and dormer windows displaying moulded trim and interlaced pointed arch mullions. Entablatured bracketed porch extends across left side of facade. Trefoil and circular ventilator openings used in main roof gables usually retaining apex finials. Side-facing door, now apparently altered, set into leg of house placed narrow end facing street. Second porch at left rear of building.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic SIDING

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 4654 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground at top of street on corner lot. Modest set-back. Adjacent to Italianate Villa at #135 (see form for). Faces undeveloped triangular lot. Much of vicinity built up with triple decker housing. Lot slopes off at rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

One of the earliest extant buildings on Parker Hill, 139 Hillside is an important example of Gothic Revival cottage architecture and retains many of its distinctive design features and stands as one of only a pair of Gothic houses remaining in the survey area. (see form for #59 Iroquois)

(Map)

III
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known --

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education		Religion	x
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built as part of the Highland Place subdivision of carpenter/ housewright Greenleaf C. Sanborn and his partner mason Thomas C. Wait (see also form for #145-7 Hillside), #139 probably was put up by these developers--apparently by January 1848 when lot 46 and part of 47 (total of 38,205 square feet) on their 1845 plan was conveyed to Sanborn from Wait with buildings thereon. Around this time,--Sanborn and Wait were engaged in the development of the South Cove/Bay Village area in downtown Boston. Listed in the Roxbury directory of 1848-9 as a Boston carpenter residing at Highland Place, Greenleaf C. Sanborn quite possibly was the original occupant of the Gothic cottage at 139 Hillside. In 1854, the house was acquired by Rev. Andrew L. Stone with deed restrictions specifying 30 foot set-backs and no allowance for mechanics shops or any other buildings objectionable to genteel dwellings. Stone, the sixth pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston and formerly a resident of Myrtle Street on Beacon Hill (as was his neighbor Timothy Hoxie (see form for #135 Hillside), was installed at the Park Street Chuch in January 1849 and remained there for a period of 17 years which included the Civil War era and his enlistment in 1862 at age 46 with the 45th Mass. Volunteer Regiment. Under Stone's pastorate, the church substantially

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) continued p.2.

Recommended for National Register listing only

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. 1859 Map. Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas, 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases 1884-1931.
Boston Directories: 1846-66: A.L. Stone; 1865-99: Saml. W. Warren
1899-1916: Cantwell family
1868-1882--Thomas C. Wait
1830-1855: G.C. Sanborn
Roxbury Directories: 1848-60: Stone; Sanborn; Wait
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Sanborn; Wait; John J and Lawr. Cantwell.
Samuel M. Warren. Obituary. BET. Feb. 7, 1908 p.5. col. 5.
Englizian, H Crosby. Brimstone Corner. Park Street Church. 1968 p. 146-
continued p.2.

Significance continued:

strengthened its finances and increased membership. At the time of Stone's departure in 1866 to San Francisco, the Park Street Church had secured 900 members--a total that remained unequalled for a century.

At the close of the Civil War in 1865, #139 Hillside was purchased from Rev. Stone by Samuel Mills Warren (1822-Feb. 6, 1908), a Swedenborgian minister who was pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, High Street, Brookline from 1864-1871. Originally trained as a lawyer, Warren later studied for the Swedenborgian Church. In the early '50's, Warren continued his divinity studies in Manchester, England and spent some time in London as a pastor. Upon returning to this country, he purchased the Stone house where he lived until 1898 when he moved to Brookline. After serving as Pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Warren taught at New Church Theological School in Cambridge. He was the author of "A Compendiem of the Theology of Emanuel Swedenborg" and was associated with the Swedenborgian Church on Bowdoin Street in Boston.

During the late '90's through the 1910's, #139 Hillside was owned and occupied by the Cantwell family which included carpenter/builders---John, John J., and Lawrence, and architect Joseph N. In the early years of this century, John J. and Joseph N. Cantwell were the principals of the Modern Dwelling Trust with offices located in the Tremont Building, Boston. At this same time, Cantwell family members also owned and lived in the Hoxie house adjacent at 135 Hillside.

The Stone/Warren house retained its large 32,305 square feet lot until the late 1890's when Darling Street was cut through down its center and much of the original tract subdivided for Queen Anne triple decker housing put up by the Cantwells.

Bibliography continued:

Norfolk Deeds: Plan of Highland Place in Roxbury. 1845.
Plan Book 1, Plan "D".
178/152: T.C. Wait to G.C. Sanborn Jan. 26, 1848.
218/223: Hassan to Wait. June 6, 1853.
225/78: Wait to Stone. Apr. 1, 1854.
331/185: Stone to Warren. Apr. 14, 1865.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 145 & 147 Hillside Street COR. Between Darling and Wait

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1875/6 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT possibly Thomas C. Wait and Son (Bldg. Permit)
source

BUILDER Thomas C. Wait and Son Building Permit
source

OWNER Thomas C. Wait and Son; Bldg. Permit
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4-4/1, 5/5*, 5/6*-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2; 3--sides and rear plus mansard

ROOF mansard, front cupola -- dormers hipped set in dormer and hipped 3-sided dormer over bay.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) red brown-stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of Panel Brick/Queen Anne row houses with 2-story plus mansard 3-sided bays at right and brownstone trimmed entries at left with scrolled drip-like mouldings and champhered corners, plain, smooth, continuous brownstone bands above 1st and 2nd floor windows, and with dentil, checkerboard, and angled brick-work ornament at cornice. Short rise of brownstone entry stairs.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

#147 1984 - ROOF FIRE DAMAGED - TAX DELINQUENT OWNED BY CITY #145 →

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 2690 #147 3073 #145 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Deep and narrow lots slope off to rear. On high ground near top of street. Adjacent at left to Georgian Revival brick 3-unit apartment building (1904). Much of vicinity wood frame triple decker development. #149.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally notable pair of row houses of particular importance as buildings put up by Parker Hill resident, mason, and developer Thomas C. Wait on land subdivided from his mid-century house lot. #145-7 Hillside are also of interest as 1870's brick buildings set within a development context predominantly

(Map)

IV
RP-3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	x		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of 1890's to 1900's frame triple deckers and 20th century 2-family housing. In addition, these row houses are distinctive as examples of the later development within Highland Place--a subdivision initiated in 1845 by Thomas C. Wait and his then-partner South Cove housewright Greenleaf C. Sanborn.

Surveyed by Alexander Wadsworth, Highland Place included an area in the vicinity of today's Wait Street (then Garden St.), Huntington Ave. (then Washington St.) and Parker Hill Ave (then High St.). Development began in Highland Place during the 1840's and continued despite the insolvency of the partners into the '50's (see forms for 135 Hillside and 59 Iroquois St.). Several of these Highland Place residences have been demolished including the Italianate style Bond house formerly at 109 Parker Hill Ave. (see form for New England Baptist Hospital--101 Parker Hill for photo) and Wait's own residence formerly at 38 Wait and built after 1845 and by '48. As late as the 1870's, large lots of 20,000 square feet along Hillside near its Parker Hill Ave. end remained undeveloped and in Wait's ownership.

Acknowledged at the time of his death in 1881 at 71 years to be one of the oldest builders of Boston, Wait lived on Highland Place (originally called Garden Street and later Wait) since the 1840's--and after moving there from the north slope of Beacon Hill. By the '70's, Wait was working in the masonry trade with his sons and is credited, as his last job, with the Mason Building at Liberty Square in Boston.

#145-47 Hillside Avenue originally owned by Thomas C. Wait remained in the family into the 1880's. By the 1890's, each of the buildings was owned and occupied by businessmen who worked in downtown Boston.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873; Bromley: Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Roxbury Directories: Thomas C. Wait--1848-1860.
Boston Directories: Thomas C. Wait--1868-1882; Greenleaf C. Sanborn--1830-1855
Thomas C. Wait. Obituary. Boston Eve. Transcript. Nov. 21, 1881 p.2. col. 7.
Building Permit: 145 Hillside St. Nov. 1, 1875.
Norfolk Deeds: Plan Book 1/Plan "D" Highland Place. 1845.

Parker Hill/
OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Mission Hill

ADDRESS 550 Huntington Ave COR. Ruggles St

NAME Wentworth Institute of Technology Wentworth Institute
present original

(Alleghaney to Ruggles Sts.)



No. 21N- 9E SUB AREA

1910-1916 Wentworth histories Parker Hill/ Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE
source

ITECT Kilham and Hopkins B.P.I. files
source

DER
source

Trustees of Wentworth Inst. of Tech.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 2-1/3, 1/4-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) 3-bu School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus high basement

ROOF hip roof cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[Other] [brick] [limestone trim] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION U-shaped group of 3 college buildings, constructed of tan brick w/white lime stone trim. High basement plus fls. 1 and 2. Enclosed by hip roof. Stylistically Tapestry brick and Classical Revival. Rusticated ground fl. 9-bay main facade of center bldg. features 3 entrances w/handsome limestone entr Spanning fls. 2-3 are 6 monumental Tuscan columns and flanking Doric pilasters. Range of columns support entablature w/carved floral motifs and plaque inscribed "Wentworth Institute".

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces well-landscaped landscaped lawn, quadrangle to rear.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
See reverse page)

(Map)

E.W.G.
II-III-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	X
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	X
The Arts	____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Encompassing Williston Hall, Wentworth Hall and Dobbs Hall, the main group of Wentworth Institute of Technology buildings is achitecturally historically significant to the nation as well as the New England regi State of Massachusetts and city of Boston. Arcchitecturally this is a large, prominently sited, well designed group of Tapestry Brick/Classic Revival buildings built 1910-1916. This group represents the work of th prominent Boston architectural firm of Kilham and Hopkins. . It is historically significant as an early 20th c. technical school chartered for the purpose of "providing education in the mechanical arts." Overtime public school systems nation wide have patterned curricula after the early courses inaugerated by Wentworth. In addition Wentworth's traditionally low tuition costs have made a mechanical arts education access ble to students of modest means. Wentworth Institute has important histo ical associations with Boston businessman/philanthropist Arioch Wentwor (1813-1903).

Architecturally, this U-shaped group of three buildings skillfully ~~ble~~ blends academic Classical Revival elements with attractive Tapestry Brick surf treatments. Its plan and center components main facade with 3 entrances

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and Classical elements (e.g. monumental columns) suggest that Kilham and Hopkins were well aware of the architecture of the nearby Museum of Fine Arts (see form, FENWAY SURVEY on M.F.A., completed [main bldg.] 1907-1909) at 465 Huntington Ave. Kilham and Hopkins were specialists in the design of school and public buildings. Walter H. Kilham (8/30/1863 -9/11/1948) was born and educated at Beverly Ma. and graduated from M.I.T. in 1889. He opened an office in Boston in 1898 and formed a partnership w/James C. Hopkins (1873-11/11/1938, born in Jamaica Plain, studied at Boston Tech, initially worked for Boston architects Winslow and Wethe

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906, 191
1852 McIntire Map-Boston/Roxb.
Boston Directories -late 19thc.
Barlow and Bancroft Insurance maps-1870's
Baker Library files (Sewall @ Day)
Suffolk Deeds-plan , 1995:416 1979↓
"75 Years of Technology, A History of Wentworth Institute" (Wentworth In files) also "Factbook," Wentworth Inst. of Tech., 1983
S.P.N.R.A photo file
Dictionary of American Architects , Deceased-Henry Withey, 1970
B. Fine Arts Dept files.

A

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark Listing (as part of N.R. and Boston Landmarks District)

Parker Hill /Mission Hill

Wentworth Institute of Technology
Williston Hall/Wentworth Hall/Dobbs Hall
SIGNIFICANCE continued

Filham and Hopkins major work incudes(in addition to Wentworth) Whitman and Bernard Hall at Radcliffe College,Cambridge(1910),Student's House ,Boston(1913) High School at Dedham(1914),City Hall at Waltham(1915),Lincoln School, Framingham(1919),Mass.College of Pharmacy,Boston(1920),Tucker School,Milton, (1921) .William Roger Greely joined the firm as a third partner in 1925. KH&G designed Wentworth's Watson Hall(see form)in 1926.Walter Kilham was also an important Boston architectural historian.(Kilham's Boston After Bulfinch Was a pioneer survey of post Bulfinch architects in Boston,published in 1946).

Wentworth institute's site was part of Sewall and Day Cordage Co's extensive industrial complex from 1851-c.late 1880's.This company's land was bounded by the east side of Parker St.,Ward St.,Vancouver St. and what is now Huntington Ave.(see Garbett and Wood Plan,Suffolk 1905:416,1891)The 1852 map shows a long canal bordering the west side of Parker St.,6 buildings and a long rope walk on the west side of the canal.Meandering along the northwest portion of Sewall and Day's site was Stony Brook.This company manufactured Hemp and Manilla rope.It was apparently a major Roxbury industry. By 1873 Sewall and Day employed 300 people.In 1876 its complex included three 840'rope walks,10 store houses,carpet shop,office, stables,mill,tar house,boiler house etc.Buildings were constructed of brick and stone.Presently Roxb.pudding stone workers housing at 682-688 Parker St.,1472-1474 Tremont St. and 2-5 Sewall Place are the only Mission Hill buildings w/Sewall and Day associations(more in terms of land ownership,industrial fragmeny on Ward St. may have Sewall and Day connection).

Wentworth Institute was chartered on April 5,1904 for the"purpose of providing education in the mechanical arts"as instructed by the will of Arioch Wentworth(1813-1903).Wentworth earned his fortune in the marble business and in real estate.Born in Rollingsford,N.H. ,he started his soap stone business on Province St.,Boston in 1836.By 1838 he was worth $1,000.00 and married Susan Maria Griffiths of Durham,N.H. in 1839.In 1845 he moved to his own building at 19 Hawley St.Wentworth invented new methods of working soap stone and also found new uses for it(e.g.use of soap stone for laundry work. He created new patterns of soapstone stoves.His business became very profitable.By 1874 Wentworth lived at 140 Beacon St.,Boston and spent summers in Swampscott.He retired from the marble business in 1886,devoting his time to the care of his real estate property.He had an office at 113 Devonshire Street.Wentworth was also a generous philanthropist--his largest gift during his lifetime was $100,000.00 to establish the Wentworth Home for Aged Men and Women.At the time of his death on 3/12/1903 he was at his home at 332 Beacon St.The Boston Globe obituary noted that he was one of the largest real estate owners in Boston.Wentworth's biggest holdings included the Wentworth Building at the corner of Atlantic Ave and Summer St.,the bldg.at the corner of Washington St.and Hayward Pl.,2 bldgs.on Federal St.,6 buildings on Commercial St., 8 structures on Pearl St. and the Haymarket Building on Haymarket Sq.

On 11/17/1908 the Trustees of Wentworth Institute purchased 2 parcels of land at the corner of Ruggles St.and Huntington Ave.--a triangular lot opposite the Museum of Fine Arts contained aprox.140,000 sq.ft.,while a larger lot on the west side of Ruggles St. contained nearly 400,000 sq.ft.(several additional parcels were purchased adjacent to the larger lot in 1940, extending the campus to Ward St.)By 1909 the Institute recieved income from

Parker Hill /Mission Hill

Wentworth Institute of Technology
Williston Hall/Wentworth Hall /Dobbs Hall
Historical Significance continued

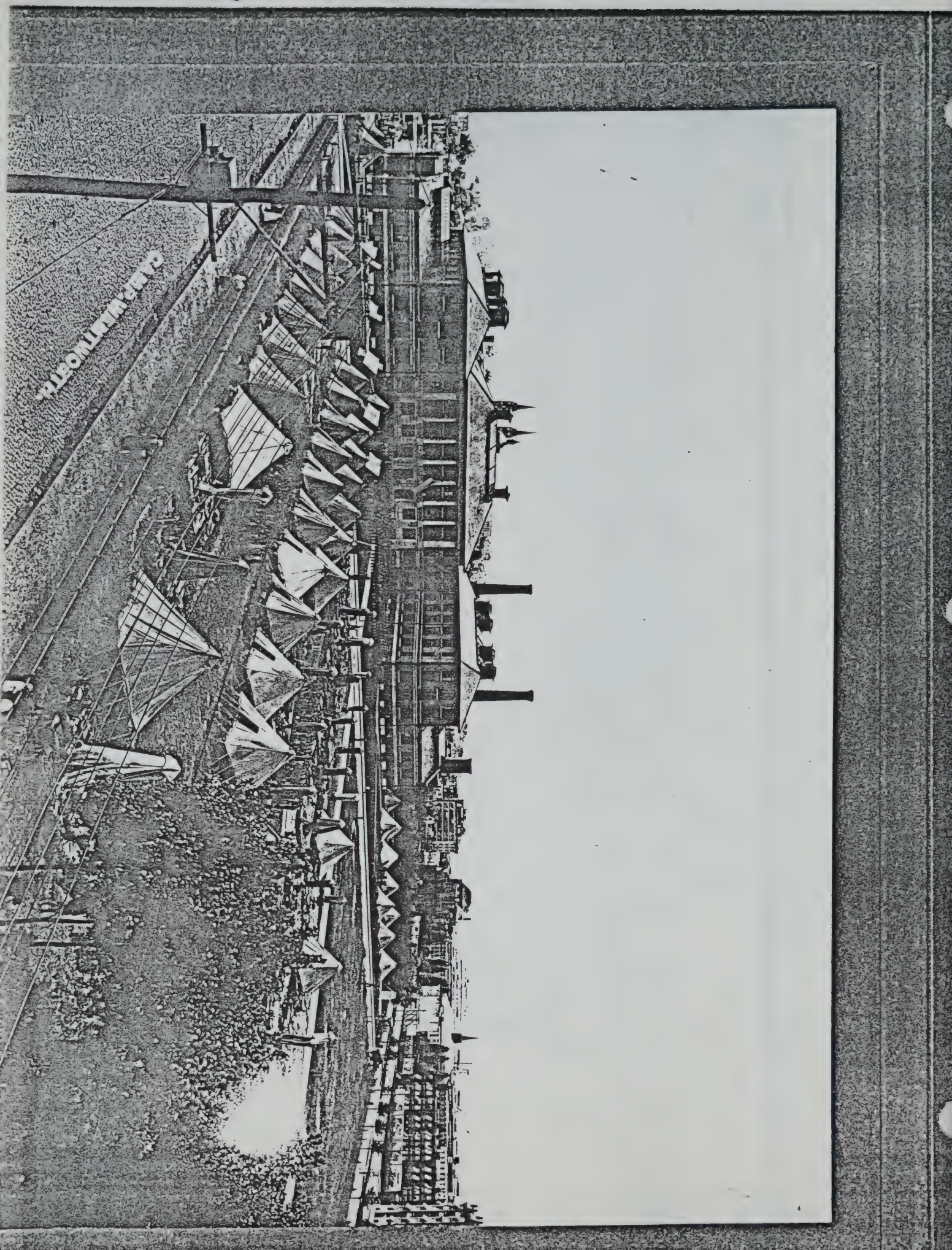
Wentworth's trust amounting to $630,000.00. In 1910 Williston Hall and the Power House were completed. Williston Hall was named in honor of Arthur L. Williston, a graduate of M.I.T. and Principal of Wentworth Institute 1910-1923. He was employed in 1910 to plan and oversee the first buildings erected on the campus. Williston had served on the faculties of M.I.T. and Ohio State University faculties and was a member of the commission that established the Carnegie technical schools in Pittsburgh.

The first classes were held in both Williston Hall and the Power House on 9/25/1911. Day courses consisted of 1-year apprenticeship courses for young men desiring to become skilled workmen and 2-year courses for those wishing additional practical experience in preperation for positions as superior workmen, master mechanics or foremen. Evening classes were intended for those already employed in industry seeking additional advancement oriented training. Courses of instruction included carpentry and building, electrical wirering, plumbing, machine work, pattern making, foundry practice, machine construction and tool design and electrical construction and operation. By 1914 the center component of the main, 3-building group had been completed--Wentworth Hall. Dobbs Hall the eastern most component was finished in 1916. It was named in honor of Frederick E. Dobbs, Arthur Williston's successor (2/25/1924). He served as Wentworth's Principal until 1951. Part of Wentworth's original faculty, Dobbs had been an instructor at Pratt Institute. Upon his retirement, he joined the Ford Foundation to assist in the formation of technical schools, patterned after Wentworth, in the Middle and Far East.

Since the 1910's, Wentworth has added a number of buildings to its campus (see Wentworth histories). In 1958 Wentworth established a 142 acre campus at Plainville MA. Wentworth became coeducational in 1972. Wentworth Institute merged w/Wentworth College of Technology in 1978 to form Wentworth Institute of Technology.



WENTWORTH INST. C. 1917 Image courtesy of S.P.N.E.A.



WENTWORTH Inst - Ruggles st at Huntington Ave
Boston, Ma World war I

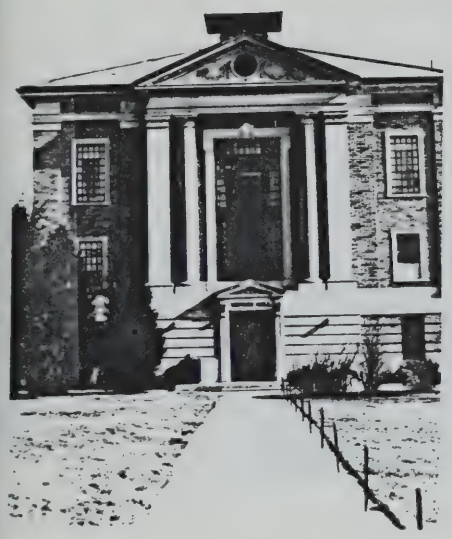
SITE OF
WENTWORTH
INST. OF TECH.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

(547 Parker St.)
550 Huntington Ave.
ADDRESS (off Parker St.) COR. between Ward and Ruggles St

NAME Watson Hall / Watson Hall
present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Parker Hill/Mission Hill (North Slope) (Alleghaney-Burrles St.)



DATE 1927
source

ARCHITECT Kilham Hopkins and Greely. Wentworth histories.
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Wentworth Institute / Wentworth Institute of Technology
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 17-3/5, 3/6-84, 13-1/5-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) school auditorium

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, low attic

ROOF hip cupola -(2 copper vent.) dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick limestone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-story plus high basement Georgian Revival college auditorium building, rectangular plan, constructed of tan brick w/ white limestone trim. Enclosed by low hip roof. 3-bay main facade w/projecting, pedimented center pavillion-rusticated brick wrk. Gr. fl. w/well crafted/pedimented center ent. enframements (limestone) Tall, fully enfr. window (multi pane, spans fls. 1-2) flanked by stone Tuscan colomn and Doric pilaster, supports simple entablature, pedimented w/circular window. Side walls divided in bays via brick wrk. pilasters.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Faces path crossing grass covered Quadrangle

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(see reverse page)

(Map)

E.W.G.
II-III-85

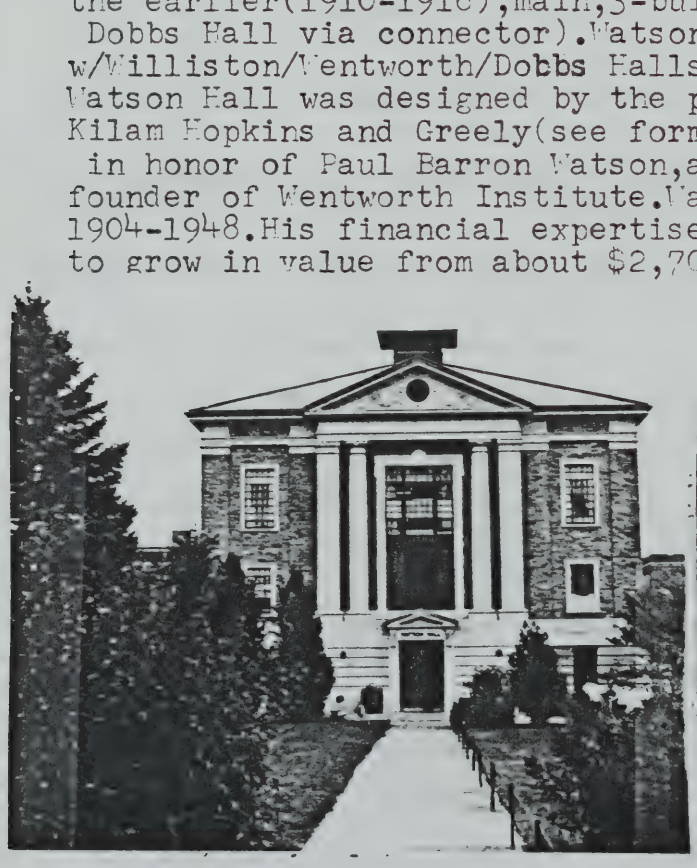
Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	X
Agricultural		Education	X	Religion	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	X
The Arts		Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architecturally,Wentworth Institute of Technology's Watson Hall is significant as a solid,restrained example of 1920's Georgian Revival Collegiate design.Faced w/tan brick and trimmed with white limestone, it contains Wentworth 's auditorium.Built in 1927,it is compatible w/ the earlier(1910-1916),main,3-building group to the north (linked to Dobbs Hall via connector).Watson Hall should be considered ,along w/Williston/Wentworth/Dobbs Halls for landmark status considerations. Watson Hall was designed by the prominent Boston architectural firm of Kilam Hopkins and Greely(see form on Williston Hall,etc.)It was named in honor of Paul Barron Watson,advisor and friend of Arioch Wentworth founder of Wentworth Institute.Watson was the school's treasurer from 1904-1948.His financial expertise enabled Arioch Wentworth's endowment to grow in value from about $2,700.00 in 1904 to $8,592,169.00 by 1969





local histories, deeds, assessor's

Atlases-1873,18884,1888,1890,1895,1906,1915
Suffolk Deeds-plan,1995:416 197
"75 Years of Technology,A History of Wentworth Institute of Technology
"Factbook,Wentworth Institute of Technology"-1983
S.P.N.E.A.photo file

Preservation Consideration
Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark Listing. A
(as part of district)

...TON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 541 Area Mission Hill/Parker Hill

ADDRESS 550 Huntington Ave. (off Ruggles) COR.

NAME Wentworth Inst. Power House
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill-North St-PE

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA (~~Alleghaney St.~~ -Ruggles St.)



1910 Wentworth histories
source

...ECT Kilham and Hopkins B.PL. architect/bldr file
source

...R
source

... Wentworth Institute Wentworth Institute Inst
original present

...GRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 17·2/5, 2/6·84

...YPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[non-residential] Power house

...O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus

...OOF flat cupola - dormers -

...ATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[Other] [brick] [limestone trim] concrete iron/steel/alum.

...RIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular plan, 1-story Georgian Revival power house, constructed of red brick w/rusticated effect., 5-bay main facade w/center entrance, arched openings w/white limestone sills, prominent key stones. Simple limestone cornice w/low parapet.

...XTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

...ONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

...OTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS tall brick tower to rear of power house

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
see reverse page

(Map)

E.W.G.
II-III·85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Architecturally the Wentworth Institute of Technology is an interesting ,felisitously designed example of an an early 20th c. school power house.Designed in the Georgian Revival Style,it represents the work of the prominent Boston architectural firm of Kilham and Hopki (see form on Williston Hall etc.).Along with Williston Hall,it is th oldest building on Wentworth's campus.Built in 1910,the first classes were conducted in this building as well as Williston Hall.Wentworth Institute was chartered in 1904 for the purposes of "providing educat in the mechanical arts(see form on Williston Hall,etc.).The power hou contains the school's electrical generating facillity.

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1889,1895,1906,1915
Suffolk Deeds-plan,1995:416
"75 Years of Technology,A History of Wentworth Institute of Technology,"1979
"Factbook,Wentworth Institute of Technology"-1983

Bibliography and/or references (such as loc records, early maps, etc.)

*Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark Listing. (as part of district)



A

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 560 Huntington Ave COR. near Ruggles St.

NAME Huntington Ave Fire station (District #5, Engine 37, Ladder 26)
present original

MAP No. _____ SUB AREA Allegheny-Ruggles St.

DATE 1933 plaque on bldg.
source

ARCHITECT Krokyn, Brown and Rosenstein "
source

BUILDER M.S. Kelleher "
source

OWNER City of Boston City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill · 13 · 1/4, 1/5 · 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Fire Station

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick cast stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick and white cast stone fire station-Georgian Rev.Style-Main facade features 3 garage door bays enframed by white cast stone moldings w/key stones.4 Doric pilasters are spanfls 2-3 and"support" an entablature which bears the inscription"City of Boston Fire Department"The 2nd floor's arched windows open on to wrought iron balconies.This bldg culminates in a flat roof w/a low parapet .

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 24,628 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

This is a solid,restrained example of early 1930's Georgian Revival Fire Station architecture.Designed by Krokyn,Brown and Rosenstein,it was built by M.S. Kelleher.District #5,Engine 37,Ladder 26 was opened on Oct.11,1933.This fire station was later dedicated to two firefighters-Lt.John J.Geswill and LT.Paul M

IV

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	x
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	x
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Lentini.The first fire station in this area was located at 352 Longwood Ave (corner Brookline Ave) and was estabilhed c.1873.Imformation pertaining to this buildings architects is sketchy-B.P.L. files indicate that J.Frederick Krokyn was active as a Boston based architect from c.191(1955.He is variously listed(offices) at 44 Bromfield St(1915),220 Devonsh St.(1926)120 Milk St.(1935,Brown joins firm c.1930) and is last listed at 184Boylston St in 1955.



Preservation Cons
for public use ar

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1928,1931
Plaque on Bldg.
B.P.L. Architect file
"Boston Fire Dept,1859-1960" -manuscript at Bostonian Soc.

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 402 Area MH



ADDRESS 682 Huntington COR. Wigglesworth and 142-148 Smith St.

NAME _____ THE ESTHER
present original

MAP No. 21 N - 9 E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1912 Application for bldg. permit
source

ARCHITECT J. Lawrence Berry " "
source

BUILDER G. A. Cahill " "
source

OWNER Mrs. Esther Brickett
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS ~~FH~~ 9-4/4, 4/5*-84;

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (apt.)
+(non-residential) commercial on 1st floor

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (stone cast stone trim) concrete iron/steel/alum. (molded metal)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION RECTANGULAR PLAN, QUEEN ANNE/GEORGIAN REVIVAL COMMERCIAL/APARTMENT BUILDING, PROMINENTLY SITED AT HUNTINGTON, SMITH, WIGGLESWORTH INTERSECTION. METAL ORIEL WINDOW SPANS FLOORS 2-4. CENTRAL ENTRANCE HAS HEAVY, CAST STONE ENFRAMEMENT WITH "ESTHER" INCIZED IN THE ENTABLATURE. DISTINCTIVE, HEAVY MOLDED METAL CORNICE WITH MODILLION BLOCKS & DENTILS.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic main facade appears to have been reworked with different brick.

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 2080 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS PROMINENT CORNER LOCATION; ABUTS SIDEWALK

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

NOTABLE APARTMENT/COMMERCIAL BUILDING WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO THE CHARACTER OF THE WIGGLESWORTH ST. AREA BY VISUALLY ANCHORING THE CORNER AT SMITH AND HUNTINGTON AVE.

"THE ESTHER" WAS BUILT IN 1912 FOR MRS. ESTHER BRICKETT, AFTER DESIGNS

(Map)

IV. W.
E.G.; C.K. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	✓	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

BY J. LAWRENCE BERRY. THE BUILDER WAS G.A. CAHILL. Berry (died 1931) conducted an architectural practice with Frank L. Harlow in 1900 and 1913-1917 with Harry E. Davidson (at 29 Central St.) City directories give an individual listing for him in intervening years, until 1930. His obituary of Jan. 21, 1931 reveals that Berry was an architect since about 1891, and was a member of the A.I.A. & Boston Society of Architects. Boston Public Library Fine Arts Dept. archive indicates he was associated with the firm of Allen + Collins, 75 Newbury St. at least during the years 1905-1911. Berry "reconstructed" the 1877 Parish House Chapel of St. James Church (Roxbury) and designed the 1908 addition to the Parish House.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Buildings Dept. Application for permit to build. April 20, 1912.

Boston Public Library. Fine Arts Dept.

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form

ADDRESS 698-704 Huntington Ave. COR. Wigglesworth St.

NAME _____
present original



MAP No. 21 N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth

DATE 1888-1889 Permit to build
source

ARCHITECT J.H. Besarick Permit
source

BUILDER Bosquet + Pepin Permit
source

OWNER Albert Geiger
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 8 3/2, 3/4, 3/5, 3/6*-84; PH 8 4/1, 4/2-8
PH 8 5/3*, 5/4, 5/5-84
(4 units)

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF _____ cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone (brownstone trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Picturesque group of Queen Anne/Romanesque rowhouses with many unusual noteworthy decorative elements. Distinctive massing (corner tower, dormers, etc.), Entrance to central units set within wide Romanesque arch - exceptional wood paneling, turned railing, mosaic floor. Rocked-faced brownstone trim accents the red *

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____
#698-2023; #700-1335; #702-1662; #704-3563

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS * brick wall surfaces.
Well maintained side yard visible from Huntington Ave. Well preserved wrought iron fenc

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
698-704 Huntington Ave. is an unually fine example of late 1880's Queen Anne row housing similar to but richer in detailing than the row housing of Boston's St. Botolph St. area.

(Map)

IV.

E W.G., C.K. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	✓	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	____	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

This group was built c. 1888 - 1889 for Albert Geiger, Secretar treasurer of the Norway Steel + Iron Co. 6 Oliver St. Geiger also owned the Helvetia (706 Huntington Ave.) and the much altered Neuchatel, Geneva and Lucerne apartments around the corner on Tremont St. By 1906 #698 was owned by Hannah M. Twomey, #700 was owned by R.F. Scannel, #702 was owned by Abraham Gunsenheiser and #704 was owned by Hyneman (Berkhardt, H. Cigars).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Proposed Wigglesworth - Huntington Ave. Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Suffolk County Deed Records: L1694, F.418
Boston City Directories, 1880s.
Mass. COPAR Directory of Boston Architects.
Application for Permit To Build. No. 71; March, 1880.
City Building Dept.

STON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 82 Area PH/MH



ADDRESS 706 Huntington Ave COR. near Tremont
-708-712

NAME Helvetia
present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth Plans

DATE after May 1, 1864 by Sept. 2, 1885 source Suffolk Co. Deeds

ARCHITECT attributed: Albert Geiger
source

BUILDER
Estate of Louis source Brigham + Women's Hospital

OWNER Francois de Pourtales,
original present
(S. Schlesinger + A. Geiger, Tr.)

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 8: 2/3-84, 2/4, 3/3*, 4/3, 4/4, 4/5*, 4/6-84

YPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (apt.) Now VACANT
(non-residential)

). OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

OOF flat cupola — dormers —

ATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (stone) brownstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

RIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial 4-story brick & brownstone apartment hotel which features double-bay central entry flanked by 3 bays. Above entrance is eagle with spread wings (high relief in brownstone). Windows are paired within arched enframements, and have pressed metal anthemion (?) motif above each window; quatrefoil in stone within arched enframement. Engaged cast iron colonettes at ground floor between window pairs. (continued)

XTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

ONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 3563 sq. feet

OTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS No setback from street; triangular shaped lot

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally significant residential hotel, important for its degree of intactness and as a distinguished contribution to Huntington Ave. with its handsome classical and medieval-derived ornamentation.
Before its development, this land was part of a larger parcel sold by the

(Map)

III.
E.W.G., C.K. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	✓	Exploration	
The Arts	____	settlement	
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	____	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Ebenezer Francis estate in May, 1884, which included 39,091 sq. ft. and encompassed property on which the following buildings now stand: 698-704 (See form) and 706-708 Huntington Ave & from 1627 Tremont to the corner @ Huntington. In April, 1885, Sebastian B. ~~Sales~~ *Schlesinger and Albert Geiger (as trustees under the will of (formerly of Cambridge) Louis Francois Pourtales obtained the property, subdivided it, & sold a portion to William Putnam Page (of Lincoln). Page sold the parcel including the "Helvetia" in Sept. 1885 to George P. King of Beverly, MA. King continued as owner in 1890, when he was President of Norway Steel & Iron Co. (70 Kilby) and lived at 21 Fairfield, No. 301.

*Schlesinger was a partner in Naylor + Co. (iron, steel, boiler plates + bells, & Oliver) and consul for Germany in 1884. Geiger, attributed with the Helvetia's design, in 1885 was Secretary + Treasurer of Norway Steel & Iron Co, and lived at the nearby Hotel Neufchatel (Tremont), and in 1889 at 704 Huntington.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located within proposed Mission Hill Triangle Architectural Conservation District

Signif. cont'd: Geiger is mentioned in a letter from Arthur Little to Ogden Codman, Jr., Feb. 21, 1894: "I see by the paper that Geiger, the man who builds appartment (sic) houses is abroad visiting towns on the Med. Let us hope he will see some of the nice buildings, like the Roman ones, and come back and do likewise—" (Codman papers, SPNEA)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Suffok County Deeds: 1637.552 ; 1672.33

Codman Papers, S.P.N.E.A.

The Helvetia. A Development Plan for 706-712 Huntington Ave. B.U. student project: Susan Hollister, Jon MacClaren, Kevin Murphy, Alan Schwartz.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION
Building Information Form
706-712 Huntington Ave.

Form No. 82
Area: MH

Description Continued:

Heavy, extensive brownstone pilaster ornament is carried up through the central two bays, culminating in a small pedimented gable with rising sun motif. Above the 3rd level is brownstone entablature with "HELVETIA". Panels below windows on floors 3 & 4 feature billet work. Further adornment is provided by inset ceramic tiles.

Front corner metal-clad oriels project diagonally from 2nd - 4th stories. Rectangular panels, arches, dentil course, and cornice adorn these.

Projecting from East side wall is a one-story small conservatory, 2 bays x 1 bay, with copper hood. Side walls are 4 bays; center two feature stone Renaissance style enframements.

One-story addition (storefront) on west, (galvanized metal + roof balustrade) Rear section, trapezoidal in plan, of five stories connects with main building.

Significance Continued:

Geiger was Swiss, born in Zurich (1850), where he later studied engineering (and did so in Marseilles). Geiger came to Boston in 1869, where he worked for Naylor & Co., Iron & steel merchants.

Geiger designed 290, 293, 295 Commonwealth Ave., the Copley Square Hotel. Geiger returned to Europe around 1900 with his wife Emma Pfeiffer. They lived in France (Paris & Nice); Albert died in 1922.

The 5-story rear addition and one-story commercial section date from between 1895 and 1915.

Charles A. Digney was owner by 1915.

In 1961, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital purchased the building, reusing it for office & dormitories.

[Research on Geiger from The Helvetia: A Development Proposal and Kevin Murphy and Jon MacClaren]

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 860-72 Huntington Avenue COR. Between Parker Hill Ave, and Colburn

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1899 Building Permits
source

ARCHITECT J.F. and G.H. Smith Building Permits
source

BUILDER B. Davis and Co. Building Permits
source

OWNER A. Diamond and B. Davis
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS 1906: James M.W. Hall
1915: Wm M. Collins
PH 5 • 2/3, 2/4*, 2/5,* 2/6-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (3F apt.)
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ---

ROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick red) (lime-stone trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of Queen Anne/Classical Revival apartments with side hall plans, fluted Ionic pilastered foliate ornamented limestone trimmed paired grade level arched entries, bowed bays, and brickwork ornament at cornice frieze. Row also displays first floor windows with leaded glass transomes and continuous limestone courses at 1st floor window heads and 3rd floor sills.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1686-2201 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Built out to street line. On busy major thorough with heavy traffic and MBTA streetcar tracks. Vicinity most developed with brick apartments.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Attractively detailed row of apartments representative of the best of this 3-unit housing type in the survey area. #860-72 Huntingtonwere built at the turn-of-the-century--a time when the avenue and lower South Huntington (then known as Heath St.)

(Map)

TW TCP
3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

were being rapidly and densily developed with brick apartments. Abraham Diamond and Bernard Davis the developers of this group of buildings also were responsible for putting up the apartments down the street and around the corner at 28-56 South Huntington (see form for). During the early years of the century, Diamond and Davis resided respectively in the apartment rows at 23-38 South Huntington and at #900 Huntington.

Architects James F. and Gilbert H. Smith, apparently father and son, began their partnership in 1891, maintained an office on School Street in downtown Boston, and were responsible for single, two-family, and triple decker houses in Dorchester and Roxbury during the 1890's. In the Egleston Square area, they were the architects of the 1893 brick apartment and commercial block at 3115 Washington Street, and in the Parker Hill vicinity, designed the late '90's 3-family South Huntington Avenue apartments at 16-26 (see form for) and 28-56--the latter ---- for Diamond and Davis. By the 1920's, Gilbert H. Smith was employed as a housing inspector for the city of Boston.

James M.N. Hall owner of the block in the early years of this century, was president of the Machias Lumber Company (33 Board Street, Boston) and lived in Newton Centre.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.

Boston Building Dept. Building Permits. April 20, 1899.

Boston Directories: J.F. and G.H. Smith: 1891-1923
Abraham Diamond and Bernard Davis: 1898-1907

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL: J.F. and G.H. Smith.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS _____ COR. _____

NAME Crossing of Riverway/Jamaicaway and Huntington Avenue
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE completed 1936 plaque on bridge
source

ITECT George H. Delano--Chief Engineer George E. Harkness--Bridge Engineer;
source Plaque

DER Coleman Brothers--Engineers; Plaque
source

R _____
original present

OGRAPHS PH 3-2/4*, 2/5-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Highway bridge

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus ----

ROOF _____ cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone Granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
ARCH

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Broad low elliptically arched highway bridge executed in reinforced concrete and rough-faced irregularly cut and uncoursed orange granite with reddish mortar and displaying thick turret-like engaged octagonal bays at either side of Huntington Avenue on Boston and Brookline faces. Arch trimmed with tall narrow keystone blocks and, near parapet, with projecting continuous belt course enhanced with widely spaced stone dentils. Pink granite blocks used at base of bridge. Retaining walls of similar construction with gently curved contours along Boston side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic
(underside of arch in need of repair)

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

Adjacent to--

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS city/town line separating Boston and Brookline. Wooded slopes along sides of bridge and retaining walls. Near Olmsted Park and Leverett Pond.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally distinctive, landmark highway bridge, 20th century Romanesque Revival in in style, and experienced by urban travellers as the entry gate between Brookline and the city of Boston.
Built by Coleman Brothers, Boston General

(Map)

III
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	~~x~~	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

notable early 20th century design by Roxbury architects Samuel Rantin and Son---prolific triple decker designers best known for their handsome housing put up during the '90'-1910's in the Parker Hill and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1880's, Rantin was active as a carpenter and worked out of his home at 50 Gurney Street, off of Tremont, near the Mission Church. During the nineties, Samuel formed a partnership with his son Samuel J. and both are listed in theBoston directories at this time as architects at4 Pynchon Street (later called Columbus Aveunue). By the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Son are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing-an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in the Hyde Square neighborhood, and later lived on Robeson St. near Franklin Park, and in the 1940's took-up long-term residency in Jamaica Plain at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally distinctive triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the handsome Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 5 Sachem (1894), 164 Calumet (1899), 172, 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 1902), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909)--See forms for. #7 Iroquois was built for widow Elizabeth Dooley whose family included Annie B., a teacher in the Lowell School, Jamaica Plain, Margaret T., also a school teacher, John J.,electrician, and Bernard J.,clerk and laborer. The Dooleys apparently did not live at #7 Iroquois and during the first decade of this century resided in the family home at 804 Parker Street--an 1890 bracketed triple decker.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Registeand Arch. Conserv. listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Atlases (Roxbury) 1884-1931.
Boston Directories: Dooley family--1904-1910.
Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin--1875-1960
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Samuel Rantin; and Son
Boston Building Dept: Building Permit--March 31, 1903
Architectural files. Fine Arts Dept./BPL--804 Parker St.
Jamaica Plain Survey. Boston Landmarks Commission
Highland Park Survey. On file at the Boston Landmarks Commission.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 59 Iroquois COR. near Sachem

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE after 1848; by 1854 source Norfolk Deeds; Boston Directories

ARCHITECT probably Lorain J. Drew attributed (see significance) source

BUILDER probably Lorain J. Drew attributed (see significance) source

OWNER Lorain J. Drew 1890: Emma C. Drew 1899: Lewis F. Abbott 1931: Arthur T. Riley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH·4 6/2*, 6/3, 6/4*-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) one plus attic

ROOF Gable, side cupola -- dormers gabled wall dormers on front --framing probably later central hipped roof dormer.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone cast-stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
foundations

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay rectangular plan symetrical Gothic Revival house set broad side parallel to street and exhibiting side-lighted central entry, unornamented steep roof gables and plain pair of wall dormers set over either side of entry, twin central chimneys at roof ridge, and later Bungalow style gabled porch with plain posts.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 3520 + 3152 lot at left; 3800 lot at right. sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Minimal set-back on high ground offering panoramic view from rear. House on central of 3 lots comprising a single parcel--side lots used for yard space. Lots slope off at rear. Narrow sidewalks with maple street trees. Faces higher ground of undeveloped slope along Iroquois. Much of street built up with Bungalow style housing and modern brick apartments.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

One of two remaining Gothic Revival houses on Parker Hill (see form for 139 Hillside), #59 Iroquois is also of special interest as one of a handful of surviving houses dating from the mid-century Highland Place sub-division initiated by housewright Greenleaf C. Sanborn and his partner mason Thomas C.

TV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known 1947 from 104 Parker Hill Avenue (Building Dept. Packet)

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Wait (see form for 145-49 Hillside). Other extant residences put up during this early development phase on the hill include #135 and #139 Hillside Street (see forms for).

Originally located at 104 Parker Hill Avenue, this modest Gothic cottage was the residence during the 1850's into the 1880's of housewright Lorain J. Drew who probably was responsible for its design and construction. A Boston resident until 1853, Drew lived at various South Cove area addresses in the '40's and '50's and purchased the lot of 20,000 sq. ft. from Sanborn and Wait in 1848--being lot #29 on a plan prepared for them by Alexander Wadsworth three years earlier. Twenty-year restrictions on the land specified that no buildings be erected except for dwelling houses and usual out-buildings, no stables were to be built for public or livery use, and all buildings were to be set-back at least 30 feet from High Street(now Parker Hill Avenue). In spite of its rather recent move down the hill, #59 Iroquois still enjoys a panoramic view of Boston and a spacious setting reminiscent of its earlier location and rural ambience.

Preservation Consideration (accessibil
for public use and enjoyment, protecti



Bibliography and/or references (such a
records, early maps, etc.)

Building Department. Packet for 59 Iroquois.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Roxbury Directories: 1850-1860.
Boston Directories: 1845-1888.
Norfolk Deeds: Plan of Highland Place in Roxbury. Plan Book I; Plan "D". 1845.
180/291: Sanborn and Wait to Drew. June 10, 1848

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 43 Leon Street, 45-47 Greenleaf and 105-111 Forsyth St.; COR.

NAME Lake Hall-Northeastern U. United Drug Co.
present original

MAP No. 21N/10E SUB AREA

DATE 1911 Building Permit
(#37 Leon: 1893-- source Atlases; Bldg. Permit early years of 20th century)

ARCHITECT Wheelwright, Haven, and Hoyt
source Bldg. Permit

BUILDER Geo. B. Macomber Co. Building Permit
source

OWNER United Drug Co. Northeastern U.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS ~~PH3·4/1, 4/2*, 4/3, 4/4*, 4/5, 4/6-84~~
FENWAY 9·4/5*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Industrial; now institutional

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 5 plus ½ basement

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) RED FLEMISH BOND stone TERRACOTTA TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large Jacobethan/ Beaux-Arts industrial building basically with U-plan and shape reflecting sharp ~ alignment of Greenleaf Street and gentle curve of Forsyth. Building enlivened at the clipped Forsyth and Leon corners with terracotta trimmed bays and robustly enhanced brick parapet and terracotta cornice with cartouche displaying UD Co. initials. Main entry on Leon Street corner includes grade level, slightly recessed terracotta trimmed arched doorway with console keystone. Building fenestration determined for the most part by regularly spaced segmentally arched windows set between pilastered [illegible]

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic
→ REPLACEMENT WINDOWS AND DOORS

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 202,276 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Abuts on Leon Street & and Eastern and Union Industrial buildings now numbered as a group #37 and displaying similar fenestration pattern and proportions. At edge of Northeastern campus and ~, ew Haven, and Hartford Railroad tracks. Extensive parking lot at rear, formerly occupied by now demolished industrial building. Landscaped sitting area facing Leon St. entry.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Complex of architecturally notable and handsomely detailed industrial buildings now incorporated into the Northeastern University campus and remaining as the oldest of a group of structures that made up the home plant of the United Drug Company--which for decades produced the

III
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	X
The Arts	____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	X	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

internationally distributed Rexall Brand products. Built between 1893 and 1911, the buildings remained under the use and ownership of United Drug into the mid-1930's.
The earliest of these United Drug Co. buildings--the 4-story red brick Late Victorian manufactury at the end of the block, was put up by the E.J.W. Morse Company of So. Easton, Mass. and was built and designed by A.B. Morse with David H. Jacobs and Son as a cotton spinning mill. During the '90's and early years of the 20th century, the E.J.W. Morse Company (established in 1834) produced, at its Leon Street mill--spool, bobbin, &sewing thread, twine, and shoe and bonnet thread. By 1902, the thread mill had become vacant and, at that time, was purchased by the newly formed United Drug Co.

United Drug, which is widely known through its retail outlets--the Liggett Drug Stores, was masterminded by entrepreneur Louis K. Liggett who began his career in drugs as a travelling salesman for a company that produced Vinol--a preparation of cod liver oil and wine used as a general tonic. Liggett's plan for the United Drug Company gained acceptance in 1902 when a gathering of 35-40 druggists convened in Boston to consider forming the new business. Basically, Liggett called for the formation of a company (contd p. 2.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-u
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utili

Recommended for National Register listing only.



Bibliography and/or references (such as local h
records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931.
Boston Building Dept. Building Packets for 37 Leon and for 43 Leon; #107, 115, 129 Forsyth (formerly Bryant)
Boston Directories: EJW Morse Co. 1893-95; United Drug Co.: 1901-1960; Louis K. Liggett: 1901-1940.
Withey and Withey: Wheelwright; Haven;
Fifty Years of Boston. 1932. p. 192.
Boston Landmarks Commission. Fenway Survey.

(continued on p.2.)

that would manufacture only for its stockholders, would allow for only one stockholder in any town, would manufacture and market from the outset at least 100 remedies--all of which were to be sold under a single trademark, and that would be controlled by the stockholder-druggists.

The United Drug Company began business the following year with 150 retail druggists as local stockholder representatives of the concern. Soon afterwards, 250 lines of drugs and medicines were compounded and produced in the Leon Street plant according to standardized physicians' prescriptions. Apparently this method insured greater product safety and dependability for unknown or poorly prepared drugs were not sold, drugs did not contain unknown contents, no false claims were made, and participating druggists were confident of the Rexall product through the use of a known formula of tested and inspected ingredients.

From January 1903 to 1910, United Drug's volume of business increased from $62,000 to over 2 million dollars a year, and by 1917, between 5-6,000 druggists in the U.S., 500 in Canada, 300 in Great Britain, and some in the Philippines and Bermuda were operating retail outlets. In addition to direct manufacturing, other enterprises of the concern included separately organized perfume, candy, and stationery companies, the United Druggists Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and the Drug Merchants of America--a cooperative purchasing organization for buying lines other than Rexall to be sold by United Drug retailers. United Drug also held a controlling interest in National Cigar Stands.

During the 1920's the company bought-out Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd. of Great Britain--a drug manufacturing and retailing concern with a chain of 600 retail stores. In 1928, the United Drug Co. became Drug, Inc. which manufactured and sold its own Rexall products as well as those of its acquired companies of Phillips Milk of Magnesia, Bayer's Asperin, Ipana toothpaste, Vick's Vaporub, Vitalis, Life Savers, Pine Brothers Glycerin tablets.

By the 1910's the Leon Street plant required substantial expansion. In 1906 a power house was completed, and in 1911 the existing 5-story pharmaceutical factory along the frontage of Forsyth, Greenleaf, and Leon Street was built after designs by the prominent Boston architectural firm of Wheelwright, Haven, and Hoyt. Two years later, another building, 6-stories high--also designed by Wheelwright, Haven, and Hoyt was erected at 115 and wasfollowed in 1916 by an additional 6-story manufactury at 129 Forsyth. These latter two building have been demolished.

By 1930, Drug Inc. controlled the United Drug Co. as well as Liggetts Drug Stores and Boots Drug Stores of England--which together made up the largest drug store chain in the world.

Although not generally known for their industrial architecture, the firm of Edmund Marsh Wheelwright (1854-1912), Parkman B. Haven (1858-1943) and Edward A. Hoyt (1868-1936) was highly respected for its designs or those of its principals, of major public and institutional buildings in Boston which include the Massachusetts Historical Society (1897-99), Horticultural

Hall (1900-01), the New England Conservatory of Music (1901-2), the Boston Opera House (1909) and Longfellow and Anderson Bridges of 1900 and 1912 respectively.



Bibliography continued:

Cherington, Paul T. Operating Methods of the United Drug Co. 1917 (Typewritten mansucript.) Harvard Business School Library.

Merwin, Samuel. Rise and Fight Again. The Story of a Life-Long Friend. New York: 1935 (Harvard Business School Library).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 91-93 Minden St COR. Schiller

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.

DATE 1896 Boston Bldgs. Dept-9/3/1896
source



CHITECT Robert A. Watson
source

LDER _____
source

ER Thomas McLaughlin
original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 1.1/5.84

TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam.) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) commercial/res. block

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Wood-frame commercial/residential block, store front on gr.fl. is intact w/original multi panel doors, dentillated detail. Entr. to 2 upper fl. apts. on Minden St. side-recessed, nice console brackets. Windows on first fl. are fully enframed, dentillated and cornice headed-they contain 2/2 wood sash. 2nd fl. windows are simply enframed. Key feature of this bldg. is corner oriel (Minden and Schiller, fls. 2-3) w/distinctive pyramidal roof cap.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION ~~good~~ fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2409 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS prominently sited on corner lot

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally, #'s 91-93 Minden St. is of interest as a well crafted Queen Anne wood-frame commercial-residential block. Built in 1896, it originally contained one store and two "tenements". Its original owner was Thomas

B.W.G.
270 IV-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	X	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

W.Laughlin(occ?)-he paid $3,000 for this lot.The architect of #91-93 was Robert A.Watson, specialist in 3-decker housing during the late 19th-early 20thc-primarily on Parker Hill/Mission Hill.He is 1st listed in the 1880 Boston Directory as a draftsman at 15 Pemberton Sq.,Boston. (house on Terrace St.,Roxb.).By 1885 he is listed as living on Hillside Ave,Parker Hill(house extant but altered).By the late 1880's he is listed as an architect working out of his Hillside Ave home.(#20 Hillside). From the early 1890's-c.1907 he was extremely active in Parker Hill residential building activity-good examples of his work include #75-77 Hillside(1893),67;63;73 Hillside(1894),102 Calumet(1897),28-30 Hillside (2-fam,1898),89Hillside(1902),169 Calumet(1904-5).In addition to Parker-Mission Hill,Watson was also active in Roxb.Highlands,Jamaica Plain and The Fenway(see Fenway,B.L.C.Survey,Form #44,109 Hemenway St.-arch.ambitious Q.A./Georgian Rev. masonry town hse.-1898). By the late 1890's he is listed as an architect and justice of the peace-house/work at 1140 Columbus Ave.In 1910 he is back on Hillside Ave at #38-40.Watson was also responsible for the masonry commercial-residential block at1536-1542 Tremont St(Murphy Block-1899).Watson died on Sept.27,1916.
#91-93 Minden Sts. lot was part of the extensive land holdings of

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Seman Klous until c.late 1880's-by 1890 it was part of a 15,668 sq.' lot owned by an F.B.Taylor.The lot assumed its present size by 1895-at that time it was owned by a Frank J.Dorr.Until the early 1880's the area between Heath St and Centre St. was mostly devoid of streets(w/ the notable exception of Day St(C.1662) and Creighton St(1856).Minden St, was set out in two stages:Heath Pl-Bickford-1879,Walden-Day-1885. Schiller St was set out during the mid 1880's(see Suffolk Deed plan, 1766;454,8/28/1886.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888.1890,1895,1898.1906
Boston Directories
Boston Bldings Dept.
Boston Public Library,arch/blders file.
Record of Boston Streets-Boston Street Comm/1910.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 7.2 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 31 New Heath and 158-68 Terrace St. COR.

NAME Oliver Ditson Co. (present) Highland Spring (original) Brewery

MAP No. 19N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 31 New Heath and 168 Terrace: 1912/3; 158-164 Terrace: 1892; Building Permits (source)

ARCHITECT 31 New Heath and 168 Terrace: Monks and Johnson; 158-164 Terrace: J. Williams Beal (source--Bldg.Permits)

BUILDER 31 New Heath: not known; 158-164 Terrace: Thomas J. Lyons (source)

OWNER Rueter and Co./Highland Spring Brewery (original) (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 1·2/4*, 2/5*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) brewery buildings

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 31 Heath and 168 Terrace: 5; 158-164 Terrace: 4 plus low basement at 158-164

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) red | cast stone trim at 31 Heath concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular plan 4 x 9 bay Georgian Revival industrial building set narrow end towards Terrace Street and with floors 1-3 linked with 3-story brick pilasters with stone caps surmounted by brick frieze exhibiting on three faces incised legend in stone plaque--1835 Oliver Ditson 1925. Building also displays stone dentil trimmed cornice at low brick parapet including broad centrally placed gables revealing UD Co. initials in rondel. Stone splayed window lintels are used on upper three floors. Attached at rear is 4-story late Victorian industrial building with 1st floor enhanced with yellow brick

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic bands and with 3-story plain brick pilasters linking floors 2-4 and separating paired narrow segmentally arched

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA sq. feet (cont'd below)
▲ 10,107 + 7476

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent at right to depressed/orange-line MBTA right of way u/c 10/'84--originally right-of-way for Boston and Providence Railroad and later New York, New Haven, and Hartford. Granite block retaining wall along right side.

Description cont'd: windows. Building capped by bracketed metal cornice with dentil trim.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

III
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	x	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	x	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Remaining industrial buildings which in combination with 55 New Heath, (see form for) comprise the last of the extensive plant of the Highland Spring Brewery. Founded in 1867 by Henry H. Rueter and John R. Alley, Highland Spring derives its name from its early water source at the foot of the range of hills near the plant's location. In 1872, Highland Spring was the largest brewery in the U.S., and at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the brewery's ale won first prize for "perfection in every requisite of good ale, namely: in color, brightness, taste, and aroma." During the first decade of this century, Highland Spring was the largest exclusively ale and porter brewery in Boston.

Built in 1892 for bottling and storage, 158-164 Terrace was constructed --from plans--- by Boston architect J. Williams Beal (1855-1919) and was connected to the brewery on the opposite side of Terrace by an underground tunnel. Beal, also the designer of the refrigerator building at 55 New Heath and Highland Spring's architect during the 1890's and early 1900's, was trained at MIT and afterwards worked as a draughtsman in New York with Richard M. Hunt and later McKim, Mead, and White. Active as a Boston area architect from the late 1870's, in 1888, Beal formed a partnership with his two sons Horatio and John Woodbridge, (cont'd p. 2

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protectio

Recommended as part of National Register district



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Building Dept. Packets. #31 New Heath--Building Permit, Oct. 17,1912.
#158-164 Terrace--Permit, Sept. 6, 1892.
Boston Directories: H.H. Rueter and Rueter and Co. 1870-1920
Massachusetts Historical Commission: History and description of Highland Spring Brewery (preliminary)
100 Years of Brewing. Phila: 1903 (reproduced 1973) p. 403;550.

(cont'd p.2)

Parker Hill / Mission Hill

31 New Heath Street and 158-168 Terrace St. #7.?

Significance continued:

and the firm designed,in Roxbury,--the 15-unit residential complex Harriswood Crescent at Harold and Townsend Streets (1890), the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church (1887-8), and All Souls Unitarian Church, Elm Hill Avenue (1893). Additionally the firm is responsible for the Plymouth County Hospital and Jail and the Jewett Repertory Theatre (now B.U. Theatre) at 364 Huntington Avenue (1924/5).The Beal firm continues today in Brockton as J. Williams Beal Sons and Poskus.

In 1912/3 at 31 Heath Street, a larger building for the "storage of ale and porter in casks and tanks" was put up for the brewery after designs by Monks and Johnson--architects and engineers who specialized in manufacturing buildings including storehouses, garages, power plants as well as the design and supervision of heating and lighting systems.

Henry H. Rueter initially co-owner and eventually president and owner of the Highland Spring Brewery, was born in 1832 in the province of Westphalia, Germany. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1851 and after a short stay in New York came to Boston and worked in the fur and fur importing business. In 1862, he took charge of the office of Roxbury brewer G.F. Burkhardt (see form for #125 Halleck Street). With John D. Alley (see form for 123-5 Heath Street), Rueter established Highland Spring which by 1870, according to the Dun ratings was "doing a large and lucrative business" with average sales per month of 8000 barrels. By 1877, Highland Spring maintained a sizeable physical plant along New Heath Street on both sides of Terrace and employed 40 men. After Alley's withdrawal from Highland Spring in 1885 to form his own brewing company, the firm was reorganized as Rueter and Co. The Highland Spring Brewery remained a family managed and owned business and,after his death in 1899, Rueter's sons Henry A., Frederick T. and Ernest L.M. retained official control of the business respectively as president, treasurer, and general manager. Rueter was very active in the affairs of the brewing industry and was president of the U.S. Brewer's Association from 1875-80, and for several years,also was president of the New England Brewer's Association.

During Prohibition,#31 New Heath Street was purchased by the Oliver Ditson Co., Boston, music publishers and dealers in musical instruments, for printing and storage purposes. The building continued to be used for printing operations into the 1950's. After the repeal of the 18th amendment in 1933, several of the former Highland Spring buildings were taken over by the Croft Brewing Co. which remained functioning until 1952. #158-164 Terrace Street, during the '20's was owned and used by the Highland Chocolate Co. but the building was later returned to its former use for beer bottling and case storage by Croft Brewing.

Bibliography continued: see reverse side

Barlow Insurance Survey. Highland Spring Brewery 1877, 1887, 1892 (Harvard Business School Library--archives)

Dun Collection. Rueter and Alley. v. 82 f. 146 (Harvard Business School Library--archives)

Highland Spring Brewery. Chromolithograph. New York: 1876 Print Dept/ BPL

Henry H. Rueter. Obituary. Boston Globe (evening edition) Nov. 27, 1899, p.5. col 7.

Obituary. Boston Post Nov 28, 1899. p.8 col 6.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--J. Williams Beal

Withey and Withey. J. Williams Beal

Boston Directories: J. Williams Beal and J. Williams Beal Sons 1875-1970.

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Monks and Johnson

Boston Directories: Monks and Johnson 1908-1926 (adv. 1925, p.376)



Henry H. Rueter.

FROM 100 YEARS OF BREWING

31 NEW HEATH ST.

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

HIGHLAND · SPRING · BREWERY · BOSTON ·

Rueter & Company

INCORPORATED

ALE & PORTER BREWERS

Boston, August 15th, 1913.

Arthur G. Everett, Building Commissioner,
100 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

Rueter & Company respectfully request permission to omit fire proofing their columns in new building, corner New Heath and Terrace Streets, Roxbury, Mass., it being understood that said building is to be used for the storage of Ale and Porter in casks and tanks, and I hereby state that said building is fire proof throughout with the exception of the windows. Also that all iron columns are of such size that the cores are from six to nine inches and same are filled with concrete composed of one part cement, one and one-half parts sand and three parts one inch or less broken stone, and each column has two 3/4 inch re-inforcing steel rods with a lap of twelve to eighteen inches where columns head and foot.

Yours respectfully, J. E. McEvoy

Inspector for Rueter & Company.

Fire proofing the exterior of these columns may be waived see letter of Aug. 16, 1913 L.B.I. Vol 24, p. 167

FROM BOSTON BUILDING DEPT PACKET

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 55 New Heath COR. Parker Street

NAME Highland Spring Brewery- Refrigeration Building
present original

MAP No. 19N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1895 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT J. Williams Beal Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Thomas J. Lyons Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER Rueter and Co./ Highland Spring Brewery
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 1·2/1*, 2/2, 2/3*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) brewery building

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF overhanging low hip with ventilator cupola --- dormers at rear

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Squarish plan, small scale, 3 x 2 bay Queen Anne industrial building set broad side parallel to street and displaying terracotta and brickwork trimmed arcaded 1st floor including arched central entry on New Heath flanked by same-width arched windows with rough-faced granite sills. Upper floor reveals paired segmentally arched tall narrow windows set over rough-faced granite cornice enhanced with brick dentil course. Building also displays raftering at overhanging roofline and at first floor, coloristic use of yellow terracotta wave patterned cornice and yellow brick banding. Right side exhibits arched door at left (bricked-up) and arched window at right. Curved Parker St. front also with broad arched openings now partially blocked.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 72,782 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On site sloping up from Heath Street. Granite block retaining wall at rear of large and now mostly vacant lot. Modern concrete 1 and 2-story addition at rear of building used for auto body shop.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable and richly detailed building representing the only remaining element of a major complex of brick and frame Highland Spring Brewery buildings dating predominantly from the 1870's through the turn-of-the-century--located on the easterly (odd) side of Terrace St.

(Map)

III
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Re	
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Re	
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Sc	
The Arts	____	settlement	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	x	So	
Communication	____	Military	____		
Community/		Political	____	Tr	
development	____				



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

near Heath and demolished in the 1980's. Other buildings from the Highland Spring complex remain across the Street at 31 New Heath and at 158-68 Terrace (see form for).

Founded in 1867 by Henry H. Rueter and John H. Alley, by 1872 this brewery had risen to the distinction of being the largest brewery in the United States. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Highland Spring was the largest exclusively ale and porter brewery in Boston. Completed in December 1895, the refrigeration building housed the brewery's ice-making machinery and was constructed on the site of an earlier wood frame spring house.

A necessary phase of the brewing process, cooling is required for fermentation and is essential for the storage of beer and hops. Before artificial means were invented, brewers stored ice in cellars and in above ground ice houses. The first ice-making machine was introduced into U.S. brewing in New Orleans in 1869, and during the 1870's and '80's, several refrigeration machines were patented which were either ice-making or air cooling and often included the use of liquid ammonia. In the 1870's, the Highland Spring complex included a large wood frame ice house

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) (cont'd p2.)

Recommended as part of National Register district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories. H.H. Rueter: 1870-1920
and Rueter and Co.
Building Dept. Packet: #55 New Heath
#155-165 Terrace
#37-41 Heath--includes misfiled June 24, 1895 building permit for refrigerator bldg.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Barlow. Insurance Survey. Highland Spring Brewery. 1877, 1887, 1892. (Harvard Business School Library--Archives

(cont'd p. 2)

Significance continued:

on the even side of Terrace Street set behind the brewery's 2-story malt elevator. Described in the early 20th century as a brewery that has kept pace with every advance in the science of the trade, Highland Spring was held to be one of the first breweries to add refrigerating machinery to its plant.

J. Williams Beal (1855-1919), the designer of the refrigerator building and during the 1890's, the plant's architect, also was responsible for several other Highland Spring buildings including the brewery's 4-story brick bottling and storage facility at 158-64 Terrace (see form for 31 New Heath). Active as an architect in Boston from the late 1870's, Beal studied at MIT and began his career as a draughtsman in New York with Richard M. Hunt and later with McKim, Mead, and White. In 1888, Beal formed a partnership with his sons Horatio and John Woodbridge. In the Roxbury area the firm is credited with the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church (1887-8), All Souls Unitarian Church, Elm Hill Avenue (1893), and the 15-unit residential complex--Harris Wood Crescent--at Harold and Townsend Streets(1890).

During the 1930's after the repeal of prohibition, the plant returned to brewing and until 1952, was operated by the Croft Brewing Company. By the 1950's, the refrigeration building was converted into a power house and later was used on its first floor for office space.

Bibliography continued:

Massachusetts Historical Commission. History and Description of Highland Spring Brewery (Draft)
100 Years of Brewing. Phila: 1903 (reproduced 1973) p.403.
Downard. Dictionary of American Brewing.
Print Department, Boston Public Library. Highland Spring Brewery. Chromolithograph, New York: 1876.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL. J. Williams Beal.
Withey and Withey. J. Williams Beal
J. Williams Beal. Obituary. Boston Herald. July 8, 1919.
Boston Directories: J. Williams Beal and J. Williams Beal Sons -- 1875-1970.

55 NEWHEATH

#709 Parker Hill/ Mission Hill.

FRANK E. FARE.

MASON CONTRACTOR,

922 EAST BROADWAY, SOUTH BOSTON.

All kinds of Brick and Stone Work
Vaults constructed
Stills and Steam Boilers Set.
Faced Brick or Tile Fireplaces
oring, Plastering, Whi
PROMPT ATTENTION

BOUSQUET & PEPIN,

Tile and Brick Masons,

FIRE PLACES AND GRATES.
ALSO FRONT WORK.

35 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Thomas J. Lyons,

MASON
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,

164 Devonshire St.,

BOX 107.

BOSTON, MASS.

ADELARD PHANEUF,

Contractor and Builder,

Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

35 HAWLEY STREET.

Residence, 8 Rand St.

A. F. RICHMOND,

Stone Mason & Derrick Builder,

Jobbing of all kinds solicited, such as

Setting Steps, Coats, Lintels and Fronts, Foundations, &c.

Also, Rigging and a large assortment of Derrick

Of all kinds, sizes, and prices, always on hand. For sale and To Let.

Tool-House 511 E. Fifth St.,
Residence, 135 I Street, So. Boston.
Orders Box, 164 Devonshire St., Boston.



GEORGE HOLLISTER,

Manufacturers' Agent for

Johnson's Dry Sized Kalsomine

AND FRESCO PAINTS.

Hoffmann's Ultramarine Blues.

A Superior Stock of Brushes, and a General Stock of Supplies at Popular Prices.

35 Federal St., BOSTON.

FROM THE ARCHITECTS' CONTRACTORS' DIRECTORY. BOSTON: 1886 (BPL)

TON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 12 Nira Ave. COR. near Day St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

DATE c.1828 Norfolk Deeds
source



TECT _____
source

ER _____
source

Daniel Craig
original present

RAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 1-6/2, 17·1/4·84

YPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus bsemnt, attic

OOF gable cupola - dormers 2

ATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) Founda. stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

RIEF DESCRIPTION Late Federal/Greek Revival wood frame farm house. 2-bay street-facing gable, 5-bay, center entrance main facade faces SE, walls covered w/modern shingle siding. Main entr. exhibits transom, side lights. Windows on 1st floor are fully enframed w/broad pediments, sash mostly 2/2 w/6/1 on street facing gable-gables are fully enframed in Greek Revival manner. Brick basement (w/evidence that this bldg. has been moved), 2-story add. to rear.

XTERIOR ALTERATION (minor — moderate) drastic _____

ONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 5406 sq. feet

OTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Ample lot characterized by rocky ledges, outcroppings-rustic atmosphere prevails, near head of cul de sac.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally this house is significant as a relatively rare example of a Boston area late Federal-Greek Revival farm house. Built c.1828, this house retains its distinctive

(Map)

III. E.W.G
85

Moved; date if known c. 1880's

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	X	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

form(narrow end wall gables).and elements(transomed,sidelit entrance pedimented window surrounds etc.).Late 19thc. atlases indicate that house has been moved at least once.Its original clapboards were covered w/modern shingle siding at some pointin the early-mid 20thc. #12 Nira's lot was originally part of the extensive land holdings of Phineas Withington-the Withington house/tavern was located on what is now Blessed Sacrament Church property on Centre St.-Centre and Day Sts are very old roads laid out as early as c.1662.Centre St was part of the Boston-Providence highway.Day St. was known as"the road from Jamaica -Plain to Brookline" and was called Cross st from 1825-c.late 1860's.It was renamed in honor of Moses Day,partner in the Sewall,Day Cordage Co.(Parker-Ruggles,St).Nira St.was orig. a narrow,uneven lane leading from Day St.-Lane was the dividing line between the Withington and Peleg Heath estates during the early 19th c.)On 3/24/1807,a 4 acre parcel containing #12 Nira's lot was set off to John McClean of Boston.McClean owned this property until he sold it to Curtis Travis,victuller(and owner of 33 Bynner St.) on 11/4/1825 for $300.00.(no mention of bldgs. on property. see Norfolk Deeds,27:256,82:238).Travis in turn,sold this parcel

★ Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

to Daniel Craig,victualler on 11/17/1827 for $400.00.(no mention of bldgs.)A deed dated August 15,1830 (N.D.92:43) mentions that Craig was the defendant in a court case w/a Greenfield ,Ma. man as plaintiff-Craig lost the case,(nature of case unspecified) and had to relinguish the rights to his Roxbury property-Craigs 4 acres along with a"modern built dwelling house(apparently'#12 Nira),slaughter house ,2 barns with other buildings"was sold at auction -the auction was advertised in the "Norfolk Co.Republican" as well as in

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston and Brookline newspapers and notices.The Craig property was sold to Ralph Huntington,Boston merchant for $820.00.By June,1843 this property was sold by Huntington to Otis Stevens,Roxb.yeoman for $4,300.00.The Huntington -Otis deed(N.D.142:51)mentions south-easterly border of "ledge of rocks"-a geological feature still in evidence.Otis Stevens sold this 4 acre tract to Lorenzo Stevens for $5,675.00 On 6/27/1844.Four years later Daniel Saunderson, "assignee of Lorenzo Stevens,an insolvent debter"sold this prop. to Thomas O.H.P. Burnam of Boston,book seller.Burnham enjoyed a long and apparently successfull career in the book trade -he is listed in Boston Directories from the late 1820's- early 1890's as a seller of "Antique and modern books"-During the 1870's his shop was located at 68 School St(house at#70 School.By the 1880's his shop was located in the basement of OLd South Church(Predecessor? father ? of Goodspeeds

★ Recommended for National Register listing

Parker Hill/Mission Hill

12 Nira St

Significance continued

In any event, the Saunderson/Stevens-Burnham deed mentions a plan of the property dated 8/17/1848, surveyed by Chas. Whitney-this plan would be helpful in terms of locating the original location of #12 Nira but was not included in Norfolk indexes, deeds or plans. Burnham may have used #12 Nira as a summer house. He sold this property to Moses Colby on 9/7/1871(1073:74). Colby sells it to Frederick S. Nichols on 3/22/1875-N.D. 1261:137. During the early 1880's it belonged to the Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Co. By 1890 the house had been moved from the center of the 4 acre property to its present house lot-Nira St. was formalized as a city street during the 1880's-it was initially called Hawkins St. By 1890 aN Ephraim Lissner owned this house. Dennis Lyons was this house's owner in 1895-later owners included a Sabrina T. Moore and Wm. Magee(1906,1915, repspectively. It should be noted that the construction of this house and #33 and 47 Bynner St. represents the 1st phase in the residential development of the Heath St-Centre St. area-until the early 19thc this area had been the farmland of Withingtons and Heaths.

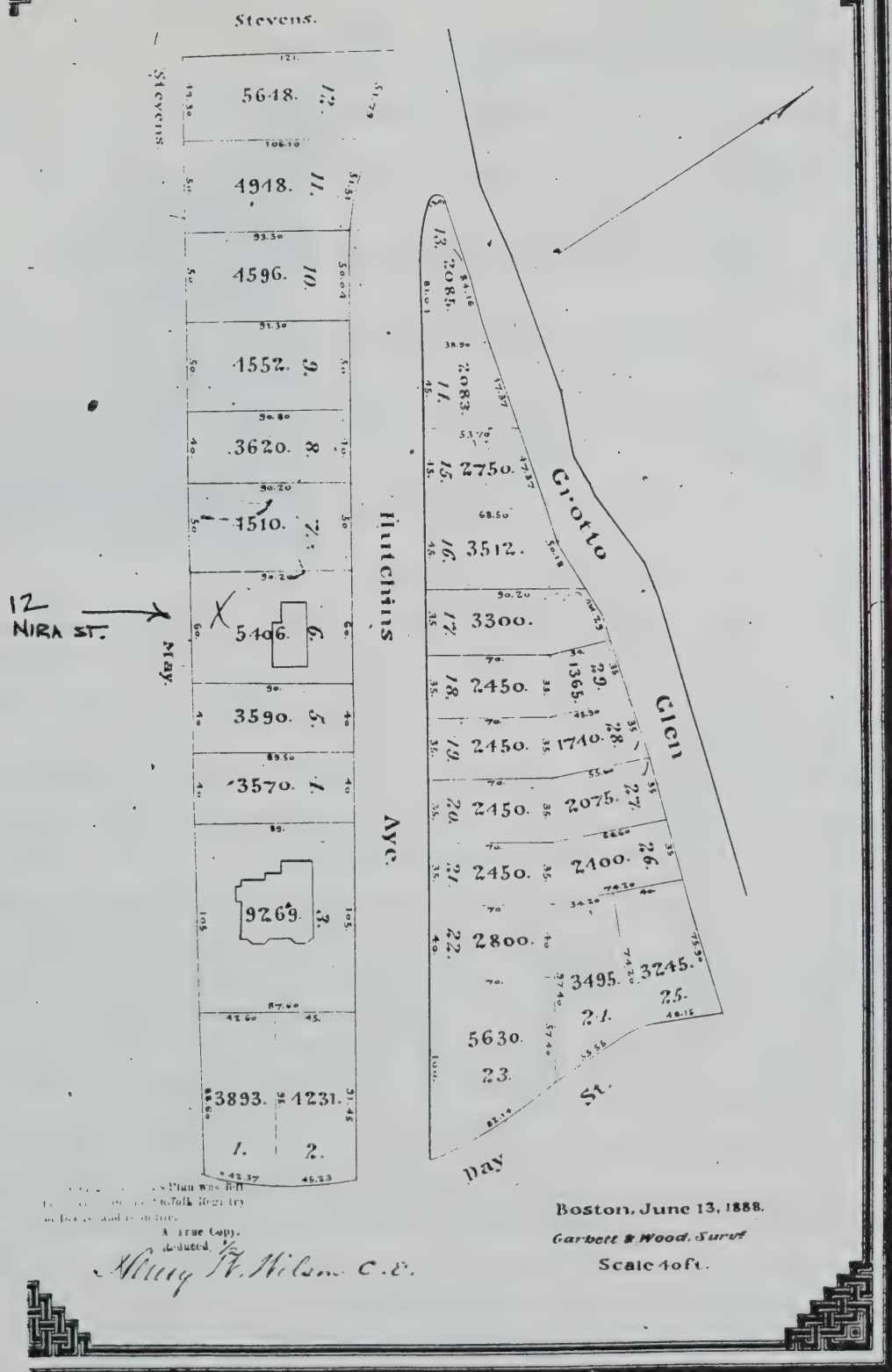
Bibliography

1848 Roxb. map
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906,1915
Roxb-Boston Direct.
Norfolk Deeds-82:238,92:43,142:51,148:240,
182:63,64. Suffolk-1073:74,1327: 277.



Mission Hill / Parker Hill

391



Boston, June 13, 1888.

Garbett & Wood. Surv't

Scale 40 ft.

A true Copy.
Attested.
Henry W. Wilson C.E.

1642 · 391

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 37 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 6 Oswald St COR. near Calumet

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1904 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT S. Rantin and Son Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Walter Curley Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER Francis, Mary Normile
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4·3/1*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and ½ basement

ROOF Gable, front cupola -- dormers attic gable over 3-story, 3-sided bay at left near rear.

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) / (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone ~~BASEMENT~~ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with 3-story 3-sided bay at left and at right 2-story bow set over entry sheltered by entablatured dentil trimmed porch supported by clustered tuscan columns. Projecting shingled broad pedimented roof gable displays dentil cornice and paired window set under dentilled cornice and broad blind elliptical fan. Facade enlivened with horizontal panels under 1st and 2nd floor windows on 3-sided bay, vertical and horizontal banding, and scalloped shingled aprons between 2nd and 3rd floors.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION ~~minor~~ moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor → NEEDS PAINT LOT AREA 3240 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground sloping up from Calumet. In area densely developed with Queen Anne triple decker construction.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Distinguished example of late Queen Anne triple decker architecture and an important example of the early 20th century work of Roxbury architects Samuel Rantin and Son who were responsible for designing during the 1890's through the 1910's, many triple decker dwellings of unusually high quality--

IV
IP3/E5

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas
By the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was active as a carpenter and lived for the next 10 years at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney Street near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed, at this time, as architects at 4 Pynchon Street (latter called Columbus Ave.) in the Boston directories
At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Samuel J. are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.
After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took up long-term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899) 172, 170 Saint Alphonsus (1900/1, 1902), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907), and 65 Hillside (1909) See forms for
The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks including 1520-26 Tremont (1898-9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1914) See forms for. Put up by local builder Walter Curley who was active in the Parker Hill, Heath Street, Hyde Square areas during the 1890's through the 1900's and who worked with several area architects including the Rantins, Robert A. Watson, Timothy J. Desmond and George Zunner (see forms for 39-41 So. Huntington; 1 Parker Hill Terrace), #6 Oswald was built for Frank Normile--a prosperous Parker Hill liquor business proprietor who lived in the single-family home at 126 Calumet and was involved in local real estate (see also forms for 128-30 Calumet and 93 Calumet.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

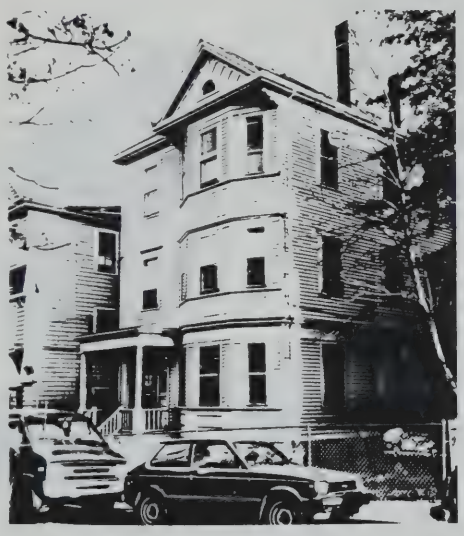
Bromley Atlases. 1895-1915
Roxbury Directories: Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin--1875-1960
Francis Normile; Normile family--1885-1910
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept.BPL/ Samuel Rantin; and Son and Walter Curley.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit--Feb. 27, 1904.
Jamaica Plain Survey. Boston Landmarks Commission
Highland Park Survey. On file at the Boston Landmarks Commission.

* Recommended as part of N. R. + Arch. Conserv. district

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill between Calumet and

ADDRESS 10 Oswald COR. Hillside

NAME _____
present original



MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1895 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Michael McPherson Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Michael McPherson Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER 1895; 1906: DH,MA Daly
1915,1931: MJ,KS Gorman
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4. 3/2*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus Attic

ROOF Hipped with gabled bays front and right cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos+alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with broad 3-sided bay at right set under projecting roof gable displaying semi-circular window and half-timbering on flush boarding at attic and ornamented between floors with flush boarding enhanced with geometric raised mouldings of increasing design complexity reading from floors 1 to 3. Entry at left retains period door, ½ sidelights, and displays modest entablatured dentil trimmed porch with plain turned posts and plain railings. Side bay at right with ornament similar to that on facade bay.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic RESIDING

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3211 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground sloping up from Calumet. In area densely developed with Queen Anne triple decker construction.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable Queen Anne triple decker with unusual geometric detail. #10 Oswald contributes to the distinguished architectural quality of the Calumet Street vicinity which is developed predominantly with 1890's—turn-of-

(Map)

IV
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the-century Queen Anne triple decker housing. In addition, #10 Oswald is one of the very few buildings in the area that has used aluminum/vinyl siding without destroying its original character and ornamentation.

The triple decker at #10 Oswald was built for the Daly family and served as their residence into the 1910's. Daniel H. Daly, during this time, was employed as a starter and then inspector by the Boston Elevated Railroad.

The architect and builder of #10 Oswald, Michael McPherson lived in the Lower Roxbury, Parker Hill, and Hyde Square areas from the 1880's into the first decade of the 20th century. By the 1910's, McPherson had moved to Peter Parley Road near Franklin Park in Jamaica Plain and, with household and family member carpenter William A. McPherson, was involved in the 1920's triple decker development of that neghborhood. On Parker Hill, McPherson was the architect and builder of 9 Sachem Street--an 1899 triple decker (see form for) and the builder of the 3-decker at Hillside (1909) Samuel Rantin and Son, architect (see form for).

65

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Archi. Conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.
Boston Directories: Danl. H. Daly--1896-1910; Michael McPherson: 1884-1913.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Michael McPherson

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 456 Parker Street COR. Field

NAME Albert S. Frager-- Northeastern U.
present original

Hillel House

MAP No. 21N/9E; 21N/10E SUB AREA

DATE after 1890, by 1895 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT Charles A. Brown AABN May 4, 1895
source No. 1010.

BUILDER William Gilligan --attributed--
source

OWNER William Gilligan--1895; '06. Jos. T. Gilligan Trs. 1915, 1931
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3·2/2*-84, PH 8·5/6-84, FENWAY 9·4/1*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (apt.)
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ½ basement

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (red) Flemish bond stone marble trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 5 x 3 bay Georgian Revival apartment building with Renaissance Revival overtones set broad side towards Parker Street and displaying central entry at grade level with half moon fan and sidelight doorway with fluted Ionic pilastered bracketed corniced enframement executed in wood. Brick and stone Palladian style window set over entry at 2nd floor and projecting bracketed dentil trimmed metal facade cornice is exhibited at roofline. Building also displays trio of arched windows at 1st floor left side surmounted by 2-story, 3-sided metal sheathed garland ornamented oriel. Marble used for window sills and stringcourses.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 1838 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS At edge of Northeastern Campus; abuts large university parking lot at right.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Intact and well maintained architecturally notable apartment building put up on an early street which was laid out between Centre Street (Jamaica Plain) and the vicinity of today's Huntington Avenue in the 1660's, and which apparently experienced intensified development in the 1890's after the demolition of the Sewall and Day ropewalk manufactury formerly located on Parker Street

TV
TCP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable

Aboriginal	____	Conservati	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploratio	
The Arts	____	settleme	
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

along its odd numbered side. #456 Parker originally was owned (and built?) by mason contractor William Gilligan whose shop was located behind this multiple dwelling at #26-28 Tavern Road (see form for). Gilligan, a resident of the Tavern Road, Field Street area since 1880, also owned and apparently lived in, during the early 1890's, #460 Parker Street--one of a pair of brick Georgian Revival row houses once adjacent to #456 and now demolished (see accompanying architect's drawing). Late in the '90's through the early years of this century, Gilligan was a resident of #456 Parker, and by 1910, resided with contracting business associate and family member James T. in the handsome 1898 row house at 109 Hemenway. (see form for in Fenway Survey).

The apartment house at 456 Parker Street remained in Gilligan family ownership at least into the 1930's. Acquired by the Boston Redevelopment Authority in the 1970's, the property was purchased by Northeastern University's Hillel Advisory Committee in 1978.

Charles A. Brown, the architect of #456 Parker Street as well as designer of William Gilligan's stables and shop at 26-28 Tavern Road,*during the mid-1880's worked as a draughtsman in Boston's Exchange Building for architect Frederick N. Footman (see forms for 249A; 31 Heath Street). In the early '90's Brown was employed by the Boston city architect who, at that time, was Edmund Marsh Wheelwrig By the mid-nineties, Brown took up residence at 67 Nelson Street, near Morton in Dorchester and remained at home there until 1942. Listed as an architect by the early years of this century, Brown worked for various firms including, in the 1910's for Peabody and Stearns. Although little is specifically known about Brown's work, 456 Parker Street was published in the American Architect and Building News of May 4, 1895, and he is credited as the designer of 100 Warrenton St. (Nick's Restaurant), 1907.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.

Boston Building Dept. 456 Parker Street.

Boston Directories: Wm. Gilligan; Gilligan Family--1875-1921.
Charles A. Brown--1880-1945

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Charles A. Brown

American Architect and Building News: May 4, 1895, no. 1010; ill.

Boston Street Laying-Out Dpt. 1894 Report.

*See form for 26-28 Tavern Road

Mission Hill / Parker Hill

456 PARKER STREET



HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO. BOSTON

APARTMENT-HOUSE ···· PARKER·ST·· ROXBURY

CHARLES A · BROWN ARCH.T.
BOSTON MASS

AABN MAY 4, 1895 NO. 10

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Parker Hill / Mission Hill

ADDRESS 520 Parker St. COR. Ruggles St.

NAME Greek Orthodox Cathedral (present) Greek Orthodox Cathedral. (original)

MAP No. 21H-9E SUB AREA Parker Hill/Mission Hill North side (Alleghany-Putland St.)



DATE 1922-1924 The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of (source) New England

ARCHITECT Pachason S. Demorgian " (source) Ralph Adams Cram, consultant for interior design,

BUILDER J.R. Worcester and Co. 1927. (source) Stained Glass designed by Connick and [illegible] Burnham

OWNER Hellenic Association of Boston same (original) (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 13.1/3 - 84 2.1/5

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF pediments and flat cupola Dome dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron steel alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Greek Orthodox Cathedral, rectangular plan, constructed of buff brick, white limestone, concrete and steel. Classical Revival style w/highly symetrical facades, formally finished on all sides. Basic form characterized by projecting center pavillions and domed segments at corners, bldg. dominated by large center dome. Main facade features high, rusticated basement (brick) 2/3 arched openings (stone stairs, Bronze doors, console keystones on arches). Above entrances Pedimented porch w/monumental Ionic columns and pilasters (Doric). Colum-

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor INTERIOR 1965-70 + Renovated 1973 LOT AREA 23,283 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner location, highly visible landmark particularly from Huntington Ave. Surrounded by wrought iron fence, provides attractive backdrop for north east corner of Wentworth campus.

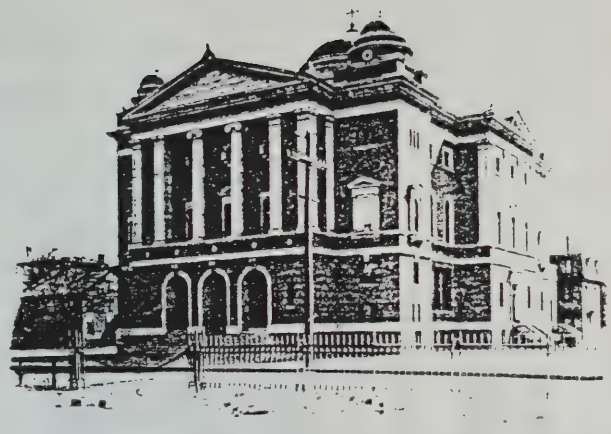
SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

span fls. 2-3. Window enframements derived from Italian Rennaissance particularly on 2nd fl. 3rd level exhibits occulus windows (main fac., and small sq. windows in Rennaissance manner. Center pavilions of side (Map) walls feature a single entrance w/upper levels faced w/pilasters rather than a columned porch.

The Greek Orthodox Cathedral (also called Church of the Annunciation) was built in 1922-1924. Architecturally, this well-designed [illegible], with its pedimented, columned and pilastered center pavillions is primarily Classical Revival with

E.W.G.
II - 85





The present Cathedral edifice as it appeared upon its completion in 1924

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

references to the Rennaissance Revival(windc. enframerents) and Byzantine styles(eg.smallcorner domes and large center dome).This building is a major component in the architecturally distinguished cluster of early 20th c. institutional buildings at Ruggles St/PARKER ST./Huntington Ave. It is located diagonally to the east of the major institutional bldg. in the area-the Classical Revival Museum of Fine Arts.The Greek Orthodox Cathedral,by virtue of its distinctive domed form,is a major landmark in its area.Rev.John C.Zanos,pastor of this church states that". the histor of the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of New England reflects the struggle and aspirations,the dissapointments and successes,the achievements and the progress of the Greek American community in Boston".It was designed by Worcester architect Hachason S.Demorgian with nationally important ecclesi astical architecture specialist Ralph Adams Cram as consultant for the Cathedral's interior design.This church's interior is richly appointed with stained glass by Charles J.Connick and Wilbur H.Burnham wall paintings by Evangelos Ioannides(1927) and George Phillippakis.All the mosaics were done by Serio Tonnelli.

The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of New England has played a significant role in the life of the church in New England and beyond,taking initiati for the unification of the Greek Church in America under a central autho

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Greek immigration to the U.S. started in the 1890's.Prior to this date the number of Greeks who migrated to the U.S. was very small.It wasn't until 1 that regular church services were being held in a rented hall at the corne of Stuart and Tyler Sts. in boston.By this time only 3 Greek churches exi ted in the U.S.-the others were located in N.Y.C. and New Orleans.In 1903 a committee was organized for the purpose of formulating the 1st Greek Chu in Boston.Its founders included Michael Anagnos,distinguished for his pion work w/the blind and John Rodokanaki,a successful Boston merchant.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) Atlases-1890,1895,1906,1915,1928 Boston Bldgs.Dept,Suffolk Deeds,1995:417;3997:55;Boston Public Lib.files. The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of New England,75th Diamond Jubilee,1905-1980 (on file at 162 Goddard St.Brookline,Greek Community Center),Douglas S. Hu Built in Boston,City and Suburb,1978;Stained Glass Tours",from Stained Glass Magazine, 1965-66 (Summer).

Themes: Architectural X
Community Developement X
The Arts X
Education X
Religion X
Social/Humanitarian X

*Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmarks listing. (as part of district)

GREEK ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL - 520 Parker St.

Parker Hill/Mission Hill

The Greek church in Boston was incorporated under the name of "Hellenic Asso of Boston on 9/29/1905.--still the corporate name of the Greek Orthodox Cath of New England.It was located on land purchased for 16,800 in 1906 on Winchester St.,in the area behind the Hotel Bradford.Completed in 1907 and called the Annunciation,it had 796 members by 1910.

The Winchester St. church's facillities soon proved to be inadequit --land was purchased for $30,000.00 at the corner of Parker and Ruggles St.in 1914. This land was away from the Greek community clustered around the Greek Churc in Bay Village.Initially this land was to be the site of 2 buildings-a church and a school--eventually the 2 were consolidated within the present bldg.at 520 Parker St.Worcester architect Hachason S.Demorgian was hired in 1922 to design the Cathedral.The builder of the Cathedral was J. .Worcester and CO., 79 Milk St.,Boston.(The Cathedral's lot appears as lot D on a plan of 5/2/ 1891, uffolk Deed 1995:417).The Hellennic Assoc. of Boston purchased this land from Trustees of Sewall and Day on 11/6/1916--see form on Wentworth Inst. for more information on Sewall and Day Cordage Co.)The first services at the new church were held on Sept.14,1924.Following consultations w/the faculty at the Harvard Dept.of Fine Arts,noted church specialist Ralph Adams Cram was hired as a consultant for decoration of the interior.(see form on Mission Hill Library for more information on Cram)Cram reccommended a Greek artist Evangelos Ioannides to decorate the church w/iconography.(1927) Ionnides completed wall paintings for the dome,apse and nort(?) Additional wall paintings were done ruch later by the iconographer George Philippakis. In 1927 a pulpit was installed.Stained glass windows date to 1937.Important Boston based stained glass artists Charles J.Connick and Wilbur H.Burnham were responsible for this church's windows.Charles J.Connick,1875-1946 won national recognition as a leader in the early 20thc. Renaissance of stained glass in America.In addition he was a prolific author of children's magazines,religious periodicals and was a contributor to Stained Glass magazine.His most famous work is the Great West rose at The Cathedral of St. John the Divine ,N.Y.C.(for more information on Cram see form on Blessed Sacrament Church,Parker Hill/Mission Hill Survey).Wilbur H.Burnham,1877-1[illegible] designed the stained glass windows of the Cathedral's Narthex. Born in Boston Burnham began his work at the Massachusetts School of Art w/Harry Goodhue in 1904-1908. From 1904-1908 he worked as a designer for Horace .Phipps.In 1[illegible] he became a partner in Phipps,Ball and Burnham Co.In 1922 he formed his own company and continued as an individual designer and craftsman until his retirement in 1968.Mr.Burnham advanced to the very front rank of his profession He was elected president of the Stained Glass Association in America for 1 1940 and 1941.In 1930 he was awarded a gold medal by the Boston Tercentenary Art Exposition(and many other honors).Among Mr.Burnhams notable works were windows in Cathedral of St.John the Divine,N.Y.C,nave aisl windows in Brigh ton University Chapel,all windows in Saint Vincent de Paul, Los Angeles , California.Boston area churchs containing examples of his work include West oxbury's Holy Name Church and St.Theresa's church,,New Old South Church (Gordon Chapel),St.Clement's Church,St.Mary's Church,Dorchester,Belmont's All Saints Church,Malden's St.Pauls Church etc,It should be noted that Burnham's son . .Burnham Jr. and Wilber C.Burnham carried on the business which for many years was located at 168 Dartmouth St.,Boston and moved to Wakefield,Ma.(when ?).

In any event,an organ was installed in the church in 1932 and the Cathedral was consecrated by Archbishop Athenagoras in November,1934.By the 1950's the church needed a community center--land for this center to be located behind the Cathedral was acqired in 1951-1958.Ground was broken for the Community Center in 1956,but these plans were thwarted by plans for a new state highway which would have been built over the center's land(never constructed).

Parker Hill /Mission Hill

Greek Orthodox Cathedral continued

During the early 1960's relocation to another site was discussed but instead an ambitious program of renovation and beautification was undertaken between 1965-1970 at a cost of $350,000(original estimated cost of the entire Cathedral in 1922 was $175,000.00)The plans for the renovation program were given to the architectural firm of Drummy and Rosane.The Tonelli Studio was commissioned to do the marble and art work.The front steps were replaced to accomadate the new Bronze doors,which feature in bas relief form original Byzantine iconography.The front vestibule was changed and expanded to serve as an additional narthex.A shrine of marble was installed as part of this added narthex featuring a large mosaic reproduction of the the famous "Deisis" mosaic of St.Sophia in Constantinople.In addition new and impressive icon stands were installed in the main narthex,as well as two large mosaics of the nativity and the Annunciation.

In 1973 the church purchased the Parker estate--10 acres of property located in Brookline ,near Hellenic College,in reasonable proximity to the Cathedral. This property encompasses a chapel,a mansion for offices and meetings and the new community center.Services continue to be held in the building at 520 Parker St.



The interior of the Cathedral after it was renovated in the late 1960's.



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS #540 Parker St. COR. Edgar St.

NAME Ira Allen School Ira ALLEN SCHOOL
present original

21 N-9 E Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE
SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles sts.)



1901 B.L.C.Schhol file
source

ECT Wilson and Webber
source

source

City of Boston City of Boston(?)
original present

APHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill · 13 · 1/1, 1/2 · 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(~~non-residential~~) School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Caststone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-story plus high basement school,essentially long rectang.plan. Constructed of red brick w/white cast stone trim.Highly symmetrical main facade-Entrances at either end set within Console keystone arches,10 bay projecting central segment which is flanked by 5-bay wall segments.Brick work quoins accent corners,Windows exhibit simple white stone sille and wedge shaped lintels and contain 1/1 wood sash.Attractive wrought iron balconies appear above main entrances.Side walls exhibit

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 19,380 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Part of masonry"wall"of EARLY 20TH.C. ecclesiastical -school buildings lining east side of Parker St.opp.Wentworth Inst. of Tech.

*large ,multi pane window set within console keystone arch which is accented by brickwork quoins. SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Particularly noteworthy is heavy copper(?) cornice w/dentils and modillion blocks.Plaque on center of bldg(Map) reads-"1851 Ira Allen School 1901.

The Ira Allen School is architecturally significant as a turn of the century example of Rennaissance Revival Boston Public school building design.(Wedge-shaped lintels,red brick vs. white cast stone trim strikes a vaguely Georgian Revival note). It was built in 1901.

E.W.G.
III-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Information is sketchy concerning this school's architects- Wilson and Weber were active in Boston architectural work from c.1890-1900-in 1895 this firm was located at 70 Kilby St.Boston Public Library files credit W&W.with a 2-story,2 family house at Silvia St.,J.P.(wood,1896).
The Ira Allen School was founded in 1851(location undetermined).B.P.L. FILES list a school by this name as being built in 1882(wood,primary sc w/224 pupils)but does not indicate a location.During the 1890's its lot was owned by a Wm.Claflin and before 1890 was part of the Sewall and Day cordage company complex.. #540 Parker St. is apparently no longe in use as a Boston Public School.

Preservation Considerat
for public use and enjc
Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmarks listing. (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlas-1895,1898,1906
Boston Directories-1890's-1900's
B.P.L.Fine Arts Dept.architect-builder files.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 / Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 550 Parker St COR. Annunciation Rd.

NAME Boston Trade School
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA North slope Allegheny-Ruggles sts.

DATE 1917 B.L.C. school file
source

ARCHITECT James E. McLaughlin "
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER City of Boston LAST USED BY CITY, 1980
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill · 13-2/4, 17-3/2, 3/3 · 89

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) school

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick cast stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, red brick/white cast stone trimmed school. Exhibits elements of Jacobethan style. Large, E shaped plan, projecting, narrow center pavillion (white cast stone, Gothicized entr. enframements and windows) flanked by 3-bays. White stone window sills, 12/12 wood sash. White stone belt courses betw flrs. bsemnt and 1st, 3rd and low br. parapet. Seal of Boston appears in stone, 3rd fl., center pavillion. Large, 3-story wing (later?) projects from south wall.
EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 139,596 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

The Boston Trade School was built in 1917. It is a restrained example of the Jacobethan style. James E McLaughlin, a Boston based architect is credited with its design. He was responsible for the Commonwealth Armory (Comm. Ave, B.U. campus), South Terminal Station and the South Boston Municiple

E.W.G.
IV · 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	X
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Building.He was active in Boston area architectural work from c.1900-1920. He is listed(office) at 683 Atlantic Ave in 1905 and 111 Devonshire St in 1915.The Boston Trade School was created by an act of the legislature on March 18.,1912.It was initially housed in the Brimmer School on Common St. It was transferred to the "specially constructed bldg. on Parker ST." in the fall of 1917.This school was originally organized into trade departmer By the late 1920's these trades included auto and airplane mechanics, the building trades,electrical work ,metal working,wood working,printing and several others.The schools programs ranged from 2-4 years.The Boston Trade School was closed by the city of Boston in 1980-the building at 550 Parker street appears to be in use-present use needs to be identified.





Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1911,1917.1930
B.L.C.School file(forms)
Fifty Years of Boston,1880-1930
BY the Boston Tercentenary Comm.1932-pg.459
Boston Public Library architects file.
Boston Directories 1890's-1920's

PRESERVATION Consideration
Recommended for National Register
and Boston Landmark listing (as part of district)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 682-688 Parker St. COR. near Tremont st.

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N.9E SUB AREA (ALLEGHANEY ST-Ruggles St.)

DATE c.1853-1863 1852 map, Norf. deeds
source



CHITECT
source

ILDER
source

NER Champney Heirs or Isaac D. White
original present

OTOGRAPHS PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL 2-2/1, 13-4/1-84

TYPE [residential] single double [row] 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus bsemnt?, mansard

ROOF Mansard cupola - dormers 2 per unit

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
[Other] brick Puddingstone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 4-unit Roxbury Puddingstone row w/Mansard roof. Narrow rectangular plan. Row characterized by planar wall surfaces, paired entrances (no orig. doors) flanked by double windows w/ 2/2 wood sash, simple stone sills and lintels/still intact is main facade's wooden cornice. Mansard's slate shingles w/the exception of #82, have survived-Two dormers per unit exhibit 6/1 wood sash.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA 682-1540, 684-1372, 686-1445, 688-1804 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built c.1853-1863, #682-688 Parker St., is part of the Mission Hill area's small but choice collection of Roxbury Puddingstone buildings. (see also forms on other M.H. residential properties, e.g. 2-5 Sewall Pl. and 1472, 1474 Tremont St.). Overtime, many of these

E.W.G.
II-III 85

Moved; date if known _____

Bibliography-Maps-1832,1852;Atlases-1873,1884,1890,1895,1906,1915 Roxb.,Boston Direct.-1850's,60's Norfolk Deeds-223:257(37?),312:30)

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	X
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	X		



Significance (include explanation of themes che

stone, workers' houses have disappeared-higher style stone residences are still extant in Roxbury's Highland Park and near Dudley Station (e.g,the Warren House,1846).The 1852 McIntyre Map indicates a QUARRY just to the east of the present Mission Church.By the 1860's Roxb. Puddingstone was being used in the construction of South End and Back Bay churches-e.g.The Tremont Methodist Church,Hammatt Billings, 1860-1862 ,Tremont and Concord Sts.and The Church of The Covanant, Hobard and Richard Upjohn,1865-1867,Berkeley and Newbury St. In addition,several Stony Brook Valley breweries(e.g.Burkhardt Brewery) WERE built in this material during the 1860's(no longer extant). In any event,#682-688 PARKER ST.,combines local mid 19th c. stone vernacular form and materials w/a stylish French Mansard roof.It was built c.1853-1863,presumably as worker housing and as an investment property for the heirs of John Champney.From c.1820-1853,John Champney, "Roxbury trader",operated a provisions store at the NW cornerof Parker and Tremont sts.On 4/17/1854,his estate passed to his wife Lydia(Samuel Hunneman,Trustee),INCLUDING #682-688's lot. (Norfolk,223:257).The 1852 McIntyre map shows a building on this site which is much smaller than the stone row. The Champney's sold this lot W/"the buildings there on" to Isaac D.White on 2/11/1862.*

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Isaac D.White is listed in eary 1850's Roxb.Directories as a "tanner and currier".By 1863 White was a resident of Enfield, Cnnecticut.The 1852 Map indicates that a Morrocco(Tannery) SHOP was located around the corner on Tremont(Washington St.) near the Boston and Providence R.R tracks.At any rate White paid the Champneys' $4,000.00 for this property-the deed stipulates that "no currier shop,carpenter shop,slaughter house, machine shop, publilic livery stable chemical manufactory Or soap manufactory"

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

could be erected on this lot "while the grantors own the estate on the opposite corner of Washington St(Tremont St.)and Parker St.in which Lydia Champney now resides."Mr.White owned this property until the early 1900's.By 1915,a Mary Newton lived in #682,Dommenico Sacco in #684,Mary A.Kelly in #686 and Eva Patmalnic in#688.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 716 Parker St. COR. _____

NAME Gloucester Memorial Hall/Eliot Mission Society Chapel/Sunday School
present original Also DAY's chapel and Luther Hall

MAP No. 20N-8E SUB AREA Alleghaney-Ruggles sts.



1857 Directory of the Highland Congregation
source Church-1886

ITECT _____
source

DER _____
source

R Elliot Mission Society
original present

OGRAPHS Mission Hill 11.2/4, 16.3/4.84

YPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Chapel/Sunday school

O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

OOF GABLE cupola - dormers -

ATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Wood frame, Italianate Chapel/Sunday school building composed of two, 2 1/2 story segments-Main block set back behind projecting entry segment-entry's gable lower than main block's gable. Entry segments 3-bay main facade features center entrance w/elliptical arch, simple enframements. In general windows are simply enfr. and are currently boarded over. Arched window appears at attic level. Mainblock has 7-bay side walls (tall windows at 2nd fl. Gables exhibit return eaves and paired brckets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic Chapel orig. 1-story raisedon to new 1st story in 1872

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 7500 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Adjacent to brick Victorian Gothic church bldg. Enclosed on Parker St. side by early 1900's wrought iron fence, also large, worn granite door step.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#716 Parker St. is architecturally significant as a rare Boston area example of a mid 19thc wood frame Italianate chapel/Sunday school building.

(Map)

E.W.G. II-III-85

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation		Recreation	
Agricultural		Education	X	Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political			
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built during the Spring of 1857, this interesting survivor has significant historical associations with 4 Roxbury churchs as well as with the Yankee, German and Afro American communities of Roxbury/ Jamaica Plain. Although in need of paint and repair this structure is remarkably well preserved, retaining its clapboard sheathing, interesting, boxy form and restrained Italianate elements.

This chapel/Sunday school building has important historical associat with Roxbury's Eliot (First) Church-founded in the 17th c., the Eliot Church's handsome 1803 meeting house is still extant in Roxbu Highlands. The Eliot Mission Society organized a Sunday school in a school house on Orange St, now Hampshire St., Roxb. in January, 1853. The Eliot Mission Soc had been formed in connection w/the Eliot Churc This society purchased the present Parker St. lot in the Spring of 1857. The Sunday school was 1st conducted in the present bldg. on Nov. 15. 1857. Starting w/12 students in 1853, the Eliot Mission Soc. had a student body of 124 by 1857. The 1st superintendants included Joseph O.L. Hilliard, Benjamin Perkins and Moses H. Day. Further research may prove that Day sold the Soc. this lot. Day was a partner in the

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Sewall and Day Cordage Co., a large industrial complex located at Parker amd Ruggles St-now the site of Wentworth Inst. Day's house was located directly across the street from the chapel-during the 1860's the chapel was sometimes referred to as Day's chapel. In March, 1869, a church organ was installed in Day's chapel-apparently in preperatio for congregation of Hillside Congregational Church-this church's 52 members were housed here until the completion of the wood frame Victo Gothic church at 738 Parker St (see survey form) in Sept. 1871.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

From 1871-1892 this chapel housed the congregation of the German



Parker Street Chapel occupied November 15, 1857

PHOTO c. 1895



A

Parker Hill/Mission Hill

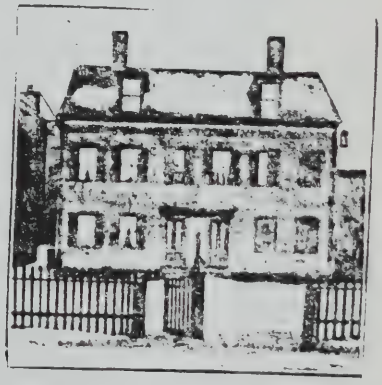
716 Parker St-Historical Significance Continued

Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church.This church was organized on April 16, 1871.By c.1865,Germans were settling in the Stony Brook Valley area of Roxb.-J.P.in significant numbers-many worked in the breweries,tanneries, foudaries in the area.This German congregation paid the Congregationalists $7,500.00 for this building-at the time it was a 1-story bldg.In 1872 it was raised on to a new 1st floor at an additional cost of $2,500.00.The King's Handbook of Boston(1878)refers to this structure as "an unpretending little building on Parker St.,Boston Highlands".It is also noted that Adolf Biewend was the pastor and "a parochial School is conducted in the basement.".The services were conducted in German.In 1885 the adjoining lot and house was purchased by the church for $9,000.00.The present brick church was built on this lot in 1891-92.Henceforth #716 was used primarily as a Sunday Schbol bldg.known as Luther Hall.By the late 1950's both Luther Hall and the church were owned by the Afro American Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church. This congregation continues to worship in the church but the chapel at #716 Parker St is apparently vacant.

Biblography

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906,1915
Boston Directories-late 19th c.
King's Handbook of Boston,1878 p.163

"Highland Congregational Church Directory-" 1886
"Fiftieth Anniversary,Highland Cong'l Church Sunday School,1857-1903".
"75 th Anniversary,1871-1946,Trinity Lutheran Church, Souvenir History" by Rev.ArlenA.Maas.



Birth-place of Sunday School, now a dwelling, Hampshire Street

STILL EXTANT ??

The German Lutheran Trinity Church, of the unaltered Augsburg Confession, is an unpretending little building on Parker Street, Boston Highlands, which has been occupied by the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Society since 1871. The building was formerly known as Day's Chapel. Adolf Biewend is the pastor. A parochial school is conducted in the basement. The services are in the German language.



German Lutheran Trinity Church, Parker Street.

Kings Hand Book of Boston - 1878



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 11 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 720 Parker St. COR. corner Gore St.

NAME The Gloucester Mem. Presbyterian Church
present
German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Ch.
original

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Parker Hill/Mission Hill - NORTH SLOPE (Allegheny-Buggles Sts.)

DATE 1891-1892 Boston Bldings Dept
source

ARCHITECT Jacob Luippold "
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church
original present Gloucester Mem. Presbyterian Ch.

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16. 2/1, 2/2, 2/3. 84 2/6

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus tower/steeple

ROOF Gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (Sand stone TRIM) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick, sandstone trimmed Victorian Gothic Church w/hints of North German Romanesque (e.g. buttressing, corbelling, steeple configuration). Plan consists of rectangular (E-W) nave, side aisles, transept-in other words a Latin Cross plan. In general facades characterized by pointed arch entrances, windows (stain glass app. intact), buttresses (pinnacles flank transcept), corbelling (at gables, 4th level of tower), pleasing color contrasts of bldg. material Clerestory located above nave. Slate roof shingles mostly intact. Paired main entra

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic - cesnoteworthy for en-framements (incl. colonnei

CONDITION (good - fair) poor LOT AREA 7275 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Corner tower is important landmark in area, iron fences along front and side erected in 1902 and mostly intact.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Built in 1891-1892 as the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, this handsome ecclesiastica structure currently houses the congregation of the Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church. This architecturally distinguished Victorian Gothic church

(Map)

E.W.G.
III - 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	x	Religion	y
Architectural	x	Exploration/	____	Science/	____
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	x
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

is a major work by Jamaica Plain architect Jacob Luippold.It has significa historical associations w/Roxbury/Jamaica Plain's sizeable late 19th-early 20th c.German population(concentrated primarily in the Stony Brook Valley) Indeed,its late 19thc.parishoners included several important German Bostoni most notably brewers such as G.F.Burkhardt and R.F.Haffenreffer.In recent years this church has served the Afro American community as the New Life Prebyterian Church and the Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Jacob Luippold is 1st listed in Boston Directories c.1870.In 1874 he lived on Grove St.in Jamaica Plain -"carpenter" is listed as his occupation.During the next 15 years his addresses included "Egleston Sq.near Forest Hills" and Spring Park St.He lived at 89 Mozart St.,J.P.,frpm c.1890 until his death on November 20, 1917(age 72).Luippold is 1st listed as an architect rather than a carpenter c.1890.Luippold specialized in triple decker design-good examles of his work include 188 Chestnut Ave.,129-31 Paul Gore St(group of 3 and 6 family houses),dble.2-fam.at 152 Chestnut and a single fam. at14 Sheridan St-all of these bldgs are located in J.P.Luippold was also responsible for the German Methodist Church at 169 Amory /62 Atherton St.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church was organized on 4/16/1871. This church's parishoners initially worshipped in the frame chapel still exta to the north (Now Gloucester Memorial Hall.)Purchased for $7,500.00,this Italianate structure was variously called Day's Chapel ,Parker St. Chapel a later Luther Hall(see form on 716 Parker St.).By 1885 the congregation had out grown the chapel. 2 lots adjoining the chapel were purchased at a cost of $9,000.00-one of the lots was occupied by a bldg which became the parsonage.The parsonage was moved to an undetermined lot on Parker St.(723?) in 1891 to accomadate the present church's construction.The corner stone was laid on 8/30/1891.The church was dedicated on 5/20/1892 -with the church's 1st pastor,Adolph Biewend(PASTOR FROM 1871-1914) officiating at the ceremon The church has a seating capacity of 500.The auditorium measures 50' x 75'.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

[telephone interview w/Mrs Charles R. Winthrop for recent history].
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895[
Boston Bldgs.Dept.-Application for Permit to Build-6/25/1891
"75th Anniversary,1871-1946,Trinity Lutheran Church,Souvenir History" (by Arlin A.Maas,pastor-at B.P.L.).
Jacob Luippold info:B.P.L Arch/Elders file,Fine Arts Dept.,Boston Directories,Jamaica Plain B.L.C.Survey Form No.502.

PRESERVATION Considerations - Recommended for National Landmark and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church-Historieal Significanc cont'd

The tower/steeple rises to a height of 115'.The memorial windows were donated by various groups and individuals,including:"Cross w/Lillies","St.Paul, St.Peter","Dr.Martin Luther","Christ Knocking" ,"Guardian Angel","St.John", C.F.Walther,St.Mathew","Moses and the Good Shepherd","St.Mark",St.Luke"etc. The Organ was built by Gilbert and Butler at a cost of $2,250.00.The cost of the entire church building was $26,000.00.In 1902 a handsome wrought iron fence(still extant) was erected at a cost of $$550,00

During the early 20thc. this church was known as the Lettish Lutheran Church. From 1902-1940 the church published a monthly parish newspaper entitled "The Roxbury Kirchen Glocke" -this paper was entirely German until 1913 and thereafter was German-English.

In 1909 the church was redecorated at a cost of $1,000.00.Repairs totaling $2,000.00 were initiated in 1919.Building Dept.records indicate that repairs to the church were carried out after a lightening storm in 1930.In 1940 the church's name was changed to Trinity Lutheran Church.In 1945 a new parsonage was purchased for pastor Maas on Sanborn Ave in West Roxbury.

By c.late 1950's,THis church was purchased by theGloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church-prior to this purchase this Afro American church's parishoners had been housed in the Masonic Hall at 1095 Tremont St. This Church was named in honor of John Gloucester,He was a former slave who became the first Black Presbyterian Minister in the U.S. and founded the first Black Prebyterian Church in the U.S(located in Philadelphia,Pa.). For a brief time this church was known as the New Life Presbyterian Church- it returned to the Gloucester Memorial name during the late 1970's.





Parker St. entrances



Gore street facade

Parker Hill / Mission Hill #311

Boston Public Lib.
Nicl. BX 8076
.R6T7



TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

Anonymous
July 4th, 1976

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 12 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 738 Parker St. COR. Oscar(Terrace to rear)

NAME Highland Congregational Church
present original
now Iglisia De DIOS (Alleghaney-Ruggles)

MAP No. 2o N-8 E SUB AREA Parker Hill/Mission Hill - NORTH SLOPE

ATE 1871 The Bostonian Vol.2,1895
source

RCHITECT
source

ILDER
source

NER Highland Cong'l Soc.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16·1/13 17·1/6 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2-3 levels plus high pudd.stone basement

ROOF gable cupola - dormers orig.2 dormers(Small, triangular)per slope.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Pudd.stone bsemnt concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Interesting frame Gothic Revival Church composed of wide, rectangular auditorium,tower at S.W.corner(orig.3stories plus tall, octag.steeple,reduced to 2 stories).Tower displays wooden buttresses.In general clapboards intact.Broad east-west gables,center entrance on Parker St facade w/well detailed projecting and pointed entrance enframements. Secondary entrance at tower w/19th c. doors exhibiting Gothicized panels*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Spire,tower's 3rd story removed, Needs paint, also upper portion of pinnacle on NF.

CONDITION good fair↔poor repair, LOT AREA 13,974 sq. feet
water damage?

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS located on eastern slope of Mission Hill,retains rubble stone wall(Oscar St side),iron fence partly intact w/tall brick-cast stone entrance posts.Opp.substan.,well preserved Mansard,c1865.

* Above the main entr. are 3 pointed arch windows set within a bold trefoil molding.At the gable's apex is (Map)a small trefoil window.Side walls display high pudd.stone bsemnt and 5 windows.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

From 1871-c.1965,the congregation of the Highland Congregational Church was housed in the handsome Frame Gothic Revival Church at Parker and Oscar(orig.Drury St.)sts.Architecturally,this church is a well executed, relativly rare example of a Roxbury/Boston

III
E.W.G·85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	X	Political	
Community/ development	X	Religion	X
		Social/Humanitarian	X



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

frame Gothic Revival ecclessiastical building. Wood rather than stone was undoubtedly employed as a building material for economical reasons-despite the proximity of a pudding stone quarry(Tremont St.adjacent to the Mission Church site) and numerous ledges, outcroppings etc. in the Mission Hill area.Indeed it was noted in an 1895 church history that this congregation was "far from being a wealthy one".The Highland Congregational Church was organized im 1869. It is the outgrowth of a Mission School(Elliot Mission Soc.),founded under the auspices of the Elliot Congregational Church in January,1853. This school was initially housed in a brick dwelling house on Hampshire St.,Roxbury.In 1857 it was moved to the frame Italianate chapel still extant at 714,716 Parker St.(see form).This chapel(called the Parker st.or Day's Chapel)was purchased by the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church in 1871.The ground for the Highland Congregational Church was broken May 23,1870.The vestry of the new building was occupied April 9,1871.In 1875 an organ was purchased at a cost of $3,000.00.Early pastors of the church included Charles L.Nills(1869-1870),A.E.Dunning D.D.(1870-1880) andWm.R.Campbell(1880-?,resident of 72 Alleghaney St.,1880's).By 1895 the church's Sabbath School had an enrollment of nearly 700 students(starting w/124 in 1853). Indeed the church's most "prominent characteristic" during the late 19thc. was its "large constituancy of young people".In recent years this building has housed an Hispanic church called Iglisia De Dios. The Highland Congregational Church is essentially intact(with the exception of its tall octagonal steeple),RETAINING its orig.form fabric ,Gothic details,siting etc.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1884,1873,1890,1895
The Bostonian,vol.2,page 327 April-Sept. 1895

75th Anniversary,1871-1946 Trinity Lutheran Church-Souvenir History.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

LAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH CONT'D

II - 12

Parker Hill / Mission Hill



Present Edifice Occupied April 9, 1871

From 75th Anniv.
Trinity Lutheran Church
Souvenir History 1946



The Highland Congregational Church

This church is located on the ...ster... slope of Parker Hill, Rox... bury, near the "Roxbury Cross... ing." It was organized in 1869, ...nd is the outgrowth of a mission... ...ol, founded under the auspices ...creased ... perity ... the present pe... Campbell ... ing his pastorate the ... bership has ...

From The Bostonian Vol. 2 Pg 327
April-Sept. 1895

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 91 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 774 Parker ST COR. Alleghaney ST

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N*8E SUB AREA (NORTH SLOPE Alleghaney-Ruggles)

DATE c.1845-1850 Norfolk Deeds, 1852 map
source

CHITECT
source

LDER
source

ER Wm.G Lewis
original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 11-6/4, 10.5/4-84



TYPE (residential) [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus bsemnt, attic

ROOF gable w/return eaves cupola still extant dormers

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards [shingles] stucco [asphalt] asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate frame vernacular house, 2 1/2 stories, irregular plan, c.early 1900's 2-story addition w/ main entrance adjacent to Parker St-facing gable. Multi gabled w/lunette attic windows, return eaves. Boxy cupola(1 window per side) at house's center, intersection of N-S, E-W GABLES.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor [moderate] drastic 2-story add. north wall-site of a side porch/loggia/?

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA 9748 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large corner lot, Pudding stone wall borders Alleghaney St. Mid 19thc. stable once located to rear of house.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Built c.1845-1850, #774 Parker St. ranks among the oldest houses still extant on Mission Hill. Architecturally it is of interest as an early Boston area example of an Italianate frame vernacular house. This multi gabled, cupola-topped

(Map)

E.W.G.
II-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

house,presides over an ample corner lot which retains its rustic mid 19th c. character.This house's lot was sold at auction in May,1842(see Norfolk Deed,135:212).William G.Lewis,Roxbury merchant, paid $200.00 for this lot.Prior to 1842, it had been part of the David Dudley estate.Lewis lived a short distance to the north in a predesesor house to #1456 Tremont St.(corner of Parker St.) #774's land appears as lot #6 on the Wm.Higginson plan of 7/5/1844. (Norfolk Deeds,149:287).Reference is made to a "wooden dwelling house" on this property in a deed dated 7/16/1850-at that time, Lewis sold it to James Jenkins of Dorchester for $2,000.00.(see Norfolk Deeds,195:235.)Jenkins,in turn,sold it to William Reed on 11/1/1852 for $4,500.00.WM.Reed was a bBoston provisions dealer with a store at 101 Charles St.This house appears unlabled on the 1852 McIntyre Map.Reed lived here until 2/29/1862-he sold it to a James McCormack for $5,300.00.(Norfolk Deed,321:60.).On 6/16/71, Samuel A.Carlton of Somerville purchased this house and three other lots along Parker st. for $16,500.00.(Norfolk deed,1055:21).Carleton's occupation is listed in late 1860's Sommervill Directories as "matches", 96 Friend st.,Boston.The Carlton-McCormack deed stipulated that "no house shall at any future time be placed within 10'of Parker Pl.*

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

(now Alleghaney St.)and no shpp,store or manufactory of any kind shall be placed on the premises unless by written consent of all the owners of the land on said Parker PL."A Frost brothers plan dated 10/1871(Suffolk Deed 1099:266 shows 5 lots owned by Carleton to the south of the house-a long shed (rectangular) covered the rear portion of the lots.In addition a stable was located on the Alleghaney St side of the house lot during the late 19 thc.By 1890,James Colville, occupation listed as "lager beer" owned this property-he lived here until c.1910.

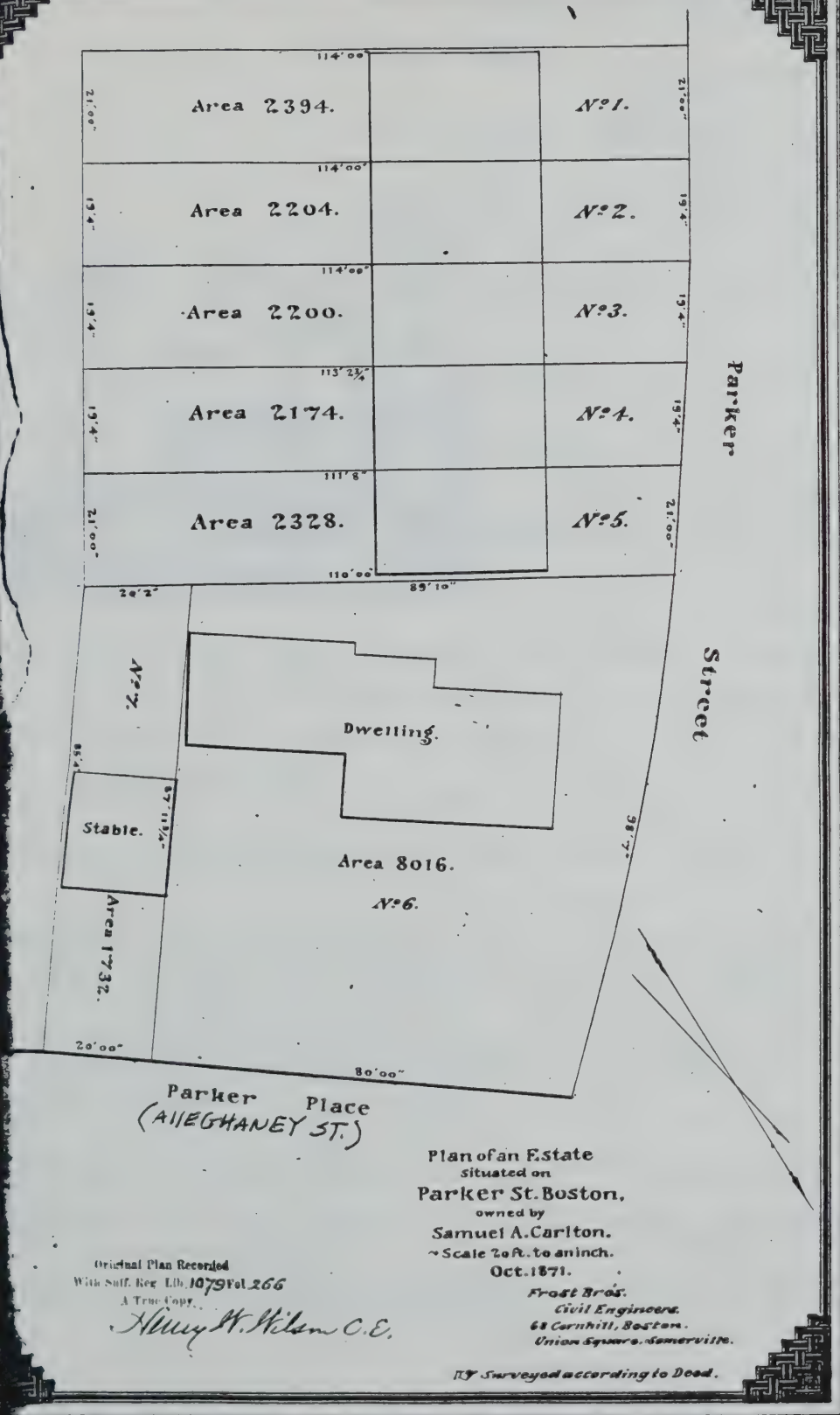
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1832,1852
Atlases 1873,1884,1890,1895,1906
NORFOLK DEEDS*-135:212,195:235,210:229
SUFFOLK DEEDS*-1055:21;1099:266(Plan)
Roxb.,Boston Direct.-1840's-90's



* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Consideration (as part of district)

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. #92 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill between Fisher Ave.

ADDRESS 824 Parker St. COR. and Parker Hill Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N/9E / 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE ca. 1845 style _____
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER 1895; '15 Mary, Edw. Norley
original present
1931; B.M. Hurley

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7-5/2*, 5/3*-84



TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic and high basement at rear

ROOF Pedimented gable, front cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay, side hall plan Greek Revival house with floor-to-ceiling 9/9 sash windows on 1st floor, slightly pedimented entry door frame at left and entablatured porch extending across front and supported by 4 fluted Doric columns. Later 19th century (1860's?) double doors with tall arched glass insets placed over horizontal oval panels have been retained. House apparently extended with 2-story gable-roofed ell on left side. Pair of chimneys--one near roof ridge at right rear;--one on ell.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 4100 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground just down from summit of Parker Hill. Lot drops off steeply at rear. Minimal set-back; Views from rear of Highland Park. Narrow deep lot characteristic of this stretch of Parker Street predominantly developed with triple deckers.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

One of the earliest extant houses on Parker Hill, #824 Parker Street is one of only two relatively intact examples of Greek Revival architecture remaining in the survey area(see form for 12 Mira Avenue). Moved between 1890 and '95, by

(Map)

IV
12P 3/85

Moved; date if known between 1890 and 1895

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1896, #824 Parker Street was the residence of Edward Norley, a cooper who, earlier in the decade lived at various Heath Street area addresses.#824 remained in Norley family ownership into the 1910's. After its relocation, #824 Parker was sited on high ground overlooking the Highland Spring Brewery (see form for 31, 55 New Heath Street), and it is possible that Edward was employed there as a barrel and keg-maker as was family member Benjamin who during the early '90's also lived at several different Heath Street vicinity addresses.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-us
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilit

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Boston Directories. 1890-1925--Norley Family.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 193 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 717,721 Parker St COR. near Tremont

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 2o N-8E SUB AREA (Alleghaney St-Ruggles)

DATE 1888+ Suffolk Deeds 1593:462,1595:328

source 1884,1888 Atlases

ARCHITECT

source

BUILDER

source

OWNER Jacob Goldsmith

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16. 3/1, 3/2 '84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. double 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF Flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Double 3-decker w/Queen Anne,Italianate form,elements. Parker St. facade features unusual entrance treatments-paired entrances open on to steep flight of wooden stairs w/bannisters exhibiting turned wooden balusters,stairs enclosed by open porch w/tall,square posts which support pedimented porch roof(2)w/ball pendants.3-story octag.bays flank*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good-fair poor LOT AREA 717-1353 721-1457 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Opposite Gloucester Mem.Hall(1857) and old German Lutheran church(1892)

* entrance.2nd fl. windows possess cornice headed lintels.Bldg.culminates in deep,heavy cornice w/brackets.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

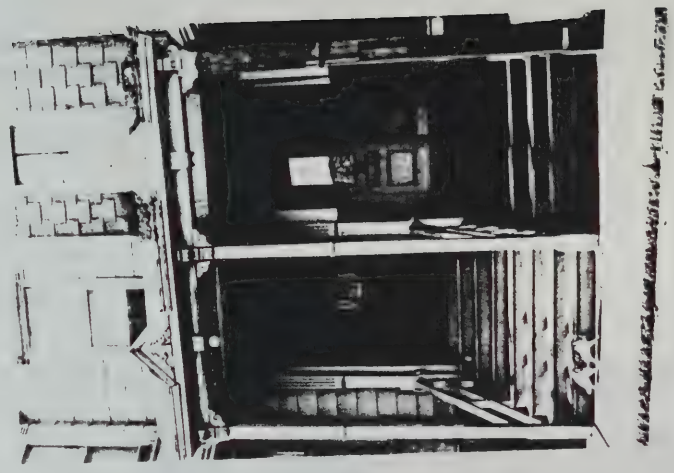
Architecturally,717,721 Parker St. is of interest as an early Boston area example of 3-decker housing.Exhibiting elements of the Italianate and Queen Anne

IV
E.W.G.'85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

styles, this building's entrance treatments are its most unusual feature. It's steep paired "stoops", tall square posts and multi pedimented porch roof are coponents of a design not widely employed in late 19th c. Boston area 3-decker housing. 717,721 Parker st. was built in 1884-a nearly identical double 3-decker (mid 1880's) is still extant at 66-68 Green St., Jamaica Plain. (see form #119, J.P. survey).

On 4/9/1883, Fred. Davis and Wm. F. Day, trustees of the estate of Moses Day sold 717,721's lot (part of a larger parcel) to Henrietta and Wm Goldsmith for $6,000.00 (Suffolk Deed 1593:462). No mention was made in this deed of buildings on this parcel. Indeed, the Garbett and Wood plan of this parcel dated 3/22/1883 does not show any structures on this site, The large, U-shaped Moses Day house shown on the 1873 Roxb. Atlas dissapeared at some point between c.1875-early 1880's. The Days had owned this property sinc the early 1830's. In any event, the Goldsmiths sold this lot to Jacob Goldsmith, lawyer and real estate speculator (1281 Tremomt St.) in 1883. By c.1885, Goldsmith had built two double 3-deckers (723-27 no longer extant), a single 3-decker and a building of undetermined type on this lot (both missing).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

In addition he apparently moved the mid 19th c. house (#723) SITUATED to the rear of this lot to this parcel in 1884-1888. During the late 19th c. Goldsmith is listed as a resident of 137 Cedar St., Boston.

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895
Boston Direct.-1880's
Suffolk Deeds-1593:462, 1595:328:29 and
Norfolk Deeds -113:181.
Boston Landmarks Comm. J.P. Survey see
66-68 Green St. form119.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 94 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 723,725 Parker St. COR. near Tremont

NAME _____
present original (Alleghaney St-Ruggles St.)

MAP No. 20N-8E SUB AREA Parker Hill/Mission Hill - NORTH SLOPE

DATE c.mid 19th c visual analysis
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Undetermined - Jacob Goldsmith 1880's
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill · 10/3.6 - 84

TYPE (residential) single (double) row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF Gable cupola _____ dormers _____

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick bsemt stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Mid 19th c. frame vernacular double house. Narrow rectangular 2 1/2 story 5 bay x 2 bay main block w/ 2 story rear ell. Main facade's steeply pitched center gable Is vaguely Gothic Revival in configuration. The bracketed hoods of the paired entrances and side entrance strike an Italianate note, In general, windows contain 2/1 replacement sash. Bldgrests on brick basement -indicates bldg. moved at un determined date to this site.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3484 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS set back from Parker st, partially hidden behind double 3-decker.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#723,725 Parker St. is a mid 19th c. double frame vernacular house. Its form., fenestration and bracketed door hoods suggest a stylistic categorisation of Gothic Rev.-Italianate. Set back from Parker St., this

(Map)

E.W.G. IV.85

Moved; date if known 1884-88, orig. location undeterminned

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

unpretentious dwelling is located to the rear of an 1884 3-decker. #723,725 was moved here c1884-1888 from an undetermined location. From the early 1830's- c.1875, this house's lot was part of a larger parcel which was the site of the Moses Day House-the 1873 Roxb. Atlas shows the large U-shaped Day House.on this site.The Day House dissapeared c.1875-early 1880's.According to the Garbett and Wood plan in Suffolk Deed 1593:462,this lot was vacant in March 1883.Jacob Goldsmith,lawyer and real estate speculator(1281 Tremont St.) ACQUIRED this parcel from the Day ESTATE VIA Wm Goldsmith in 1883(se e Suffolk Deed 1598:328,329).The price of this parcel was $6,000.00. Goldsmith proceed to buildd three multi family buildings on thislot . (only 717,721 is still extant).He moved #723,725 from an undetermined location c.1884-1888.Boston Buildings Dept files did not provide clues to the original location of this house.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890
Boston Directories-1880's
Suffolk Deeds-1593:462;1595:328,329
No Boston Bldgs.Dept info.

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 4 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 743 PARKER ST. COR. Delle Ave

NAME _____
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill-North side of

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Allegheny-Ruggles St.)

DATE 1865-66 Suffolk Deeds
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER Ferdinand Seiberlich Suffolk Deed
source

OWNER Henry and Jacob Pfaff
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16· 2/4, 2/5·89



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement and attic

ROOF bell cast mansard cupola - dormers 2 on main facade and 2 on rear, 2 on each side

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards wood shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial Mansard house, 3-bay main facade, 2-bay side walls. Front porch features champfered posts. 19th c. multi panel dble. doors intact. Windows are fully enframed w/console bracketed pediments. Resting on the porch roo above the entrance is an oriel window w/round headed openings. 2nd fl. windows exhibit label or hood moldings. Above the oriel is an oculus window set within a low pitched gable. (configuration of this windows sash is wheel-like and highly unusual).

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 9265 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large corner lot enclosed on 2-sides by high rubblestone wall. House on rise w/commanding view of Stony Brook Valley. Flight of 7 granite steps leads to front porch. House faces wd. frm. Gothic Rev church

*This bldg. culminates in a dentillated cornice and elegant bell-cast mansard roof w/most of its shingles intact.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This house is architecturally significant as a well preserved example of a substantial Italianate mansard house built c. 1865-66. Clad w/wood shingles (orig. clapboards) this stately residence retains its original form, elements and siting.

E.W.G.
II·85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	x	Industry X	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	
	____		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

It ranks among the finest examples of Mansardic housing in the city of Boston. This houses historical significance is two fold: 1) as a bldg. associated w/late 19th c. Roxbury-Stony Brook Valley brewing and 2) for its ties with Roxbury's Late 19th-early 20thc German community. From 1865-66 - c.1920,#743 Parker St was the home of the Henry and Jacob Pfaff families.H.and J. Pfaff and Co. was a leading late 19th-early 20 thc. Stonybrook Valley brewery.It was located at Pynchon and Cedar Sts.,Roxb.(across the Boston/Providence R.R.tracks and Stony Brook from the residential Parker-Delle-Alleghaney Sts area).The Pfaff Brewer complex consisted of "buildings of modern,substantial construction"-in 1873 6 buildings comprised this complex,including a kiln and malt house Mash house,Ice house,cooper shop,wagon shed,old stable and several stor vaults.Barlow and Bancroft Insurance maps(10/28/1873) indicate that Pfaff employees worked a 10 hour day and 2 or more persons were employed at night.This company was organized in 1857 by two brothers, Henry and Jacob Pfaff.The brothers Pfaff were natives of Bavaria. The Pfaffs manufactured lager beer.Lager is the German word for storage place-the Pfaffs and other breweries stored their beer for several week or months before marketing,hence the name lager beer.In 1893 Pfaff and was incorporated w/Jacob Pfaff as president and his son Charles as trea Jacob Pfaff died in Feb.1900 and his business was subsequently incorpor

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

ated into the Massachusetts Breweries Co.The Pfaff brewery complex was demolished in ? In any event the Pfaff House on Parker St. was built 1865-66.It presumably represents the work of Ferdinand Seiberlich. ON April 28,1865,Ferdinand Seiberlich paid Samuel A. Way $3,300.00 for lot which actually represents lots 1 and 2 on a Norfolk plan dated 10/3/1860.Seiberlich is referred to as a carpenter in the deed. The dee stipulates that "no bldg. ,or any part there of shall within 20 years be erected on this estate within 15' of my(S.A.Way)estate."In addition building could be erected on the estate within 15' of Dell Ave.Further-

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

more,Seiberlich had "the conditional right to take water by suction from the well in said avenue."Way,in turn ,purchased this lot from Chas. McBurney in March,1862(Norfolk deed 305:29)-Delle AVE .IS referred to in t deed as "a contemplated street"-Delle Ave evolved from a drive way that ran along the south side of Peter Brighams house(no longer extant).

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

#12 Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

Significance,743 Parker Street,continued

Ferdinand Seiberlich sold this lot to Henry Pfaff,brewer in October,1865. Pfaff paid Seiberlich $3,300.00 for this lot and undoubtedly hired Seiberlich to build #743 Parker St.Mansard houses had been built on the eastern slopes of Parker(Mission)Hill as early as 1855(see form on #1 Alleghaney St.) and in Boston(South End) beginning in 1848.Seiberlich is first listed in Roxb. Directories in 1864 and is listed at 716 Parker St. until 1882.The1883 Boston Direct. notes that Mrs.Seiberlich had"removed to California".Further research is needed to identify more Seiberlich-constructed buildings-#743 Parker St is one of his early Boston area works. German immigration to Boston began in ernest after the Revolution of 1848-By 1870 the Stony Brook Valley encompassed an extensive German community judging by the number of German busin esses listed in the directories and the founding of German Lutheran churches(E.G.German Lutheran Trinity church at 720 Parker St in 1871(see form).Th Pfaffs lived at 743 Parker St until c.1920.By 1930,a Patrick J.Fitzpatrick owned this house.

Bibliography

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906.1915,1930
Boston Directories-1860's-80*s
Barlow and Bancroft Insurance Map,1873-No.3046
Norfolk Deeds-305:29;331:320;335:203
One Hundred Years of Brewing,a supplement to the Western Brewer,1903,pg.288



100 YEARS OF BREWING-1903

JACOB PFAFF, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 96 Area Parkerhill/Missionhill

ADDRESS 775 Parker St. COR. Alleghaney St.

NAME
present original Parkerhill/Missionhill

MAP No. 20 N-9 E SUB AREA NORTH SLOPE (Alleghaney-Ruggles st.)

DATE 1861, w./later additions-Suffolk Deeds, atlases
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER Wm.R.Huston-attrib.
source

OWNER Nathan D.Conant
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL 11-4/4, 10-5/3 - 84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF bell cast mansard cupola - dormers 5 on north side, 2 orig. now only 1 on Parker St. side.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt (asbestos) alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete (iron) steel/alum. ← WINDOW ENfr.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial wood frame mansard house w/later rear add.(date ?) and 3-story corner tower addition(Parker St. side).Central segment of house buil first-main entr reached via substantial granite stairs -alterations to entr. treatments.Particularly noteworthy are gr.fl.window enframements(double windows, fullenfr. in cast iron-rusting is visible-w/elaborate cornice headed lintels, large curvilinear key stones).Corner tower has conical roof-fine view of*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate (drastic) modern siding, later additions

CONDITION good (fair) poor IN PROCESS OF REHAB. 11/1984 LOT AREA 9979 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS large corner lot, on eastern slopes of Mission Hill, high rubble stone retaining wall on Parker, Alleghaney sides, c.early 1920's wood frame store-1 story- on NW corner of lot.

* Boston from 3rd fl. 5 segmen. headed dormers on north(main facade), orig 2, now 1 on Parker St. side. Bell cast mansard roof w/slates mostly in(Map)tact. Interior-mid, rear sections damaged by fire. Corner tower contains noteworthy parquet floors, well crafted wdwrk.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally, #775 Parker St. is difficult to "read"-apparently the 3-bay mid section is the nucleus of this house, datin to 1861. To the rear is a segment of a late and undetermined date. The 3-story corner tower dates to c.1895. This house is sur-

E.W.G. IV·85

Bibliography-Atlases:1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories-1850's-90's ; NorfolkDeeds-
Moved; date if known 156:9,272:70,294:187

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation	
Agricultural		Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts		Industry	
Commerce		Military	
Communication		Political	
Community/ development	x		



Significance (include explanation of ther

mounted by a bell cast mansard roof.Particularly noteworthy are the elaborate cast iron window enframements of the ground floor.

On 11/28/1860,Nathan D.Conant paid Job Lockwood and William Lumb Boston plumbers $1860 for "the parcel of land at the corner of Alleghaney and Parker sts.5,728 sq.ft." Lockwood and Lumb,in turn,purchased this lot from Wm.R.Huston ,carpenter ,on 12/1/1858.(see Norfolk Deeds 294:187 and 270:320,respectively) .This lot appears as lot #2 on a Garbett plan dated May 17,1858 and is part of lot #2 on the Thacher and Billings plan of May 10,1845.In any event the Lockwood/Lumb-Conant deed does not mentio buildings on the property but does mention that Conant had the right to "draw water from a well,one third of which is on the property above descri Conant had to agree to provide a side walk 5'in width along the Alleghane St side of the property.In addition the deed stipulated that certain types of buildings deemed "objectionable" could never be erected on the property,including-"blacksmith shops and planing mills".This stipulation was evidently added to prevent the encroachment of industrial enterprises on to the still rustic slopes of Mission(Parker)Hill-by 1860 sizeable industrial complexes were located to the north and east of this residenti enclave and included the Sewall and Day Cordage Co.,Nahum Ward's oils and tallow mfg. concern ,several tanneries,an iron foundry,brewery etc.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

It is likely that Wm R.Huston*Roxb.carpenter was responsible for this hou construction.In 1860,N.D.Conant is listed at 49 Brooks St(Roxb?) and was an expressman.By 1866 he is listed as an agent for Nahum Ward andCo., manufacturers of "oils and tallows"-the Ward's "Bone Factory" was located a few blocks to the north at Ward and Parker STs.This company's offices we at 448 Federal St.,Boston.Conant owned this property until c.1880.By 1890 Frank O.Lowe,provisions dealer owned this house and added the corner tower c.1895.Lowe's store was located at 1368 Tremont St.The 1890 Atlas shows 3 contiguous stables located at the NW corner of the lot-in 1873 there was

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

only one.The present L-shaped wood frame,1-story structure on the stabl site appears to be a c.1910's store-it is now vacant,boarded up and in a advanced state of decay.The Conant house is presently being renovated for condominiums.(11/84).

*Wm.R.Huston was apparently responsible for #34,36 and#40 Alleghaney St.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Register listing (as part of district)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 807 Parker St. COR. near Hillside

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE after 1890. by 1892 Atlases and Directories
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

1895; '15; Charles T. Grant

OWNER _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7·6/3; 6/4*-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic and ½ basement

ROOF Gable, front and side cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards + shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne house with separately gabled 2-story plus attic 3-sided bay at right and, at left, hipped roofed entry porch which extends around corner and displays turned posts and cut-out patterned frieze and railings and which shelters period double door with rectangular glass panels. Facade enhanced with scalloped shingling at gabled attic story and on apron on facade bay. House also enlivened with ornamental banding and panelling. Gabled 2-story plus attic shallow broad square bay projects from left side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3475 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground just below summit of Parker Hill. On smallish lot with minimal set back; adjacent to vacant partially wooded lots at rear and left.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable Queen Anne house retaining much of its original appearance and built on a lot which during the 1850's was part of the Thomas Thacher tract along Parker Street near Hillside (see forms for

(Map)

IV
ICP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

#4, #10, #12 Hillside).

The residence of Charles T. G rant of Appleby and Grant local coal dealers with offices at 1439 Tremont Street, #807 Parker remained his home until his death in 1924. Prior to moving to #807, Grant lived down the hill at #727 Parker.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Boston Directories: 1882-1925.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 829 Parker St. COR. Fisher Ave.

NAME Charles Bulfinch Elementary School
present original

MAP No. 19N/9E 20N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1911 1925 School Dept.
source Inventory

ARCHITECT Charles Greco 1925 School Dept.
source Inventory

BUILDER
source

OWNER City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 7.5/1*, 6/6*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Public School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus full basement and parapet

ROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) red stone cast-stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Tapestry Brick W-plan school exhibiting recessed rectangular entry set in central crotch of building and surmounted by recessed portico with thick pair of free-standing columns supported by frieze inscribed Charles Bulfinch School and capped by brick and marble ornamented parapet. School also exhibits tall 1st and 2nd floor windows (now boarded) with decorative panels between floors of ornamental brickwork X pattern on concrete ground framing marble diamond.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION good (fair) poor VACANT-1984 LOT AREA 39,052 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground overlooking Heath Street. Low stone retaining wall and plain iron picket fencing along Parker St. At Fisher Ave. corner 6' irregularly cut granite retaining wall also with iron pickets.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable attractively detailed Tapestry Brick style Boston public primarly school, presently vacant, and of particular interest as a work of prominent Boston/Cambridge architect Charles R. Greco (1873-Feb. 23, 1963). Born in Cambridge, Greco studied engineering

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	x	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

at Harvard and later worked as a draftsman in the office of Peabody and Stearns during the early years of the century. By the 1910's, Greco was working as an architect at 8 Beacon Street, Boston and lived in Cambridge in a handsome Stucco Style residence of his own design at 36 Fresh Pond Parkway. Greco is associated with the design of many public buildings in Middlesex County and in Cambridge was the architect of the Taylor Square Fire Station (1904), the Third District Court (1931), the Central Square Post Office (1932) Cambridge High and Latin School (1939). He also is credited with the designs of synagogues in the Boston, Miami, and Cleveland areas. Former chair of the Massachusetts State Art Commission, Greco resigned in 1941 after admitting that he paid large "kick-backs" on architectural fees to Cambridge officials.

In the city of Boston, Greco designed for the school department the Horace Mann School on Kearsarge Avenue, Roxbury, the David McKay School, East Boston (1926), and the Eliot School on Charter Street in the North End (1932). Greco also was the architect of 516 Beacon Street a 30 unit Back Bay apartment building (1925) and in the study area, the Blessed Sacrament Church near the Roxbury/Jamaica Plain line at 361 Centre Street (1910-17) and its affiliated St. Norbert School (1925) (see forms for)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protecti



Bibliography and/or references (such a records, early maps, etc.)

Boston School Department Inventory. 1925; 1964 (copy at Landmarks Commission)

Boston Directories: 1905-1923

Rettig, Robert B., Guide to Cambridge Architecture. 1961

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. BPL: Charles R. Greco
(Files include Obituaries)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 98 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 10 Parker Hill Ave, COR. Near Huntington Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE after 1895; by 1899 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER 1899; '06: Delia F. Gilligan
1915: M. Wilson
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH·4 2/2*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and high basement at front

ROOF Gable, front cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with 3-story octagonal bay at right corner with finialed pyramidal cap broken into by main roof gable and displaying separately pedimented gable roofed 2-story bow set over doorway at left. Plain entablatured porch with thin replacement posts is set at top of steep run of stairs set parallel to street. Facade is enriched with much use of decorative banding and panels of flush boarding placed under 2nd and 3rd floor windows. Dentil trim is exhibited at bracketed roof cornice, on porch, and at 1st floor window cornices.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 2450 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Near foot of steeply rising street densely developed with brick apartments and triple decker housing. Lot slopes upwards from Parker Hill Ave. #10 built almost to street line.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Attractive and well maintained Queen Anne triple decker representative of the high design quality of this housing type in the survey area.
Development of the Huntington Avenue end

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of Parker Hill Avenue began in the 1840's when it was known as High Street and was part of the Highland Place subdivision initiated by carpenter Greenleaf C. Sanborn and mason Thomas C. Wait (see forms for 135, 139, 145-7 Hillside St.). During the 1890's, the large earlier lots along Parker Hill Avenue began to be further subdivided and triple deckers became the predominant housing on this lower end of the street.

In the late '90's, #10 Parker Hill Avenue was owned by Delia F. Gilligan whose family resided there after its completion. Gilligan family members included Francis D. who was in the real estate business and Jane F.--a teacher at the Martin School then located on Huntington Ave at Worthington. Delia Gilligan also owned the adjacent lots at #12 and #14, which were developed in 1909 with triple decker housing after designs by local architect Samuel J. Rantin,--as well as the Colonial Revival triple decker(now altered) at #16. #16 Parker Hill Avenue, in the early years of this century was the residence of realtor Edward H. Gilligan.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1888-1915.
Boston Directories: Gilligan Family--1896-1915.
Norfolk Deeds. Plan Book 1, Plan "D"--Plan of Highland Place May 30, 1845.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit for #16 Parker Hill Ave. July 1, 1909. No permits for #10,12,14.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 11 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 118 Parker Hill Ave. COR. near Waymount

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1898
source

ARCHITECT S. Rantin & Son
source

BUILDER not known
source

OWNER 1899; '15: John Colleran / 1923, '31: John J. Conroy
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3·6/5, 6/6*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam.) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic; high basement at rear

ROOF Gable, front--pedimented cupola --- dormers gabled dormer on right side; gabled attic on bay at left.
AT ATTIC & ON BOW

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne two-family house with pedimented shingled roof gable set over facade of 2-story, 3-sided bay at left and arcaded 2-bay porch with short columns set on piers and capped by dentil and bracketed cornice. Ornamental banding enlivens facade bay and 2-story plus attic bay at left side. Attic story on facade includes double window with curved reveals.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) (moderate) drastic _____
ALUM/VINYL SIDING 1985

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3017 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS on very high ground near top of Parker Hill and facing Robert B. Brigham Hospital. Panoramic view from rear of house looking towards Fenway, Back Bay, Cambridge.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable two-family Queen Anne house surviving intact as an example of the work of local architects Samuel Rantin and his son Samuel J. Prolific triple decker architects who were very active during the 1890's through the 1910's in the development of the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde

(Map)

V.
ICP 3/85

Moved; date if known 1923 (Building Dept. Packet)

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Square (Jamaica Plain) areas, the Rantin firm maintained from the late '90's into the 1940's--an office at 1117 Columbus Avenue, near Roxbury Street.

By the mid 1870's, Samuel Rantin was active as a carpenter and resided until the mid-80's at several locations in the Parker Hill/Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Rantin had settled in at 50 Gurney Street and a few years later was in partnership with his son as architects working out of 4 Pynchon Street (later Columbus Avenue). After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on January 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in the Hyde Square neighborhood, later lived on Robeson Street in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's finally took-up long term residence in Jamaica Plain at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally distinctive triple deckers designed by Rantin, or Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (189
5 Sachem (1894), 164 Calumet (1899), 172, 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1; 1902), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909)--See forms for. The Rantin firm also designed, in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain, single and two-family residences as well as brick commercial and residential blocks e.g. 1520-6 Tremont (1898-9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1912)-See forms for.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Originally located at 207 Fisher Avenue, 118 Parker Hill Avenue was built for John Colleran a laborer who formerly lived near the Mission Church on Conant Street. After its relocation in 1923, the two-family house was owned by real estate and insurance business man John J. Conroy who worked at 18 Tremont Street in Boston and lived, during the mid-1920's, nearby at 81 Fenwood Road.

***Dwelling has been alum/vinyl resided in early 1985--destroying most of its architectural significance.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Roxbury Atlases. 1898-1931.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: June 27, 1898--207 Fisher Ave,
Building Jacket--118 Parker Hill St.
Boston Directories: John Colleran--1897-99
John J. Conroy--1924-26.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Samuel Rantin; and Son.
Boston Directories: Samuel Rantin; Samuel J. 1875-1960.
Jamaica Plain Survey. Boston Landmarks Commission
Highland Park Survey. On file at the Boston Landmarks Commission

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 159 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 37 Parker Hill ave. COR. near Copenger

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1910 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Timothy J. Lyons Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER William G. Rodd Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER 1910: Lino (Leo) A. Gregory
1915: Cath. M. Austin
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH4·2/3*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement at right

ROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Colonial Revival triple decker with central entry including doorway with tall oval paned glass and with three-story bowed bay at right front corner and, at left, 2-story bowed front porch supported by thick fluted double-story posts set on granite piers and exhibiting slender balustered railings at 1st and 2nd floors and plain post railing at 3rd. Building also exhibits bracketed and dentil roof cornice across front and sides, corniced window enframents on 1st and 2nd floors of bow and at right, and shallow 3-sided bays at left and right sides.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good (fair) poor PORCH NEEDS REPAIR LOT AREA 3200 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On high ground sharply rising from Huntington Ave:

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Handsome classic triple decker of a style most characteristic of the 1910's three-family development through-out Dorchester and not often seen on Mission Hill. Designed by architect Timothy J. Lyons who was very active during the triple decker boom in Dorchester where he lived, and built by William Rodd a Milton resident involved

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	_x_	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in the triple decker development of nearby Mattapan, #37 Parker Hill Avenue retains much of its original appearance and characteristic design features including its robust porch supported by double-story posts. Lyons also worked in South Boston and is credited with the design of triple deckers throughout that neighborhood --- which date from the first decade of this century.

Owned and occupied for only a few years by Boston clerk Lino A. Gregory,37 Parker Hill Ave. became in the 1910's the residence of John J. Austin--a Mission Hill and Roslindale provision dealer.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-19195.
Boston Directories: 1909-1916 Gregory; Austin.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit--March 29, 1910.
Architectural files. Fine Arts Dept/BPL: Timothy J. Lyons
Boston Landmarks Commission. South Boston Survey Area--Architects and Builders
Krim, Arthur Three Deckers of Dorchester. 1977, p.64.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 43 Parker Hill Ave. COR. Parker Hill Terrace

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1907 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT R.A. Watson Building Permit
source

BUILDER unknown
source

OWNER 1907; '15: Philip Kresser
original present
1931: P.A. Colleran

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4·2/4*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and high basement at right

ROOF Gable, front cupola -- dormers single hipped dormer at left

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Restrained Queen Anne triple decker with off-center entry, flat face with octagonal bay ornamentally trimmed with vertical and horizontal boarding set at left corner, and two-story front porch supported by plain columns and including slender balustered porch railings at 1st and plain posted rails at 2nd and 3rd floors. Overhanging roof gable is supported by plain brace-like bracketing; paired windows at attic are joined under dentil cornice. Original entry door with oval glass panel has been retained. On left side--

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic 3-story, 3-sided bay.

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3195 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On corner lot--on site sharply rising from Huntington Avenue.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Attractive well maintained late Queen Anne triple decker representative of the fine three-family work of local architect Robert A. Watson. #43 Parker Hill Avenue was built for Roxbury brewer Philip Kresser who lived just up the hill at #49--now the site of Richardson Hall, Harvard Community Health

IV
RCP 3/ES

3A

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	x	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Plan. Also responsible for developing the adjacent triple deckers at 1,2,3 Parker Hill Terrace (see form for) on the cul de sac running off of #43, Philip Kresser was born in Germany and came to the U.S. when he was 17 years old. By the early '90's, Kresser was working at the Burchardt Brewery on Parker and Station Streets (see form for) where he remained for over 30 years in the capacities of brewmaster, vice president, and director, and finally in the 1920's as superintendent and director. Kresser's son Herbert J. also was employed at Burkhardt, and in 1929 was the company's brewmaster. Kresser and his family lived on Parker Hill Avenue from the late '90's until the early 1920's when they moved to West Roxbury.

Robert A. Watson, the designer of #43 Parker Hill Avenue was the architect of many three-family dwellings in the Parker Hill and Highland Park areas of Roxbury. A resident of Hillside Street on Parker Hill from the late 1880's until his death on Sept. 27, 1916, Watson was the architect of many notable Queen Anne style triple deckers in his neighborhood including between 1893 and 1907--75-77 Hillside, 67 Hillside, 63 Hillside, 73 Hillside St, 89 Hillside, and 169 Calumet. (see forms for). Although he is best known for his three-family housing, Watson designed single-family residences e.g. 109 Hemenway Street-an 1898 brick row house (see Fenway Survey).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

two-family houses e.g. 28-30 Hillside (1898)*; and brick commercial/ residential blocks e.g. Murphy Building at 1536-42 Tremont Street (1899) --see forms for. In his design for #43 Parker Hill Avenue, Watson apparently in an attempt to relate this later dwelling to the distinctive triple deckers on Parker Hill Terrace, reiterated the form of their projecting 3-story octagonal corner facade bays on the 1907 building.

* also 102 Calumet (1897)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873
Bromley, Roxbury Atlases. 1883-1915
Boston Directories: Philip Kresser; Herbert J.--1888-1931
Philip Kresser. Obituary. BET Oct. 17, 1931. part 1, p. 8, col. 7.
Boston Building Department. Building Permit. March 13, 1907.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL--Robert A. Watson
Boston Directories: Robert A. Watson--1887-1916
Highland Park Survey.--On file at Boston Landmarks Commission.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 101 Parker Hill Avenue COR. Fisher Avenue

NAME New England Baptist Hospital
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA

DATE 1923/4 Building Permits
source

ARCHITECT Edward Sears Read Bldg. Permits
source

BUILDER I.F. Woodbury and Sons Bldg.Permits
source

OWNER New England Baptist Hospital
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3·6/3*, 6/4*-84; PH 4·1/1*, 1/2, 1/3*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Hospital

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) varied; often 2½, 3, plus and 2 plus attic

ROOF gable; and on lated buildings--flat. cupola --- dormers used throughout on 1923/4 buildings

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone cast-stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
on 1923/4 bldg. English bond with irregular projections.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Irregular plan Georgian Revival hospital with tall slightly projecting gabled symetrical central entry bay on main building facing Parker Hill Avenue and including gabled and entablatured partially glass-enclosed classically detailed porch supported by clustered slender columns and sheltering elliptical fanlight doorway with leaded glass side-lights. Entry bay is further enriched with sightly recessed Palladian window at third floor and blind rondel set over fillet ornament at gable apex. Twin chimnies extend from end walls of main block and upper roof-line is edged with Chippendale-like railing.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 118,106 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS. Gable roof Jacobethan style 1½ and 2½-story wings are attached at right and right rear along Fisher Avenue and are similar ~~in style and treatment~~ to Nurses Residence at 220 Fisher Avenue (see form for). Also n site is 5-story 1936/7 building attached at an angle near back of lot, 2-4 story later red brick wings extending from main block, and single-story red brick, gable roofed Georgian Revival chapel. Complex is on very high terraced site adjacent at left to (Map)

Robert B. Brigham Hospital (see form for 125 Parker Hill Ave.) Near top of Parker Hill.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Attractively sited hospital complex displaying some notable architectural features and of particular historical interest as a landmark in the development of the summit of Parker Hill as the location of major medical

TL
ICP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	x
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	x
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

institutions.

The early planning for a Baptist Hospital in Boston began in the 1890's when leaders and members of the denomination concerned with "the multitude of sick and poor found in the congested districts of the city" decided on a course of medical assistance as mission work. In the late eighties a dispensary for the poor which treated 2500 persons yearly already had been opened at the Ruggles Baptist Church. Established in 1893, the Boston Baptist Hospital corporation immediately began investigating sites for the location of the new institution.

In 1897, the hospital found a permanent home on the heights of Parker Hill in the handsome mid-century Italianante style residence of Francis A. Bond --- built as part of the Highland Place subdivision. (see also forms for 135, 139, 145-7 Hillside St.).

By the close of the 19th century, other medical facilities were established along Parker Hill Avenue including at #53 the Women's Charity Club Hospital--later called the Mass. Women's Hospital and now the site of the Harvard Community Health Plan and at today's #61--a sanitarium later known as the Cushing Hospital.

During its first year on Parker Hill, the New England Baptist Hospital treated 107 patients of which 36 paid the full price of $1.50 a day,

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

(cont'd p.2.)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston...1859.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Norfolk Deeds. Plan of Highland Place. Plan Book I Plan "D" May 30, 1845.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permits May 8, 11, 1923; 91-109 Parker May 18, 1936 (#101 Parker Hill Ave). Hill Ave.
New England Baptist Hospital. Annual Reports (Countway Library)
Boston Herald. "Boston Bapt. Hospital: Denomination to have an institution of its own." Dec. 4, 1893.
Boston Directories. 1916-1968-- Edward Sears Read
Schrock. Architectural Records in Boston. N.Y.: 1983 p.42

Parker Hill / Mission Hill

Significance:

35 were treated partly free, 27 paid no fees, and 9 patients paid $15 a week for private rooms. Of the first year's patients, 90 were female and only 17 male. The hospital was open to men, ---women and children of all denominations, but no contagious, "insanity" and very few "incurable" cases were admitted.

In its early years on Parker Hill, the New England Baptist Hospital maintained a staff including 4 surgeons, 1 physician, ear and eye specialists, as well as a core of 3-4 homeopathic doctors. The hilltop location of the hospital was judged to be instrumental to the cure of disease, and for 6 months of the year, tents were set up on the grounds for patient use-- in order order that they gain full benefit of the site's pure fresh air that then was free from dust, odor, smoke, or soot. By 1904, the hospital was treating over 350 patients a year of which over 240 were surgical cases. The New England Baptist's physical plant expanded in the early years of the century into the 1920's through additions to the Bond house (formerly at 109 Parker Hill Avenue, now demolished) and through the construction in 1904 of a 3-story frame Nurses Home (see also form for 220 Fisher Ave.). In 1923, major construction work was undertaken for the erection of a brick two-and-three-story hospital complex located a bit down the hill and closer to Fisher Avenue. This 1923/4 facility was designed by Edward Sears Read who was also the architect of the hospital's 1922 Nurses Residence just across Fisher Ave. Active as a Boston architect from 1920 to ca. 1970, Read was a long-time Cambridge resident and founded Edward Sears Read Associates--a firm that moved to Malden, Mass in 1978.

After the completion of the Georgian Revival hospital, the New England Baptist treated 2667 patients, including over 1550 surgical and 370 maternity cases (1926 statistics). In 1936, the hospital was expanded further with the construction, to the rear of the existing buildings, of a 5-story plus basement brick hospital designed by architects Kendall, Taylor and Co.-- specialists in the design of medical facilities. Kendall, Taylor and Co. are credited with the design of hospitals, including the Psychopathic Hospitals in the Fens (now Mass. Mental Health); the Medical Outpatients' Department, Boston City Hospital; Mass. Homeopathic Hospital (John C. Haynes Memorial) in Brighton; and the Maternity Department of the Founder's Memorial Hospital in Newton, Mass.





101 PARKER HILL AVENUE

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

4th ANNUAL REPORT. 1897

WX
2
AM-1
B7N855a
v.4-14
1897-1907
copy 1



BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY
FRANC

New England Baptist Hospital, Parker Hill Avenue, Boston.

BOND HOUSE. DEMOLISHED (FORMERLY AT 109 PARKER HILL AVE)



ANNUAL REPORT 1906

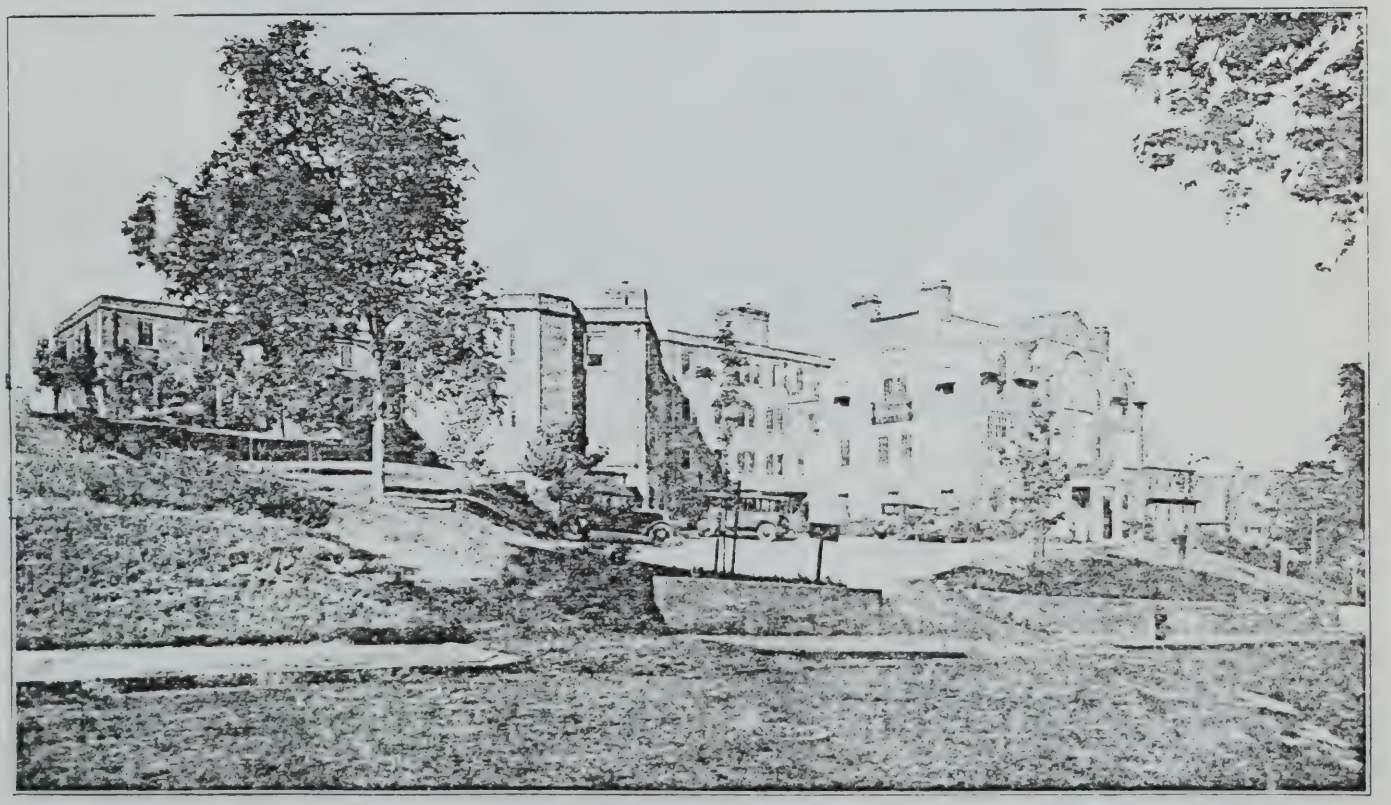
"THE HOSPITAL AND NURSES HOME"

101 PARKER HILL AVENUE
33RD ANNUAL REPORT 1926 P. 2

Parker Hill/Mission Hill



THE NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST HOSPITAL



NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST HOSPITAL

36 ANNUAL REPORT 1939 p. 2



Entrance to the New England Baptist Hospital

46th ANNUAL REPORT. 1939 p. 2.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 125 Parker Hill Ave. COR. nr. Fisher Ave.

NAME Robert Breck Brigham Hospital
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA

1912-14 Building Permits
source

TECT Shepley, Rutan,& Coolidge Bldg. Permits
source

ER Woodbury and Leighton Bldg. Permits
source

Robert B. Brigham
original present
Hospital for Incurables

GRAPHS PH·3 5/1.* 5/2, 5/3, 5/4*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Hospital

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) central building: 2 plus central building: basement and parapet wings: 2 wings: 1 and 2-story

ROOF central block: flat wings: gable, front pedimented cupola --- dormers basement; attic

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red limestone porch: trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Classical Revival/ Georgian Revival hospital complex with major component facing Parker Hill Ave. and organized into an E-plan including central 9-bay block exhibiting recessed 5-bay section with arched stone enframed central entry sheltered by porch of 4 double-story monumental limestone fluted Ionic columns reached by double run of granite stairs. Central block also displays tall 1st floor windows with keystoned splayed stone lintels, classical roof cornice with egg and dart and dentil mouldings capped by brick

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic (cont'd p. 2)

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 352,325 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On top of Parker Hill with panaramic views of Boston. High terraced site with very deep set-back from street and steep semi-circular drive from Parker Hill Ave. Lawned frontage enclosed by classically balustered railings with posts marking drive and stair entries--all executed in cast-stone.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable hospital complex retaining much of its original appearance is of special interest as a major work by the prominent Boston architects Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge. The Robert B. Brigham also is of historical significance

III
KP3/E5

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	x
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	x
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as a landmark in the development of the Parker Hill area during the late 19th and early 20th century as a location for medical institutions. Built between 1912 and 1914 near the very top of Parker Hill and adjacent to the city of Boston's water supply reservoir (now the site of a park and playfield), the Robert B. Brigham occupies a site formerly the location of the mid-century J.E. and N. Brown house and is adjacent to the New England Baptist Hospital (see form for #101 Parker Hill).

The hospital's benefactor, Robert Breck Brigham, the nephew of millionaire Peter Bent Brigham was, at the time of his death in 1900, one of the wealthiest men in the city of Boston and accumulated much of his fortune through investment in downtown real estate. After making specified payments to over 22 charitable Boston institutions, the trustees of the Robert B. Brigham estate were instructed under the terms of his will to use the balance for the establishment and maintenance of a hospital for medical and surgical treatment of the needy citizens of Boston suffering from chronic disease, incurable disease, or physical disability. Elizabeth Fay Brigham, Robert's sister who died in 1909 also left much of her estate to the hospital. (continued on page 2.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection

Recommended for National Register listing



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston. 1859.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permits: Oct. 4, 1911(Power Plant)
May 13, 1912 (4 permits)

Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL.
Boston Landmarks Commission: Architect CBD Survey Area.
Boston Directories: Robert B. Brigham: 1859-1901.
Robert B. Brigham. Obituary. BET. Jan 3, 1900, p.5, col. 3.
Robert B. Brigham Hospital: Annual Reports (Countway Library)
Fundraising pamphlet. 1928 (Cntway Lib.)
Herlihy, Elizabeth M., ed. 50 Years of Boston. 1932. p. 430; 546.

Description continued:

and stone parapet, and frieze over colonnade inscribed Robert B. BrighamHospital. Pedimented Georgian Revival wings attached to central block by modernized 3-story brick and glass connectors are set narrow 3-bay end to street and display classical bracketed and dentil cornices and roof balustrates trimming 8-bay slightly projecting central side section capped by pedimented roof gable with rondel windows.

Significance continued:

At the time of its construction, the Robert B. Brigham chronic disease hospital was one of the few such facilities in the country. Unlike a general hospital which then treated patients for a 15-18 day average, the chronic disease hospital kept patients for several months on the average with stays sometimes lasting many years. Because of its specialized function, the Robert B. Brigham was able to relieve Boston area general hospitals of their chronic cases and enabled them to admit many additional patients.

As constructed, the hospital included a central administration building which was flanked by substantial east and west wards and was attached at the rear by a service building. The hospital's power plant, begun in 1911, is located at the far rear of the site down the hill at Fisher Avenue. In addition to medical and surgical services, the Robert B. Brigham provided special nursing support, and departments for dental care, occupational training, physiotherapy, and home service--which provided assistance to patients improved enough to return home but still requiring medical supervision and social service back-up. When completed, the Robert B. Brigham had a capacity of 115 beds and maintained public (free) wards as well as a private wing where patients paid for medical and surgical treatment. By the 1920's more than 3 times as many patients were admitted to the private wing than the public wards, but the income gained evidently was used to support the charitable functioning of the hospital.

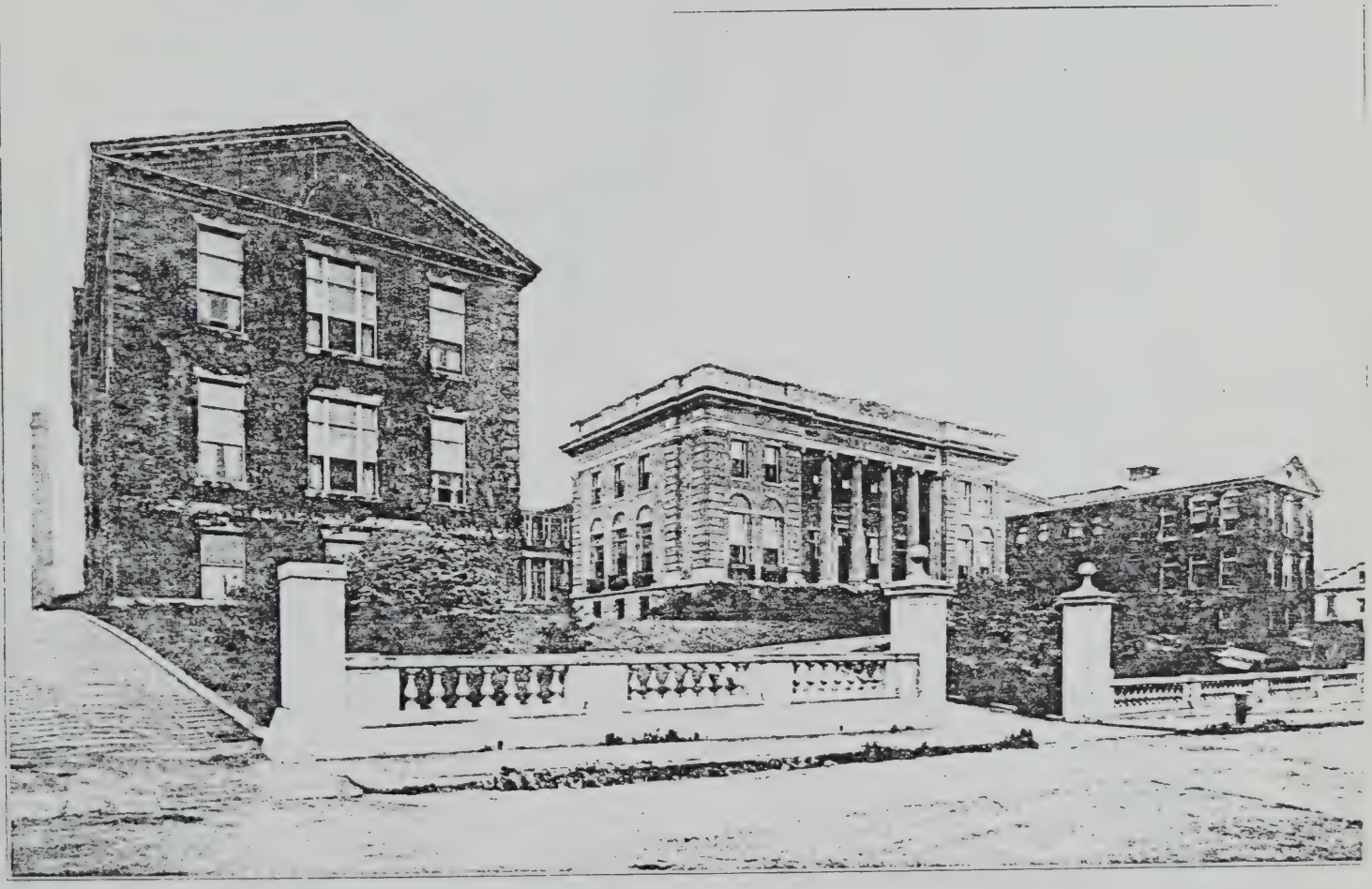
During World War I, the Robert B. Brigham was used by the federal government for the relief of wounded and disabled veterans and later for the cure of large numbers of patients with diseases resulting from the war. The facility was returned to the Robert B. Brigham corporation in 1923. More recently, the hospital became known as a treatment center for arthritis and rheumatic diseases and has gained wide-repute for reconstructive orthopedic surgery.

Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, the architects of the Robert B. Brigham were amongst the most prominent and highly respected firms in the Boston area during the late 19th and early decades of this century. They are best known for their commercial and institutional work which includes the Harvard University

Medical School (1903-7), Harvard Dental School (1910), the YMCA Building on Huntington Avenue (1911/2), and several important buildings in downtown Boston e.g. the Ames Building (1887-9), the Chamber of Commerce Building (1892), Congregational House--12-14 Beacon Street (1898), and South Station (1899). George Foster Shepley (1860-1903), Charles Hercules Rutan (1851-1914), and Charles A. Coolidge (1858-1936), the succeeding firm to that established by H.H. Richardson, today, continues to maintain a major practice in Boston under the name of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson, and Abbott.

125 PARKER HILL AVENUE

#2 Parker Hill
Mission Hill

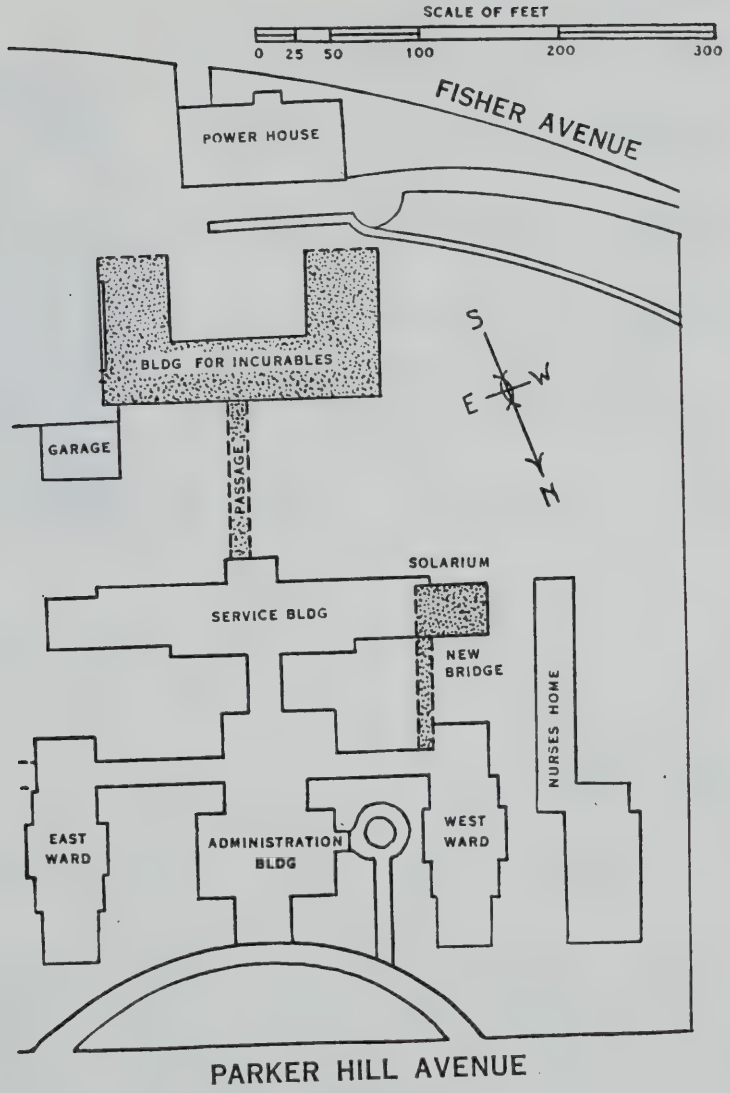


ROBERT B. BRIGHAM HOSPITAL

ANNUAL REPORT. 1926 p. 3

125 PARKER HILL AVENUE

Parker Hill / Mission Hill



PRESENT BUILDINGS AND FUTURE UNITS

PAMPHLET: ROBERT B. BRIGHAM HOSPITAL. BOSTON: 1928 P. 19.

COUNTWAY LIBRARY 1 FH. 1928. 1

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1-7 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 1 Parker Hill Terrace COR. near Parker Hill St.

NAME present The Alpine original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA

DATE 1902 Building Permit source

ARCHITECT George Zunner Building Permit source

BUILDER Walter Curley Curley file at Fine source Arts Dept/BPL

OWNER 1902;'06: Philip Kresser 1915,'31: Walter Ford original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4.2/5*, 2/6*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF gable, front cupola -- dormers single hipped dormer at right and left sides.

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with Gothic Revival and Stick Style features displaying flat facade with 3-story, 3-sided ornamentally boarded bay at right corner, overhanging roof gable supported by plain brace-like brackets, and hipped roof porch sheltering off-center entry exhibiting thick plain champhered and notched post supports and curved bracing which at clipped corners form pointed arched bays. Flat section of facade reveals paired windows to left and small square single window at right and, on 2nd floor, fenestration is joined by corniced frieze with side volutes and applied lettered name ALPINE. (cont'd below)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION good (fair) NEEDS PAINT poor LOT AREA 2995 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Similar buildings at #2,3 Parker Hill Terrace--aluminum and asbestos sided respectively. Located on short dead end street on high ground approaching top of Parker Hill. Opposite side of street--rear of 1920's 3-story brick Richardson Hall now part of Harvard Community Health Plan.

Description: Pointed arched triple window is displayed at attic and small hall window is set over flush-boarded panel enriched with applied A set in fillet.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Distinctively detailed triple decker displaying somewhat "old-fashioned" Stick Style and Gothic forms and ornament, and the most intact of a group of three similar dwellings put up by brewer Philip Kresser who lived next door at 49 Parker

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	X
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	X		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Hill Avenue. Born in Germany, Kresser came to the U.S. when he was 17 years old. By the early 1890's, Kresser was working at the Burchardt Brewery on Parker and Station Streets (see form for) where he remained for over 30 years in the capacities of brew-master, vice president and director, and finally in the 1920's as superintendent and director. Kresser's son Herbert J. also was employed at Burkhardt, and in 1929 was the company's brewmaster. Kresser and his family lived on Parker Hill Avenue from the late '90's until the early 1920's when they moved to West Roxbury. Adjacent to his home at 49 Parker Hill Ave* Kresser began to develop, in the first decade of this century, triple decker housing which at that time had become the predominant housing type in the neighborhood. George Zunner, the local architect credited with the Parker Hill Terrace triple deckers, lived on Washington Street in Jamaica Plain in the late 1890's and at the turn-of-the-century at 11 Parker Hill Avenue (now demolished). Zunner, who worked with his brother John, a Hartford resident, apparently for a clientele of Germanic background, was the architect of single, two, and three-family housing in the Bismarck and Amory Street sections of Jamaica Plain--respectively in the vicinities of the Boylston

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

and Rockland Breweries. By 1901, Zunner and Zunner Brothers, architect are no longer listed in Boston directories, and a few years later, (1907) when the abutting frontage lot at 43 Parker Hill Ave. was developed with a triple decker (see form for), Kresser hired prolific local architect Robert A. Watson for the job.

* demolished; now site of Richardson Hall--Harvard Community Health Pl

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Boston Directories: Zunner (somtimes mistakenly called Zimmer)-1888-190
Kresser: 1888-1931.
Architectural files: Zunner/Zimmer; Fine Arts Dept/ BPL
Philip Kresser. Obituary. BET. Oct. 17, 1931 pt. 1, p.8, col 7.
Boston Building Department. Building Permit --Feb. 12, 1902.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



LOOKING AWAY FROM PERKINS FROM #20.

ADDRESS 7-87; 12-68 COR. Perkins Street

NAME Parkton Road
present original

MAP No. 18N/8E, 19N/8E, 19N/17E SUB AREA

DATE 1911-1916 Building Permits
#55:1929; #83: 1925 source

ARCHITECT various: see significance Building Permits
source

BUILDER various: see significance Building Permits
source

OWNER individually owned: 1916
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 5·4/1*, 4/2*, 4/3*, 4/4*, 45*
5/5-84 (#19 PARKTON (#7 PARKTON.)

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus often with high stone basement and/r porch foundation

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --
#7 #11, 23,24,64

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basements concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Extensive group of mostly Colonial Revival/Bungalow transitional triple deckers often with central or off-center entries flanked by 3-story, 3-sided bays and with 2-story front porches usually supported by double-story fluted straight or swelled posts and exhibiting at roofline bracketed frieze cornice trimmed with bead and reel mouldings. Some dwellings display side hall plans and single 3-sided facade bay (e.g. #75,79). Others are distingished by 3-story porches with clustered columns at each floor. (e.g. #56, 60)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic
USUALLY

CONDITION ~~and~~ (good) fair poor LOT AREA often 3060; range-3060-5496. sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On U-shpaed street running off of Perkins, near south Huntington Avenue. Parkton Road slopes sharply away from Perkins. Minimal set-backs. In area predominantly developed with 2-family bungalows.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Rather stately group of triple-deckers mostly dating from 1911-16 and contributing to a notable streetscape of Colonial Revival/ Bungalow 3-family houses. Parkton Road (formerly called Parkview) was cut through and subdivided around 1910 from the estate of George H. Burt whoe stone house prior to this development was deeply set back from

IV
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	



LOOKING TOWARDS PERKINS FROM #47-53

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Perkins Street on an extensive lot of 225,931 square feet. Apparently stimulated by the cutting through of South Huntington Avenue in the late 1890's, large holdings of land in the vicinity of the north side (odd numbered) of Perkins were subdivided into new streets (e.g. Castleton, Zamora, and Parkton) and developed over the next 30 years usually with 2-family bungalows as well as brick apartment blocks.

Several builders and architects were involved with the Parkton Road three-deckers including Walters Brothers of Quincy, Mass. who were the developers, builders, and architects of #27-51 (1912-13) and #36-52 (1912-1915). Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin, prolific triple decker architects active in the Parker Hill and Hyde Square areas were responsible for the houses at #11 and 15 (1915), #71 (1911), #75 and 79 (1916), and #87 (1914). Other architects of Parkton Road housing include Francis C. Powell, who was the designer of the handsome triple decker at #7 which displays off-center entry flanked by bowed bays and three-floor facade porch with double-story fluted posts. Powell was active as an architect in the first three decades of this century and was responsible for the designs of triple decker housing in the Codman Square area during the pre-World War I era. George Douse, the developer, builder, and architect of the handsomely detailed identical pair of triple deckers at

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

#12 and #16 Parkton was a member of a Dorchester family of triple decker builders who worked through-out that area and were particularly active during Dorchester's three-family housing boom of the 1900's and 1910's.

#17 PARKTON



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1895-1931. P.64-5
Krim, Arthur. Three Deckers of Dorchester. 1977
Boston Building Dept. Building Permits: Parkton Road
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 30 Prentis St. COR. Mindoro St.

NAME The Equipment Co. · Ceramic Tile and Marblework Inc.
present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope (Allegheny-Ruggles St.)

DATE 1930w/1943 addition Boston Bldgs.Dept.
1943-- S.G.Poebald(?) source

ARCHITECT F.Jackson-1930
source

BUILDER ___
source

OWNER Ceramic Tile and Marble Works,Inc.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill - 13.6/2.84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
[non-residential] industrial/commercial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] [CAST stone] [concrete] iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Interesting Art Decco industrial/commercial Building,constructed of tan brick w/white cast stone elements.3-segment Prentiss St facade features large multi pane windows,central segment taller than flanking segments, roof line articulated w/ cast stone piers-piers have stream lined-fluted-stepped effect-very Decco.Particularly noteworthy is main entr at corner w/Arabic arch. Mindoro facade similarly treated,exhibits large garage entrance.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic ___

CONDITION [good] fair poor ___ LOT AREA 9614 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corner lot,across st. is earl 1880's Furkhardt Brewery Stables.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built in 1930(with a 1943 rear addition), this is an interesting and relatively rare Boston area example of Art Decco industrial/commercial architecture.It represents a late addition to

E.W-G.
IV.85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	X	Industry	X	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

the Station - Prentiss Sts area's collection of industrial buildings-during the late 19th c. this area encompassed the Burkhardt and Houghton (Vienna)Breweries .Prentiss St dates to as early as c.1845.Mindoro St is indicated but unnamed on a plan of 1856 and was officially set out in 186 In any event the present building was designed in 1930 by an F .Jackson. B.P.I.Files did not yield information on Mr.Jackson-in 1930 his office was located at 44 School St.(house,80Boylston St.)A building permit dated 6/4/1930 indicates that it was built for a Marble and Tile shop..It was to be constructed of "solid and vaulted walls,concrete blocks and brick"and was to be enclosed by a flat roof w/ cast stone cornice.It was originally owned by the Ceramic Tile and Marble Works ,Inc.In 1943,a 1-story addition referred to in a blue print as "store Addition" was built to the rear of the 1930 segment.THe addition's architect was an S.Boebald(?) and the the contractors were Temple and Crane,Inc.The permit also mentions that the owner-The Equipment Co.-plannedto use the addition as a storage facillity for machinery.This building appears to be still in use (comm/industrial) AND owned by the Equipment Co.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1928,1930,1931 Sanborn Atlas.
Boston Directories
Boston Bldgs.Dept.
nothing in B.P.I. architect-builder files

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 58 Round Hill St COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

DATE 1890-1895 Atlases
source

ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER Daniel R.Dewar-attrib.
source

OWNER Daniel R.Dewar
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 1. 6/6-'84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement/attic

ROOF Gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (Wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2 1/2 story ,modestly scaled Queen Anne house retains original clapboards and wood shingles.House dominated by broad main gable and lower projecting secondary gable.Front porch features slat work railings,spoolwork transom,original multi panel front door.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA 2606 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This house is one of the very few houses on Round Hill St. which retain original clapboard and wood shingle fabric.It is part of the aprox. 100 lot lower middle class residential developement planned by Boston lawyer/philanthropist Robert Treat Paine during the late 1880's.(see form on Edge Hill St.)This developement included

B.w.G.
III-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	~~X~~	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

houses bordering Edge Hill St.,Sunnyside St.,Westerly St. and Gay Head St
The Workingman's Savings Bank,a division of Paine's cooperative Bank,serv
as the central finance and planning agency for this remarkable developemen
Most of these streets were set out in 1889,with house construction underwa
by 1891.By c.1894 the electric trolley had been introduced to the area.
#58 s lot was owned by the Workingman's Savings Bank in 1890.This house wa
built at some point between 1890-95.In 1895 the owner of #58 was Daniel
R.Dewar ,carpenter and presumably the builder of #58.Round Hill St.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1874,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories-1890's
Boston Bldgs.Dept-no information

Streetcar Suburbs by Sam B.Warner,Jr.pgs 101-105

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 62 Round Hill St. COR. Edge Hill St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N -8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

DATE c.1891 Atlas, Directories
source



ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Luther P. Hosmer
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill f. 6/3-84
17. 1/3-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic/basement

ROOF Gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (Wood shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Compact, well crafted Queen Anne House clad w/clapboards and scalloped wood shingles. Main facade features attractive porch w/slat work railings, spool work transom, torned posts. Next to entr. is octag. bay w/ champfered corner and pendant. Nice tracery detail at gable's apex.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3777 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited at confluence of Edge Hill-Round Hill Sts. Serves as "flag ship" house to late 19th c. commuter housing developement-personifies modest scale, form, materials, roof config. of houses in this developement.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Prominently sited at the confluence of Round Hill and Edge Hill Sts., this house stands at the "gate-way" to a remarkable Robert T. Paine, resident developement-built c.1891, it retains integrity of form, materials, elements, siting etc. Prior to the late 1880's its lot

E.W.G.
III.85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

was part of the Susan Weld estate.Edge Hill-Round Hill St was set out in 1889 and appears on a Suffolk plan of 1888.#62 was built for Luther P.Hosmer(Not listed here in 1892).He was a partner in Darling and Hosmer produce,8 Commercial St.(Wharf?)Boston.By 1906,an M.H. Hosmer owned this house.Th developement of this area represents the financial and city planning skills of Robert Treat Paine,Boston lawyer/philanthropist.(See form on Edge Hill St.)



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Boston Directories,1890 's
Streetcar Suburbs by Sam Bass WarnerJr. pgs.101-105

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 104 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 6 Sachem Street COR. between Calumet and Hillside Streets.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1890 Bldg. Inspection Report
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER E. Jobbling Bldg. Ins. Report
source

OWNER 1890; 1915: Mary J. Cafferky 1931: Margot C. Brawley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6 3/4*, 3/5*-84

TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus high attic

ROOF Gable, front and side cupola -- dormers attic gables at front and sides at attic and over 2nd floor windows

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION T-plan Queen Anne House with Stick Style features exhibiting flat facade with broad narrow 4-windowed 3-sided 1st floor bay at left and off-center entry with double doors reached by shed roofed porch extending across front and sides and supported by combination turned and squared posts with brace-like brackets and with X-posted railing. House also displays projecting roof gable with enclosed flush boarded king-posted apex and brace-like corner brackets set over entry bay and squared 2-story bays at left and right sides with shingled attic gables treated similarly to gable on facade.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION good (fair) (NEEDS PAINT) poor LOT AREA 4184 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Narrow set-back with entry stairs set parallel to street. Near foot of street rising from Calumet. Rear yard and side yard at left with garden and willow near front porch. In area mostly developed with triple decker housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally notable, distinctively detailed single-family house on street and in vicinity characterized by its attractive triple deckers. Built in 1890 on the first lot to be subdivided from the Sachem Street frontage, #6 retains much of its original appearance and

(Map)

IV
10P 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x ____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

was the residence initially and into the 1940's of the Brawley family. Brawley family members who lived at #6 Sachem included cigarmaker Charles F., crayon artist, Henry J., clerk, James L., and Girls High School teacher Margaret C. After the turn-of-the-century, Henry J. Brawley was employed as a piano maker and regulator at 162 Boylston Street, Boston.

The building inspection report of 1890 (on file at the BPL) for #6 Sachem does not reveal the architect of the house (Charles F. Brawley's name is given), but the builder is recorded as E. Jobbling. No E. Jobbling is listed in contemporary Boston or Brookline directories--but Dorchester carpenter/builders John G. and Wm. J. Jobling were active at this time. In addition, architectural files at the Fine Arts Department at the Boston Public Library indicate that Wm. J. Jobling was a builder and architect of single and two-family housing in the area between Northern Dorchester and Fields Corner in the late '80's and '90's. Possibly William G. Jobling was involved with #6 Sachem.

Adjacent lots at 65 and 69 Calumet also were owned by the Brawley family and were developed in the late 1890's respectively with a single-story frame store (now demolished) and a triple decker dwelling.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Arch. conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1888-1931
Boston Directories: Brawley family: 1890-1940
Jobling, Wm; John G.--1890
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--6 Sachem St; Wm. Jobling
Boston Building Dept. Permits--65, 69 Calumet.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill between Calumet and

ADDRESS 10 Sachem St. COR. Hillside Streets



NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1897 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT James H. Booth Building Permit
source

BUILDER James Moore Building Permit
source

OWNER 1897;1915: Sarah Moore
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6·3/3*-84
PH 5·1/3*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF Pedimented gable, front cupola --- dormers gabled attic over 3-story bay at right

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne/Colonial Revival triple decker capped on front by pedimented and entablatured roof gable and displaying 3-story, 3-sided bay on left and, on right, porch with thick turned and squared posts and spindlework frieze giving access to recessed entry with paired doors. Facade bay is ornamented with decorative banding and flush boarded plaques sometimes enriched with Adamesque swags.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3375 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground sloping up from Calumet. Minimal setback. Street predominantly developed with Queen Anne triple decker housing.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Attractive and well maintained triple-decker one of several of high design quality on Sachem Street (see also forms for #5, 9, 12, 15). Similar in form and detail to #9 Sachem which was designed and built by carpenter Michael McPherson, #10 was put up by carpenter James Moore as his own residence and at which

II. KP 3/-5

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

he lived until his death on July 17, 1929. Active as a carpenter in Lower Roxbury from the 1880's, James H. Booth, by the late '90's is listed in the Boston Directories as an architect. During the last decade of the 19th century, Booth lived at several addresses in the Lower Roxbury and Parker Hill areas and worked in the late '90's out of an office at 1158 Columbus Avenue--just down the street from prolific Roxbury triple decker architects Samuel J. Rantin (@ 1117 Columbus) and Robert A. Watson (@ 1140). After the turn-of-the-century, James H. Booth is no longer listed in the Boston Directories.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Register and Archites. Conserv. district.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931.
Boston Directories: James Booth--1885-1907; James F. Moore-1890-1930.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit July 30, 1897.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No.___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill between Calumet and

ADDRESS 12 Sachem Street COR. Hillside Streets

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____



DATE 1897 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Jacob Luippold and Co. Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER not known
source

OWNER 1897; 1915: George P. Seegraber
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6·3/2*84
PH 5 · 1/4*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic; ½ basement

ROOF hipped cupola -- dormers gambrelled dorner on left side near rear

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne/Colonial Revival triple decker with broad 3-story, 3-sided bay at right abutting entry at left which is sheltered by single-story entablatured porch supported by Tuscan columns set on panelled posts. Palladian window with central arched light revealing interlaced pointed arched mullions and diamond paned sidelights is set over entry and porch. Facade enhanced with decorative vertical and horizontal banding, flush boarded panels, corniced windows at 2nd floor on bay, and foliated brackets at cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 3375 sq. feet
NEEDS PAINT

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS minimal set-back; front stairs setparallel to street. Sloping street rising up from Calumet.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Handsome three-family residence contributing to the architectural quality of the vicinity which is predominantly developed with triple-decker housing. Built for mason George Seegraber who formerly lived in the Parker Hill

(Map)

IV
ICP 5/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

area on Phillips Street(between Tremont and Ward), #12 Sachem is of particular interest as a design by architect Jacob Luippold. Active predominantly in the Hyde Square area of Jamaica Plain where he was a long-time resident, Luippold (1845-1917) was responsible during the late '80's through the turn-of-the-century for several architecturally notable single,two-family, and triple decker houses in his community. Luippold apparently worked a great deal with a clientele of German background, and was the architect of the 1892 German Lutheran Church at 720 Parker Street (see form for) and in Jamaica Plain, the 1899 granite German Methodist Church (now St. Andrew's) at 169 Amory and 62 Atherton Streets.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Arch. Conserv. listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931.
Boston Directories: 1874-1917: Jacob Luippold; George Seegräber
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit. June 18, 1897.
Architectural files--Fine Arts Dept/BPL: Jacob Luippold
Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plain Survey Area--
Architects and Builders List

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 5 Sachem Street COR. between Calumet and Hillside Streets

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1894 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Samuel Rantin Building Permit
source

BUILDER not known
source

OWNER Francis B. Kelley
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6·4/5*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and basement

ROOF gable, front-pedimented cupola --- dormers pedimented gable at attic over bay at left side

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) + (shingles) at attic stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with projecting front-facing roof gable with ornamented brackets capping facade including 3-story, 3-sided bay at left and 2-story bow at right set over entry protected by plain columned entablatured porch reached by stairs set parallel to street. Facade much enlivened by horizontal and vertical boarding, flush boarded plaques placed under windows, and by projecting cornices separating floors.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3442 sq. feet
painted slate grey with light green trim

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Minimal set-back; built close to adjacent triple decker at #3. Similar in design to triple decker at #13.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Intact, well maintained, handsomely detailed Queen Anne triple decker which contributes substantially to the high design quality of the predominantly three-family Sachem-Calumet Street vicinity. Additionally, #5 Sachem is of particular significance as a fine example of the work of local architect Samuel Rantin. Representative of the best of the Parker Hill

IV
TCP 3/2.5

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

triple decker houses, #5 Sachem was built for painter Francis B. Kelley who prior to his move on the hill lived in the neighborhood at the Hotel Stuart on Huntington Avenue near Tremont.

Samuel Rantin, the designer of #5 Sachem Street, -usually in collaboratio with his son Samuel J.---was responsible for designing during the 1890's through the 1910's many triple decker houses of unusually high quality in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was active as a carpenter and lived for the next 10 years at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled in at 50 Gurney near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed at this time as architects at 4 Pynchon Street (latter called Columbus Avenue) in the Boston directories. At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Son are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Street----an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took-up long-term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, or Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. in the Parker Hill survey area are the handsome Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172; 170 St. Alphonsus (1900/1); 1902), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909).* The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks includin 1520-26 Tremont Street (1898/9) and 1528-30 Tremont (1914) --*See forms for)

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*Recommended as part of N.R. and Arch. Conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1931.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit --April 26, 1894.
Boston Directories: Francis B. Kelley--1893-99.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL--Samuel Rantin; Samuel J.;
Boston Directories: Samuel; Samuel J. Rantin--1875-1960.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 9 Sachem St. COR. between Calumet and Hillside Streets

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1899 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Michael McPherson Bldg.Permit
source

BUILDER Michael McPherson Bldg.Permit
source

OWNER 1899; 1915: Michael Lamb
1931: Sarah Lamb
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6·4/6*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF gable, front-pedimented cupola --- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards (shingles at attic) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with broad 3-sided bay at left much enhanced with vertical and horizontal banding, plaques of flush boarding under windows, and cornices between floors. Dwelling also displays modest entry porch at right with rather plain turned posts and plain railing and stair set parallel to street. Period double doors have been retained. Gabled shallow 3-sided bay used at left side.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 3439 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On street mostly developed with triple-decker housing. One of four adjoining lots on Sachem each 3439 sq. ft. and the site of 3-family housing.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable, well maintained triple decker representative of the attractive triple decker development characteristic of much of the vicinity of Calumet and Hillside Streets. #9 Sachem contributes to the high design quality of that area and was

(Map)

IV
1-P3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

built by carpenter Michael McPherson who lived in the Lower Roxbury, Parker Hill, and Hyde Square, Jamaica Plain area from the 1880's into the first decade of this century. By the 1910's, McPherson had moved to Peter Parley Road near Franklin Park in Jamaica Plain and, with household and family member carpenter William A. McPherson was involved in the 1920's triple decker development of that neighborhood. On Parker Hill, McPherson also was the architect and builder of the 1895 3-decker at 10 Oswald Street (see form for) Michael Lamb, the original and long-time owner of #9 Sachem lived next door in the few years earlier triple decker at #11. In the 1890's Lamb was working as a teamster and, by the 1910's, he was employed as a stable foreman at the Continental Lager Beer Brewery (Mass. Breweries Co.) at 86 Longwood Ave., Roxbury--a site now the location of the Mission Hill public housing development. #9 and 11 Sachem remained in Lamb family ownership into the 1930's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended as part of National Reg. and arch. conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit. April 13, 1899.
Boston Directories: 1884-1913--Michael McPherson; Michael Lamb;
Boston Landmarks Commission: Jamaica Plain Survey--form for 22-38 Robeson Street.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL: Michael McPherson.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill between Hillside and



ADDRESS 15 Sachem Street COR. Calumet

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1899/1900 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Joseph Cantwell Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER John Cantwell Bldg. Permit
(139 Hillside St.) source

OWNER Mary J. Cantwell
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6·3/1*-84; PHS·1/5*E4

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF Pedimented gable--front cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) + (shingles) at attic stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone basement concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker displaying gable roofed facade with recessed attic window, 3-sided, 3-story bay at right and 2-story square bay at left set over doorway flanked by small square colored glass multi-paned vestibule windows. Triple decker also exhibits brace-like brackets ornamented with diamond and circular patterns at cornice across front and sides, panels of bossed vertical and horizontal boarding under 3rd floor bay windows, and hipped roof entry porch with slender posts enriched with applied diamond and chevron sided ornament.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 2506 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On street of notable triple decker housing.
(see forms for triple deckers at #5, 9, 10, 12 Sachem)

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Notable Queen Anne triple decker contributing to the distinctive predominantly three-family streetscape of the vicinity. Built on a lot subdivided in the late '90's from the 10,000 sq. ft. corner parcel which included the Italianate Villa Hoxie house at the corner of Hillside and Sachem (see form for

TCP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

139 Hillside Street), #15 Sachem is of further interest as a dwelling designed and built by the Cantwell family--contractors and developers during the late '90's into the 1910's who lived/in the historically and architecturally significant mid-century houses located around the corner at 135 and 139 Hillside. Joseph N. and John Cantwell, respectively the architect and builder of 15 Sachem, also were involved with John J. in the development and design of the 1899 triple deckers at 17 and 19-21 Sachem and those at 26-34 Darling which were built in 1902-3 on lots sub-divided also in the late '90's from the 38,205 square foot lot of the Gothic Revival cottage at 135 Hillside. Other members of the Cantwell family residing at 135 or 139 Hillside include John J.(d. June 18, 1904) treasurer of the Modern Dwelling Trust--619 Tremont Building, Boston and carpenter Lawrence Cantwell. Formerly a Brookline resident, architect Joseph N. Also was a principle of the Modern Dwelling Trust --apparently a family business which active for a short time around 1903.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1883-1931.
Boston Building Dept: Building Permit--15 Sachem--May 20, 1899; 17;19-21 Sachem--May 20, 1899.
Building Permits--32 Darling--June 15, 1903; 28 Darling--June 2, 1902.
Boston Directories: Cantwell family--1899-1916.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Cantwell family--John J. and Lawrence.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 112 Area Parker Hill / Mission Hill

ADDRESS 100 St.Alphonsus COR. near Tremont St.

NAME Mission Church Grammer Sch. Temporary Rectory
present original

MAP No. 21 N- 9 E SUB AREA Parker Hill / Mission Hill - Roxbury, Sleeper t.) Alleghaney-Ruggles

DATE 1901 The Catholic Church in the U.S.
source



RCHITECT
source

JILDER
source

/NER Boston R.C.Archdiocese .
original present

OTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 2 · 4/5 · 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) TEMPORARY Rectory (later Guild Hall and School)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus high basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular ,3-story plus basement red brick bldg.(with high Roxbury puddingstone basement)Hybrid of Queen Anne and Georgian Revival styles.Facades characterized by planar surfaces w/pleasing textural contrasts of rock faced stone basement and smooth brick of upper fls.7-bay main facade,4-bay side walls.In general windows possess white stone sills and wedge shaped lintels and contain 6/6 wood sash.Cornice features well crafted brick work moldings.Linked to rectory via 2-story annex .

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA Part of 162,482 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Together with the Queen Anne/High Victorian Gothic rectory and the Queen Anne Sisters Convent this Queen Anne/Georgian Revival building forms a pleasing masonry"wall" bordering the east side of St Alphonsus St. between Tremont and Smith Sts. It is a key component in the remarkable multi building ,5 acre,Mission Church complex.Built in 1901,it was originally used as a temporary

(Map)

E.W.G.
III·85

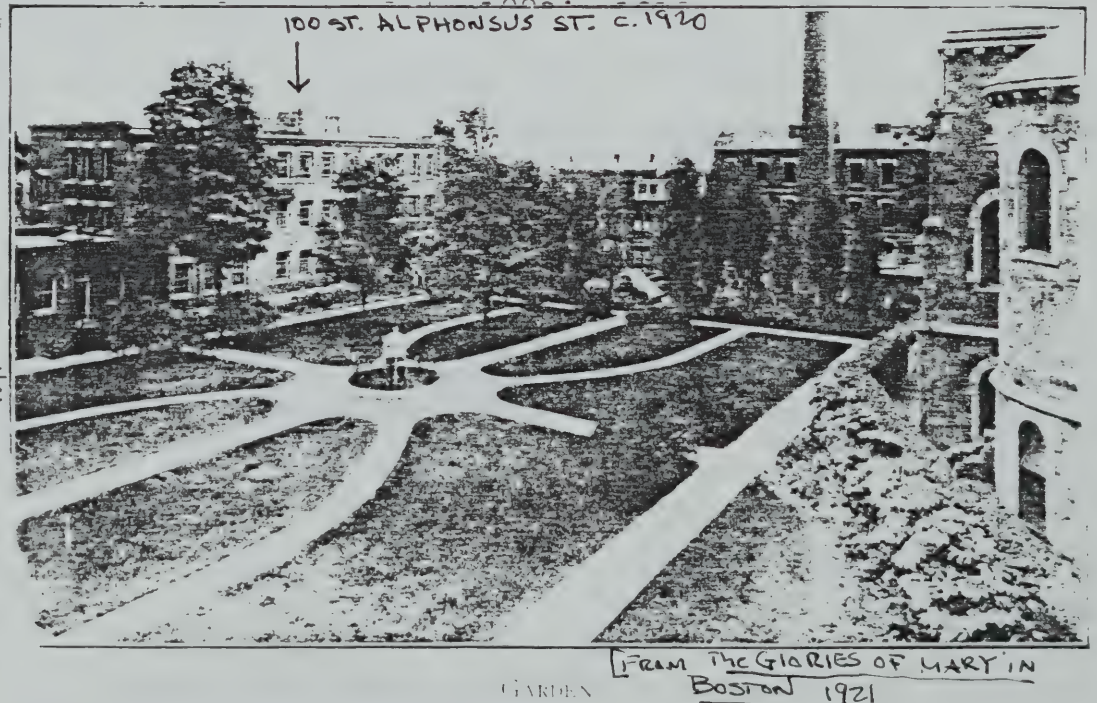
Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	X
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	X
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

rectory following the demolition of the old Brinley Mansion in 1900. Built in 1723, the Brinley Mansion or Datchet House was a wood frame Georgian residense which stood on the site of the present rectory (corner of Tremont and St.Alphonsus St.) It served the Redemptorist Fathers as a Rectory from 1870-1900. Following the completion of the present rectory in 1903 the temporary rectory was used as a guild hall. It presently houses the Mission Church Grammar School which moved here c.late 1970's(?) from the old school bldg at 90 Smith St. This building documents the Missio Church at a time when it was nearing the height of its prosperity and influence within Roxbury. It is representative of the church's ambitious buildin



GARDEN
Showing School Annex to the Left and Power House Chimney to the Right

* Preservati for public

Bibliograph records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases 1890,1895,1899,1906
The Catholic Church in the United States vol.1,N.Y. the Catholic Editing Co 1912
Boston Buildings Dept.

* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark listing. (as part of district)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 170 St. Alphonsus COR. Alleghany

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1902 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Saml. Rantin & Son Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER unknown
1902: Michael Niland source
1906: Cath. Niland
OWNER 1915: Martin Burke
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6·5/1*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic and full basement

ROOF Pedimented gable,-- front cupola --- dormers pair of attic roof gables over 3-story bays at left with blind ½ moon windows.

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne/Colonial Revival triple decker with 3-story, 3-sided facade bay at left and 2-story bow at right set over double doorway sheltered by classically detailed porch with slender balustered railings and elliptically arched entry bay supported by clustered short posts and colonnettes. Scalloped and/or patterned shingling ornaments both facade bays and overhanging bracketed roof gable displaying Palladian window. Dentil trim used at roof gable and at bracketed porch cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3798 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS small corner lot with minimal set-back. On rising ground sloping up from Tremont Street. Towers of Mission Church dominate street vista. Similar in form to adjacent #172 St. Alphonsus (see form for) and #124 Calumet--just up the street.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Full blown, late Queen Anne, architecturally distinguished triple decker contributing substantially to the high quality of the triple decker neighborhood in the St. Alphonsus/ Calumet Street vicinity. #170 St. Alphonsus also is of note as a surviving example of the best three-family work of prolific local architect Samuel Rantin and Son and was built

(Map)

IV
12P 3/85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

for the Niland family which formerly resided on Whitney Street and which included in the early years of this century, real estate businessman Michael, clerk--John J., bookkeeper--Joseph P., and stenographer--Mary J. The Nilands also owned the abutting triple decker at 172 St. Alphonsus (see form for) and the 1898 3-family brick apartment building at #174.

Samuel Rantin and Son, architects of the triple decker at #170 St. Alphonsus were responsible for designing during the 1890's through the 1910's, many triple decker houses of unusually high quality--in the Parker Hill, Highland Park, and Hyde Square (Jamaica Plain) areas. By the mid-1870's, Samuel Rantin was active as a carpenter and lived for the next 10 years at various addresses in the Parker Hill and Roxbury Crossing vicinity. By 1890, Samuel had settled at 50 Gurney Street near the Mission Church and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his son. Both are listed at this time as architects at 4 Pynchon Street (latter called Columbus Ave.) in the Boston Directories. At the turn-of-the-century, Samuel Rantin and Samuel J. are working out of 1117 Columbus Avenue near Roxbury Crossing--an office which was maintained by the firm into the mid-1940's.

After moving from the Mission Hill neighborhood around 1900, Rantin relocated to Roslindale and remained in that community until his death on Jan. 2, 1929. Samuel J. apparently moved from place to place in Jamaica Plain, and in the 1940's took-up long-term residence at 46 Orchard Street. Amongst the intact and architecturally notable triple deckers designed by Rantin, Rantin and Son, or Samuel J. Rantin in the Parker Hill survey area are the Queen Anne three-family houses at 53 Hillside (1893), 152 Calumet (1897), 164 Calumet (1899), 172 St. Alphonsus(1900/1), 7 Iroquois (1903), 6 Oswald (1904), 9 Hillside (1907) and 65 Hillside (1909)(See forms for). The Rantins also were responsible for single and two-family houses in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain and designed brick commercial/residential blocks including 1520-26 Tremont (1898/9) and 1528-30 Tremont (191). (See forms for).

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.
Boston Building Department: Building Permit--170 St. Alphonsus--August 11, 1902.
Boston Directories: Niland family--1895-1913
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Samuel Rantin; Samuel J.
Boston Directories: Saml Rantin; Saml J.--1870-1960.
Boston Landmarks Commission. Jamaica Plain Survey.
Roxbury Highlands Survey. On file Boston Landmarks Commission.

*Recommended as part of N.R. and Arch. Conserv. District

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 172 St. Alphonsus COR. Alleghany

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/9E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1900/01 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT Saml. Rantin & Son Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER unknown
1900: Cath. Niland source
1906: James Winston
OWNER 1915; '31: James J. & M. Fay
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 6 5/2-*84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus attic

ROOF Pedimented gable, front cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) (shingles) stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne triple decker with both 2-story bowed bay set over entry at left and at right 3-story, 3-sided bay with decorative vertical banding set under pedimented roof gable with bracketing across front and dentil trim at front and sides. Scalloped shingling is used at attic displaying Palladian window arrangement (altered?), on facade bow, and on apron between 2nd and 3rd floors of 3-sided bay. Entry porch possibly with plain replacement posts displays modest dentil trimmed and bracketed entablature. Period multi-panelled oak door has been retained.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 3798 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On rising ground sloping up from Tremont Street. Tower of Mission Church dominate street vista. Similar in form to adjacent #170 (see form for) and #122 Calumet--just up the street.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable Late Queen Anne triple-decker similar in style and general form to the somewhat more elaborately detailed three-family adjacent at #170 which was built a year later--also for the Niland family and also designed by Samuel Rantin and Son. Evidently speculatively

IV
NP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

developed by the Nilands--as was the Rantin-designed brick three-family at #174, 172 St. Alphonsus, like the abutting Niland residence at #170, contributes to the unusally impressive triple decker character of the vicinity and remains an important three-family example of the work of local architect Samuel Rantin and Son. (See form for #170 St. Alphonsus)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1890-1915.
Boston Directories: Niland family--1885-1913; Samuel and Samuel J. Rantin --1875-1960.
Architectural files. Fine Arts Dept/BPL: Samuel Rantin and Son.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: Nov. 22, 1900
Architectural files. Fine Arts Dept/BPL--reference to 174 St. Alphonsus

Recommended as part of N.R. and Auth-Conserv. district

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 2,3,4,5 Sewall St COR. near Tremont st.

NAME ___

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Allegheney-Ruggles St.)

DATE c.1859-60 Boston Directories
source



CHITECT ___
source

ILDER David Connery "
-Benj.Sewall et al source

NER 69-#2-Chas.W.Weber, #3-Moses Day David Connery-1860,#2
original present

Chas.Hodson,#5-Leonard Plummer.

OTOGRAPHS PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL. 16.1/3
17.47/2.84

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 4-UNIT 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick Roxb.Pud stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of 4,Roxbury pudding stone houses.Rises 2-stories to flat roof w/deep overhang,each unit has a 3-bay main facade.Side hall plans w/recessed entrances which are surmounted by rock faced granite lintels.Windows exhibit simple,rockfaced sills and lintels and 2/2 wood sash.Side walls are devoid of fenestration. Paired entrances appear at center of 12-bay main facade. In general stone row characterized by modest scale,rough textures,dark/light materials.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic #2-912,#3-852,#4-852,#5-908

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on narrow street off major thoroughfare, Located close to street,two worn granite steps lead to each entrance -together w/ brick mansards to south form a picturesque streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built c.1859-60,#'s2,3,4,5 Sewall St. represents an extremely rare Boston area building type: a row of 4 modestly scaled houses constructed entirely of Roxbury pudding stone. These houses apparently represent the work of mason,David Connery. He is first listed here in 1860.

E.W.G.
II-III.85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Connery also built 1472-74 Tremont St.c.1850 also constr. of pudding ston
.Sewall Place(later Street)
is shown on a Suffolk Co.Deed plan dated 7/19/1867.This plan shows a 15-lot development grouped around an L-shaped Sewall St.(see Suffolk 925:36).Sewall St assumed its present straight,north-south configuration by the early 1890's.This rows' lots were orig. owned by Benjamin Sewall,Moses Day et al of Sewall Day Cordage Co.-this company's extensive complex of buildings was located further to the north at Parker and Ward Sts. on the site of the present Wentworth Institute campus-Rope was this co's main product-apparently Sewall and Day built this stone row to house a few company employees,-although by 1873 no Sewall and Day employees lived here(with the exception of Moses Day Heirs who owned #3).#2 was purchased by Chas.W.Weber in May,1868-he paid Benj.Sewall et al.$2,500.00 for"all that lot of land w/one stone house in a block of 4 there on".(see Suffolk Deed 925:35,lot #15).By 1873,Moses Day is listed as # 3's owner(HOUSE at 125 Heath St., opp.Heath Pl.),Chas.Hodson owned #4-he is 1st listed here in 1869 -was a mason/contractor by trade-in all probabil built #2-5.Leonard Plummer,carbuilder,paid Benj.Sewall,et al,$2,575.00 for #5 in July,1869. By 1890,C.W.Weber continued to own #2,an M.M.Nudd(occ ?) owned # Edward Enslin,"fish,1370 Tremont" owned #4 and M.C.Plummer owned #5.It should be noted that earlier examples of pudding stone housing are still extant on the

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

east side of Mission Hill,including#682-688 Parker St(1850's) and 1472,1474 Tremont St(late 1850's).Stone houses are reportedly extant in the Highland Park section of Roxb.Apparently 1940's-60's urban renewall in the Smith-Ward Sts. section resulted in the demolition of several pudding stone buildings. The Burkhardt Brewery at Parker and Station Sts. encompassesd several fine examples of pudding stone constructed buildings(demolished late 1960's).

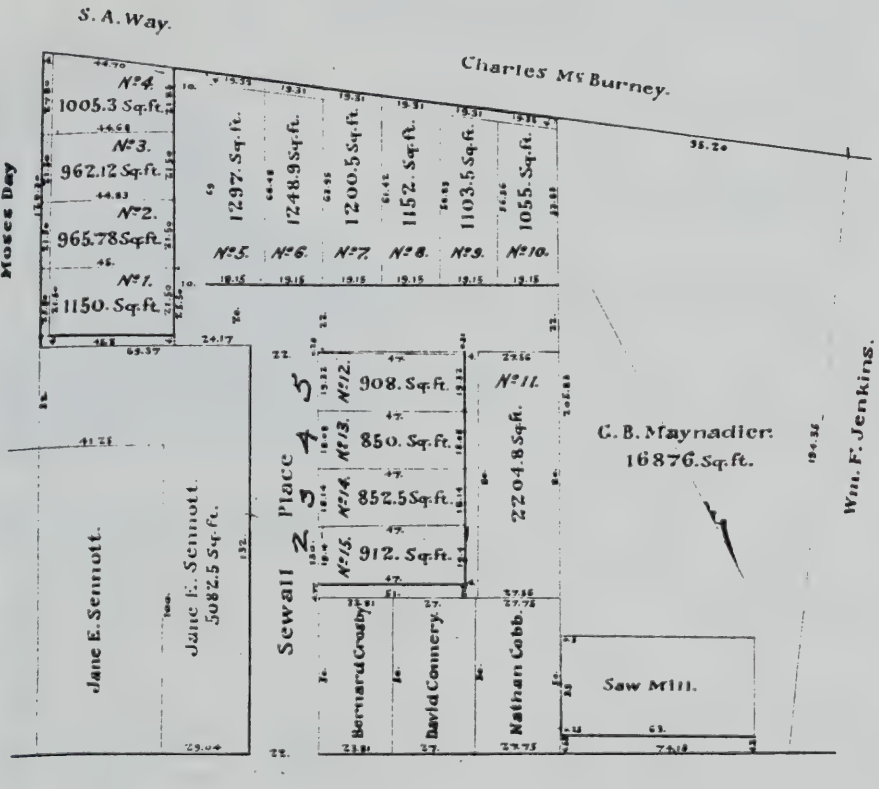
Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories 1860's,70's,90's.
Suffolk Deeds-925:36,35;972:238



*Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Parker Hill
Mission Hill



Washington Street

Roxbury, July 19, 1867.
Wm. A. Garbett, Surv'r
Scale 20 ft.

925 | 36

Henry H. Wilcox C.E.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 11-2 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 6/7;8/9 Sewall St. near Delle Ave. COR.

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA NORTH SLOPE (Allegheney-Ruggles st.)

DATE c.1871-72 Atlas, Directories
source



ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER Wm.J.Lyons, John Hayes-attrib. Directories
source

OWNER Wm.J.LYONS, JOHN HAYES
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16·1/2·84

TYPE (residential) single 2 doubles row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansard

ROOF mansard cupola - dormers 2 on main facade (per bldg.)

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone zinc concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Pair of brick double mansard houses w/4-bay main facades, deep, recessed entrances, simle stone sills and lintels, oriel on #8(2nd fl.). Deep cornice w/brackets, mansard roof slope on main facades-brick side walls carried all the way ou to flat portion of roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic facade of 6/7 reworked

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA #6-1155, #7-1155 #8-1155 #9-1168 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on steep incline, adjacent to small park w/ high rubblestone wall, together w/#'s2,3,4,5 Sewall form picturesque streetscape (narrowness of street, modest scale of bldgs., brick and stone materials all contribute to a memorable streetscape).

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Built c.1871-1872, this pair of brick double mansard houses is a key component in Sewall Sts. picturesque streetscape. Sewall St. appears on a Wm. A. Garbett plan of July, 1867 as L-shaped. Sewall St (orig Place) appears

E.W.G.
III·85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/	X	Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

as a cul-de-sac on the 1873 Atlas and ended just beyond #8/9 (Sewall St. was cut through to Delle Ave during the early 1890's). Benj. Sewall, Moses Da and others were responsible for Sewall Sts. developrment-the Sewall, Day Cordage Co.'s extensive factory complex was located further to the north Parker and Ward STS. (now Wentworth Inst. campus). Presumably Benj. Sewall et planned to develope Sewall St. w/worker housing in mind-1870's directories indicate that Sewall St. home owners were not, in fact, employees of Sewall, #6/7 and 8/9 were built c.1871-72. By 1873 these houses were owned by Wm. J. Lyons and John Hayes-Freestone mason and carpenter, respectively (although Lyons is listed as a grocer on Tremont St. in 1866). Presumably Lyons and Ha built these dble. mansard houses. By 1890, B.F. Richardson, carpenter, owned #6/7 and Daniel McCann , carpenter, owned #8/9. By 1906 owners included a J.J. Kennedy-#6, Annie Gormly-#7, J.A. Morrison-#8 and D. McCann Heirs, #9.

Note: Sewall St. was set out c.1858-59.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1906
Roxb., Boston Directories-1860's, 70's, 90's
Suffolk Deeds-925:36(plan)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 51 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS Smith St. COR.

NAME St Alphonsus Hall same
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Tremont t.

DATE 1898 Catholic Ch.histories
source

ARCHITECT Frank Joseph Untersee-Boston Bldg.Perrits
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Boston R.C.Archdiocese
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 2·3/4,3/5, 13·2/1,3/1, 4/3,4/4·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Parochial community center

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus (including high basement)

ROOF flat(front) low gable(rear) cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick TRIM stone Roxbury Pud. concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Romanesque Rev.community center(young mens clubhouse)composed of 2 segments(rectangular,larger of 2 to rear). Constructed of Roxbury puddin-stone-full 2-stories over a high basement,trimmings of buff colored brick.Main facade symmetrically organized around center entrance w/tripartite arched entranc recessed behind a wide Romanesque arch(3 entrances feature slender collonnette -bay main facade w/3 windows per bay.Placque above entr.reads"St. Alphonsus Hall

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic in incized lettering.Corbelling,mod-dillion blocks at cornice.Steenly pitche

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 162,482 sq. feet pediment contains

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

curious collonette arrangement w/small arches.Side walls are formally finished.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

St.Alphonsus Hall is a key component in the late

(Map)

E.W.G.
III-85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	
Agricultural	___	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	X	Industry	
Commerce	___	Military	
Communication	___	Political	
Community/ development	X	Recreation	X
		Religion	X



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

late 19thc. multi building Our Lady of Perpetual Help(Mission Church complex.It is the eastern most member of a trio of interesting,well-designed ecclesiastical /institutional buildings lining the south side of Smith St,on the northern slope of Mission Hill.Architecturally, it represents an unusual foray into the Romanesque Revival style(with Germanic overtones).Particularly noteworthy are the main entrance treatments (tripartite arched entrances w/collonettes recessed behind a tall and wide arch),rounded forms of top fl windows and corbelling, and the truly unique treatment of the center gable (closely spaced collonettes supporting small arches within the pediment-a pipe organ like effect).In terms of Historical Significance,St Alphonsus Hall is emblematic of the Mission Church near the height of its prosperity and influence-along with the Mission Church and school,this community center attracted many Catholic families to the area(along w/near by Stony Brook Valley industry.)Built in 1898,St Alphonsus Hall represents the work of the Swiss-German architect Frank Joseph Untersee(1858-9/5/. Mr.Untersee was a specialist in ecclesiastical architecture and was apparently the favored architect of the Brooklyn,N.Y. based Redemptoris Fathers.He was born and educated in Glarus,Switzerland. .He was sent to

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Germany for technical training and recieved a degree in architecture i Stuttgart.During the late 1870's-early 80's he was assistant to the city architect of Berne ,Switzerland and worked in other continental cities .He came to the U.S. in 1882 and settled in Brookline, Ma. He opened an office in Boston and was active as an architect for 40 years(listed at 178 Devonshire in 1895,585 Boylston St. from c.1915-1926).Untersee's Brookline buildings included the old public baths(1 Manual Training School(1901),Municipal Gym and Brookline Savings Bank.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906
Glories of Mary in Boston,1871-1921,Rev.John F.Byrne
The Catholic Church in the United States,Vol.1,N.Y.The Catholic Editing Co.
Mission Church rectory photo file



*Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark Listing. (as part of district)

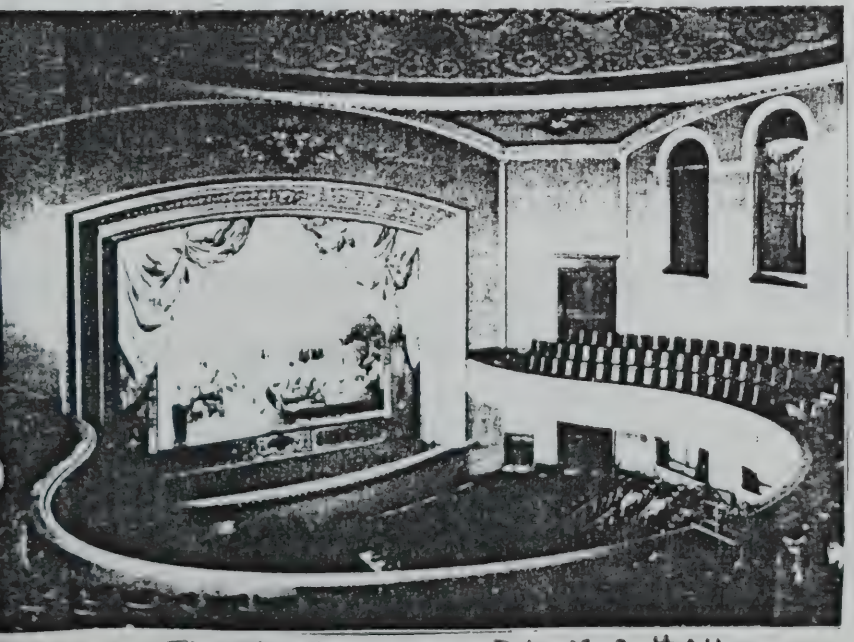
Parker Hill/Mission Hill

St.Alphonsus Hall
SIGNIFICANCE continued

In addition Untersee was responsible for the church and rectory of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in Brooklyn,N.Y.(headquarters for Redemptorist Fathers)and for a branch of this church in Esopus on the Hudson(1901). He designed St.Patrick's Church in East Jaffrey,N.Y.,St Patrick's Church in Hampton Beach,N.H.,Church of Ste.Peter and Paul,Jamestown,N.Y.-apparently many of these churchs were designed in the Romanesque Revival Style. Untersee's Boston buildings included the Reformatory for Women on Tremont, near Heath Sts.(1892-93)St.Anthony's in Allston,Ma.,and the towers of the Mission Church(1910).He may also have been the architect for the Mission Church Rectory.F.Joseph Untersee's last work was the Mission Church High School on Alleghaney St.,Mission Hill/Parker Hill(1926).

St.Alphonsus Hall was built in 1898 as a clubhouse for the young men of the parish". The interior of this bldg. is descrbed in detail in Glories of Mary in Boston,1871-1921(pub.1922).It was noted that "the foyer will bear comparison in details w/the main entrance of the Boston Public Library,being of a smaller scale but exhibiting similar marble and mosaics.In addition to the foyer the 1st fl.has a hall,reception room and library. The 2nd floor(top fl.) contains a recreation room that runs the length of the building and a theatre.Including galleries,the theatre could seat 1,142 people.The stage was(is?) 40'wide and 33'deep. Beneath the stage were five fully appointed bowling alleys and billiard tables.The gymnasium was 70'x70'and featured the"latest model equipment with oared rowing machines,bath rooms,dressing rooms and more than 200 lockers.Bynne notes that "St Alphonsus Hall is,in effect a splendid clubhouse designed as a"general parochial club ,in addition to being a young men's club."

NOTE:St.Alphonsus Hall was intended to be "fire proof through out,as little wood as possible was used in its construction and then only for finish".This building represents the mid point of the Mission Church's 20 year phase of expansion,having started out in 1888-89 w/ the building of the school and convent.The congregation was initially housed in a modest wood frame church during the early 1870's(on what is now eastern portion of rectory)-the Romanesque basillica was completed in 1878 w/towers added in 1910.



The Theatre, St. Alphonsus Hall
From "The Glories of Mary in Boston
1921



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS Smith St. COR. near St.Alphonsus

NAME Our Lady of Perpetual Help School(Mission Sch.)
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)

DATE 1888-89 Bldg Permit,church histories
source

ARCHITECT Henry Burns "
source

BUILDER Robert Culbert
source

OWNER Boston R.C.Archdiocese
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 2 · 3/3, 3/6 .84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Parochial School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF flat w/gabled pavillions cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick (Puddingstone) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Italianate/Queen Anne Parochial School-4-stories,irregular plan, polychromatic materials-Roxbury puddingstone basement,upper fls. composed of red brick w/white granite trim.11-bay main facade features projectin center pavillion(w/paired entrances).Gr.fl.walls pierced by round headed windows. Windows of fls.2-3 are segmental headed,top fl.windows are sq. headed-strong horizontal accent provided by continuous stone lintel courses.Panel brick pilaste

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic appear at edges,rote

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA Part of 162,482 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

entral niche w/statue of irgin at top level of center pavillion.Deep corbel table at eaves. Projecting from sides are 2-bay x 2-bay stair pavillions.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(See Reverse side.)

(Map)

III
E.W.G. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	y	Recreation	y
Agricultural	y	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	___	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	y
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	y				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built in 1888-89,the Mission School (the School of the Sisters of Notre Dame),is a key component of the late 19thc.multi bldg. Mission Church complex located on the north slope of Parker Hill/Mission Hill.It is the centerpiece of a trio of well designed 1880's/90's ecclesiastical/institutional bldgs(see forms on St Alphonsus Hall and Mission Church convent. Architecturally the Mission School is a rather conservative hybrid of the Queen Anne /Italianate styles.Faced w/Roxbury pudding stone,red brick and white granite trim,its facades exhibit a pleasing symmetry,polychromy and textural contrasts.Strong horizontal emphasis is evident in use of continuous lintel courses tempered some what by verticality of center pavillion and panel brick corner pilasters.(also deep corbel table of interest as retarditaire feature).Together with the Mission Church,the Mission School played a significant role in the developement of the Parker Hill/Mission Hill neighborhood,serving German and Irish families (primarily working class).The Mission School's architect and builder was Henry Burns and a Robert Culbert,respectively.Boston Public Library fi. did not yield information on either Burns or Culbert-in 1887 Burns was located at 1545 Tremont St-(see bldg.permit)-he does not appear in Boston Directories ,indicating that he was probably based outside the city,

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

possibly in N.Y.C.(the Redemptorist Fathers headquarters were in Brooklyn New York.F.Joseph Untersee,architect of St.Alphonsus Hall and the spires of the Mission Church were also N.Y. based.)In any event ,the cornerstone the Mission School was laid on 4/8/1888.Dedication ceremonies were conduc on 8/18/1889.It was built during the pastorate of Father McInerey.Measuri 166' x 70',it contains 24 classrooms and a basement school hall extending through the entire lower floor. This hall had a well equipped stage and dressing rooms.Its 18'high iron ceilings are upheld by massive pillars.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntire map
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Boston Directories
The Catholic Church in the United States,Vol.1,N.Y.The Catholic Editing Co.,1912
The Catholic Church of New England,Archdiocese of Boston BY James S.Sullivan,M.D.,1895.
The Glories of Mary in Boston,1871-1921,Rev.John F.Byrne,1921.

* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark Listing. (as part of district)

A

Parker Hill/Mission Hill

Mission Church School-Smith St.
SIGNIFICANCE continued

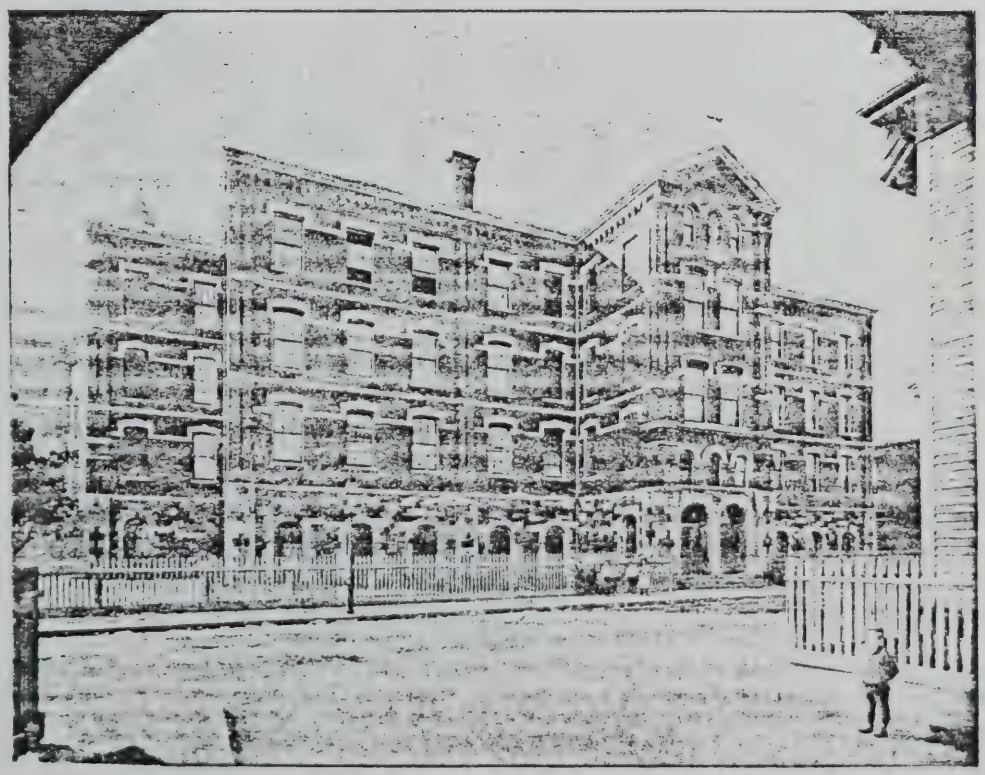
Staircases are located at each end of the building providing seperate entrances for boys and girls. The Mission School could accomadate 1,200 children. By 1890 the church's congregation numbered 9,300 people. The School is presently vacant -elementary scho ol classes are presently housed in the 1901-1902 temporary rectory bldg. at 100 St Alphonsus St. Apparently a large inventory of late 19thc features is still extant within this building.

Smith St. is a relatively early street in terms of the developement of Parker Hill/Mission Hill's north slope. It appears on the 1852 Wentire Map as a cul de sac off Parker and behind the old Brinley estate(formerly located on site of 1903 Mission Church rectory). It probably dates to c. 1840.



Power House-to rear of school.





THE MISSION SCHOOL, MISSION CHURCH, ROXBURY

FROM GLORIES OF MARY IN BOSTON 1921

4-1



First House occupied by the Mission Fathers when they came to Boston in 1870

Torn down in 1902 to make room for new house

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

Courtesy of Mission Church

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. [illegible] Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS Smith St. COR. St. Alphonsus

NAME Our Lady of Perpetual Help(Mission Church) conver

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill (NORTH SLOPE)

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney St-Ruggles S

DATE 1888-1889,1901 3rd fl.add.

source



ECT Henry Burns-attriuted

source

ER

source

Boston Roman Catholic Archdiocese

original present

GRAPHS original Parker Hill present Mission Hill 2·3|1,4|6·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Convent (presenty vacant)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone granite trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story red brick and rockfaced granite trimmed convent exhibiting irregular plan,Queen Anne stylistic form,elements.Main facade treated as 3-bay projecting main block w/modified 1-bay x 9 bay wings.In general walls display well crafted brickwrk.e.g.angled br.wrk.panels and pannelled piers(flanking center entr.)Particularly noteworthy is fine terra cotta ornamentation above entr.(in arch,Smith St. fac.)Windows are tall,exhibit rock faced granite sills,lintels and

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic -addition of 3rd fl. and roof garders on Part of wings

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 162,4[illegible]2 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

~~contain 4/4 wood sash.3rd fl. is later add. w/round arched windows,~~cornice of al w/br.wrk.dentils.Open porches w/wood elements appear at 3rd level of wings.Stain glass window appears at3rd level of east wing. (Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(see reverse page)

E.W.G.
III·85

Moved: date if known



BIBLIOGRAPHY*-1852 McIntire Map,Atlases-late 19thc.
Mission Church rectory photo file,
The Glories of Mary in Boston,1971-1921
by Rev.John F.Byrne.

___	Recreation	
X	Religion	Y
___	Science/ invention	___
___	Social/ humanitarian	Y
___	Transportation	___
___	Architectural	X
	Community DEVELOPMENT	X

hemes checked above)

The convent of Our Lady of Perpetual Help(Mission Church) anchors the northwest corner of the multi building Mission Church complex. It is the western most member of a trio of well designed late 19thc ecclesiastical/institutional bldgs lining the south side of Smith S These buildings,although vacant are in a good-excellent state of pr ervation.Architecturally,the Mission Church's convent is an intere ting,restrained example of the Queen Anne Style.Particularly note- worthy is the terra cotta ornamentation over the Smith St. entrance and the general handl ing of the brickwork-e.g. an overlay.of angle brickwork panels,belt courses and br.wrk.piers.Built in 1888-89, this bld g.was enlarged in 1901 via compatible 3rd fl.addition. This bldg. has significant historical associations w/Parker Hill/ Mission Hill education-for many years it was the convent of a relig order of teachers-the Sisters of Notre Dame.They taught in the Miss School,next door to the east.This bldg. was presumably designed by Henry Burns, He was the architect of the Mission Church School whic was built at the same time as the convent.Neither the B.P.L archit duilders file.nor the A.I.A Obit file yielded information on Mr.Bur Like Scikel and Ditmar(architects,Mission Church)or F.J.Untersee (St alphonsus Hall ,church towers)he may have been based in N.Y.C.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

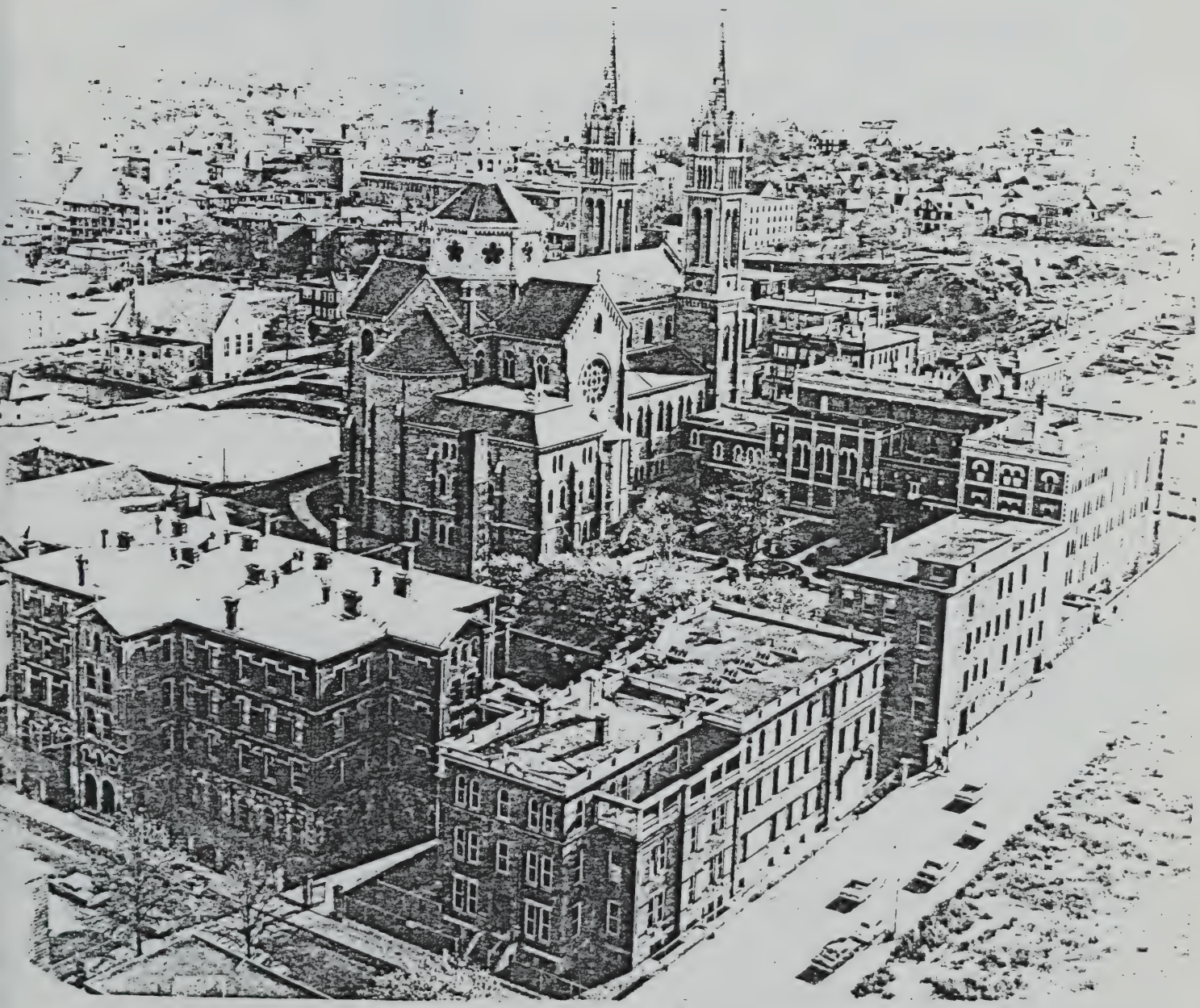
Burns does not appear in 1880's or 90's Boston Directories.In any event the convent was built 20 yrs.after the Mission Church's found and was part of the earliest phase of a 20 year period of expansion The CONSTRUCTION of both school and convent is emblematic of Missi Hills population growth during the 1880's-facillities were needed t accomadate the educational needs of the 2,000 children of the pari In 1901 the convent was enlarged to accomadate more nuns(3rd fl and roof gardens added) low balustrade and broken pediment w/cross of o

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

2-story convent was recreated for 3rd fl add.By 1912 32 nuns lived i the convent.In recent yrs the convent has been vacant.St Alphonsus St. is one of the oldest side streets on the north slope of Mission It appears on the 1852 map and was originally called Burnstead Lane(a 1840's resident of old Datchet House that stood at Tremont/St Alphon corner until 1902(built in 1720's).Burnstead Lane originally continue northward ,turning east and continuing along what is now Ward St. To the immediate north were marsh lands and the meandering course of the Stony Brook.St Alphonsus St,was named for the patron saint A of the edemptorist Fathers,founders of the Mission Church(1869).

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmarks listing (as part of district)

Parker Hill/Mission Hill



SISTERS CONVENT

c. 1950's.

Photo courtesy of Mission Church

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 117 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 16-26 South Huntington Avenue COR. Huntington Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1899 Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT J.F. and G.H. Smith Building Permit
source

BUILDER Wm. B. Blakemore Building Permit
source

OWNER 1899: Wm. B. Blakemore 1906: Andreas Tomfohrde 1915: A.P. Pearce et. al.
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 5·2/1, 2/2*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (3 FAMILY apt.)
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ½ basement

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick yellow) stone limestone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of 6 yellow brick Georgian Revival/ Classical Revival apartment buildings each with side hall plan, 3-story bow at right, and arched brick and stone trimmed arched recessed wainscotted entry at left. Buildings also exhibit stone window lintels and sills--with window heads corniced at 2nd floor and splayed and keystoned at 1st. 6/6 window sash used through-out; original panelled ½-sidelight doors have been retained.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1626-1767 each sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On major street which is heavily travelled. On MBTA line with trolley tracks down center. Much of immediate vicinity developed with brick apartment rows. Near Riverway-Jamaicaway and Brookline town line.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable group of three-unit apartments which with the adjacent three-family rows at #28-38 and #46-56 provide South Huntington Avenue with a dignified harmonious frontage of yellow and red brick bow fronted multiple dwellings. Built on a site owned in the

IV
RP 3/2:5

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

1880's by the city of Boston, #16-26 South Huntington (earlier called and forming part of Heath Street) is representative of the best of this three-unit brick housing type which is characteristic of much of the frontage along the lower end of South Huntington and predominates periodically on Huntington Avenuewest of Calumet Street (also see forms for 6-16 Wait Street; 860-72 Huntington).

#16-26 South Huntington Avenue was developed for real estate speculator William B. Blakemore who was involved in the development business from the 1870's and who, at the time of his death in 1918,was primarily associated with development activity in West Roxbury where he was a resident during the 1880's and '90's. By the turn-of-the-century, Blakemore had moved to Newton.

Architects James F. and Gilbert H. Smith, apparently father and son, began their partnership in 1891, maintained an office on School Street in Boston and were responsible for single, two-family, and triple-decker houses in Dorchester and Roxbury during the 1890's, In Jamaica Plain they were the architects of the 1893 brick apartment and commercia block at #3115-25 Washington Street (see form for in Jamaica Plain survey) and in the Parker Hill area worked with Blakemore on #28-38 and 46-56 South Huntington (1898/9) and designed as well the three-family red brick apartments (1899) at 860-72 Huntington--between Parker Hill Ave. and Colburn Street. (see form for).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Significance continued:

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury. Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915
Boston Building Dept. Building Permits #16-26 South Huntington--- April 15, 1899
Feb. 9, 1899
Boston Directories: Wm. B. Blakemore: 1895-1918;
JF and GH Smith: 1891-1923
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/BPL: James F. and Gilbert H. Smith
William B. Blakemore. Obituary. BET Nov.11, 1918 (WWI Armistice)
p.9, col 3.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 28-38 and 46-56 South Huntington Ave. COR. near-- Huntington Ave. corner: Colburn St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1898/99 Building Permits
source

ARCHITECT JF and GH Smith Building Permits
source
(Wm. B. Blakemore Building Permits)

BUILDER Abraham Diamond--attributed
Wm B. Blakemore--Bldg source Permits

OWNER 1899 Atlas: Abraham Diamond et. al. #28-40
original present
1899 Atlas: Barney Davis: #46-56
1906; '15: individual owners

PHOTOGRAPHS
PH 3 1/1*, 1/2, 1/3*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (3-FAMILY apt.)
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ½ basement

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) red stone Lime trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
#46-56: flemish bond with black headers

BRIEE DESCRIPTION Two rows of Georgian Revival side hall plan 3-unit apartments with grade level originally recessed (now often closed-off) brickwork trimmed usually paired arched entries and ---- 3-story bowed bays. Buildings display scroll bracketed dentil trimmed metal cornices, brick and stone splayed keystone window heads on 2nd and 3rd floors, continuous stone stringcourse along 2nd floor sills, recessed banded brickwork at 1st floor and basement, and mostly 6/6 window sash. Recessed panelled entries and ½-sidelight doors with leaded glass transomes have been retained at

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor (moderate) drastic #30 and #32.

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA #28-38: usually 1610; #46-56: usually 2335; sq. feet
#40 demolished

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Row extended at right by Queen Anne 3-story brick apartments built after 1895 and by 1899 at #60-82 South Huntington. At rear of buildings are wooded undeveloped high slopes of Parker Hill.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Apartment row contributing to the architectural quality of the yellow and red brick frontage of this lower end of South Huntington Avenue earlier known as and forming a section of Heath Street. Representative of the brick

IV TP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	x	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

multi-unit high density speculative development put up along this stretch of the street and along Huntington west of Calumet in the 1890's and 1st decade of this century, #28-38 and 46-56 continue, in their form, Boston's earlier and traditional bow fronted row housing which dates back to the Federal period.
Although the Building Permits for this group of houses cite William B. Blakemore--the developer of the adjacent apartment row at #16-26--as the builder, the 1899 Bromley Atlas indicates ownership of #28-40 by Abraham Diamond, a builder who lived in the row by the turn-of-the-century and maintained a real estate office there. Listed in the '99 Atlas as the owner of #46-56, Bernard Davis who lived in the early years of the 20th century in the apartment row/at 900 Huntington, was in the real estate business and worked out of an office in downtown Boston.
Architects James F. and Gilbert H. Smith, apparently father and son, began their partnership in 1891, maintained an office on School Street in Boston, and were responsible for single, two-family, and triple decker houses in Dorchester and Roxbury during the 1890's. In the Parker Hill area, the Smiths worked with Abraham Diamond and B. Davis on the 1899 apartment row at 860-72 Huntington (see form for) and with William B. Blakemore on the yellow brick apartments at #16-26

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Significance continued: South Huntington, 1898/99. (see form for)
By the 1920's, Gilbert H. Smith was working as a building inspector for the city of Boston.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1915.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permits #28-48 So. Huntington (none available for #46-56) Oct. 10, 1898; Feb. 9, 1899
Boston Directories: J.F. and GH Smith: 1891-1923
Abraham Diamond, Bernard Davis: 1898-1907
Architectural files: J.F. and G.H. Smith--Fine Arts Dept/BPL

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 39-41 South Huntington Ave. COR. near Huntington

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1893
source

ARCHITECT Thomas O'Grady Building Permit
source

BUILDER Walter Curley Building Permit
source

OWNER Thomas Miskell: 1895; 1908
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 5 3/4*, 3/5-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. (3-deck) ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus --

ROOF flat; pyramidal cupola -- dormers --
on facade bay

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-Plan Queen Anne triple decker with facade exhibiting at left 2½-story, pyramidally capped oriel which breaks through and extends beyond bracketed roof cornice and two-story square oriel including entry gable and sheltering grade level doorway at right. Facade enriched with flush boarded decorative steep gables set over 3rd floor windows of 3-sided bay and by dentil trimmed pediments over both 2nd floor central bay windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good (fair) poor _____ LOT AREA 3440 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS In vicinity much developed with 3-story brick apartments. On heavily travelled street along MBTA street-car line. Adjacent at right to altered Italianate house at #35. Near Riverway/Jamaicaway and Brookline town line.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Unusual triple-decker retaining its distinctive form and detail. By the 1880's, the odd numbered side of this end of South Huntington Avenue--earlier known as Heath Street--was built up considerably with frame buildings and rows while, opposite, the frontage remained un-

IV
IP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

developed until the late '90's when apartment rows were constructed. (see forms for #16-26; #28-38 & 46-56)

Built after designs by carpenter/builder/architect Thomas O'Grady, #39-41 South Huntington (originally 356-8 Heath Street) was owned by laborer/gardener Thomas Miskell who in the 1870's worked and resided on Elizabeth Cabot's estate at Clyde and Warren Streets in Brookline which at that time also was the home of architect Edward C. Cabot. The Miskell family apparently remained in the employ of the Cabots as laborers and gardeners into the nineties, but by the end of the century, Thomas was living near Brookline Village just on the other side of the Jamaicaway from his 3-family house on Heath Street.

By the 1870's, Miskell's builder Thomas O'Grady was working as a carpenter and lived on Conant Street in the Mission Hill area. During the '80's, O'Grady was listed in the Boston Directories as an architect and builder and later on, until his death in 1910, was a resident of West Roxbury.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases 1884-1915
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Boston Directories: 1870-1913: Thomas O'Grady
Boston Building Dept. May 4, 1893 Building Permit.
Brookline Directories: 1873-4; 1892-6: Thomas Miskell

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 120 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 49-75 South Huntington Ave. COR. between Crafton Way and Huntington Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1910 Building Permits
source

ARCHITECT F.A. Norcross Building Permits
source

BUILDER Morris Wheeler Building Permits
source

OWNER Morris Wheeler _____
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 5 3/1*, 3/2*, 3/3, 3/6*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (3-FAMILY apt.)
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ½ basement

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) red stone cast-stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Row of Georgian Revival side hall plan apartment buildings with plain stone trimmed slightly recessed slightly above grade entries that are usually paired and with heavy projecting dentil trimmed bracketed metal roof cornice, 3-story, 3-sided bays, corniced 2nd floor windows, and continuous cast-stone course along line of 1st floor window heads. Several original doors with tall oval glass panels have been retained.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic replacement doors at 69-75; remodelled entry at 61

CONDITION (good) fair (poor) LOT AREA 1806-2432 each sq. feet
#49-55 #59-75

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Vicinity densely developed with 3-story brick apartments. On heavily travelled thoroughfare on MBTA streetcar line. Row broken between #55 and #59. Rear of building face rear of apartments along the Jamaicaway.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Notable row of three-family Georgian Revival red brick houses which contribute substantially to the design quality of the street and the formality of this end of So. Huntington Avenue. (see also forms for #16-26 and #28-56 South

(Map)

IV
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Huntington). #49-75 South Huntington were built after designs by Boston architect Frederick A. Norcross (1871- Nov. 18 1929) who was responsible for residential blocks built on the north slope of Beacon Hill at the turn-of-the-century and in the Fenway for Beaux-Arts style apartment houses predominantly dating from the first two decades of the twentieth century. He also was the architect of several commercial buildings in Boston including the 1916 Canal Trust Building at 53-85 Canal Street and the Boston Hide and Leather Co. at 20-24 East Street. Born in and a long-time resident of Allston, in his final years, Norcross moved to Neeham, Mass.

Morris Wheeler, the developer of the three-family houses at 49-75 South Huntington, was listed in the 1911 and 1912 Boston Directories as a contractor who lived at and maintained a real estate office in #75 South Huntington--the last building in the group. Prior to the construction of #49-75 South Huntington, the location was partially developed with a frame row of double 3-story buildings.

Preservation Consideration (accessibili for public use and enjoyment, protectio



Bibliography and/or references (such as records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley: Roxbury Directories: 1895-1915.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL--Fredk A. Norcross
Boston Landmarks Commission: Architects--CBD Survey Area
Boston Building Dept: Permits for #69-75 South Huntington June 10, 1910.
Boston Directories: 1903-1916--Morris Wheeler (several listed)
1890-1918: Fredk Norcross

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 125 South Huntington Ave. between Huntington Ave. COR. and Bynner St.; facing Heath St.

NAME Longwood Hospital (present) Vincent Memorial Hospital (original)

MAP No. 20N/8E SUB AREA ___

DATE 1907 Building Plaque and Building Permit (source)

ARCHITECT Charles Bruen Perkins Bldg. Permit (source)

BUILDER Whiton and Haynes Co. Bldg. Permit (source)

OWNER 1907: '31: Vincent Memorial Hosptl. Corp. 1944; '52: Longwood Hospital (original) (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3·1/5, 1/6*-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Hospital

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement and parapet

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) ~~brick~~ red ~~flemish bond~~ stone terracotta trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-Plan Jacobethan institutional building with generally symetrical facade and with central pointed arch entry (now concealed behind modern metal and glass canopy) included in 3-story square bay with octagonal mostly terracotta 1st and 2nd floor projection trimmed with gothic colonnettes and enriched by terracotta panel displaying floret diamond patterns. Diamond panel at central parapet gable dated 1907; frieze on upper cornice of entry bay lettered Vincent Memorial Hospital. Terracotta banding is used to vertically link 1st and 2nd floor windows.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION ~~minor~~ (moderate) ~~drastic~~ Building under rehab 10/84
Modernized fenestration at left front and left side.

CONDITION good (fair) poor LOT AREA 50, 195 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Lot slopes off at rear which faces out over the Jamaicaway. Substantial modern red brick addition at back. Metal picket fence and mature trees across South Huntington frontage. Spacious site.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Notable institutional building of distinctive style and detailing and one of several charities concerned with the aid of women, children, and the aged that established themselves in the late 1900's through the '20's on the odd numbered side of South Huntington

(Map)

IV
NP
3E5

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	x	settlement	____	invention	x
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	x
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Avenue after it was cut through beyond Heath Street. At the turn-of-the-century, the tract lying between today's South Hungtington and the Jamaicaway was owned by the George E. Nickerson estate, which was subdivided into 3 holdings, part of one becoming the site for the Vincent Memorial Hospital.

The original purpose of the Vincent Memorial Hospital was to provide medical and surgical aid to women and girlsof any race or creed especially those wage earners without homes in which they could be properly cared for when ill. The hospital was set up as a memorial to Mrs. J.R. Vincent (1818-Sept. 6, 1887) an English-born actress who immigrated to Boston in 1846 and achieved considerable reputation as a contract player with the Boston Museum. Specializing in farces and comedies, Mrs. Vincent was well respected for her Restoration comedy roles.

Incorporated in December 1890, the hospital initially was established in Boston's West End (in a converted residential building at 44 Chambers Street) where it remained for the next 16 years. At the time of its move to the South Huntington building, all of the officers and trustees of the hospital were men, although the board of managers (generally Back Bay residents) and the hospital staff (contd

p. 2.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury. Atlases. 1890-1931.
Boston Directories: Charles B. Perkins: 1888-1923.
Charles B. Perkins. Obituary. BET. Nov. 18, 1929 p.14, col. 1.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept/ BPL: Charles B. Perkins
Mrs. J.R. Vincent. Obituary. BET. Sept 6, 1887. p.5. col. 1-2.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit. March 20, 1907.
Vincent Memorial Hospital. 16th Annual Report. Apr. 1907 (State Library)

Parker Hill / Mission Hill

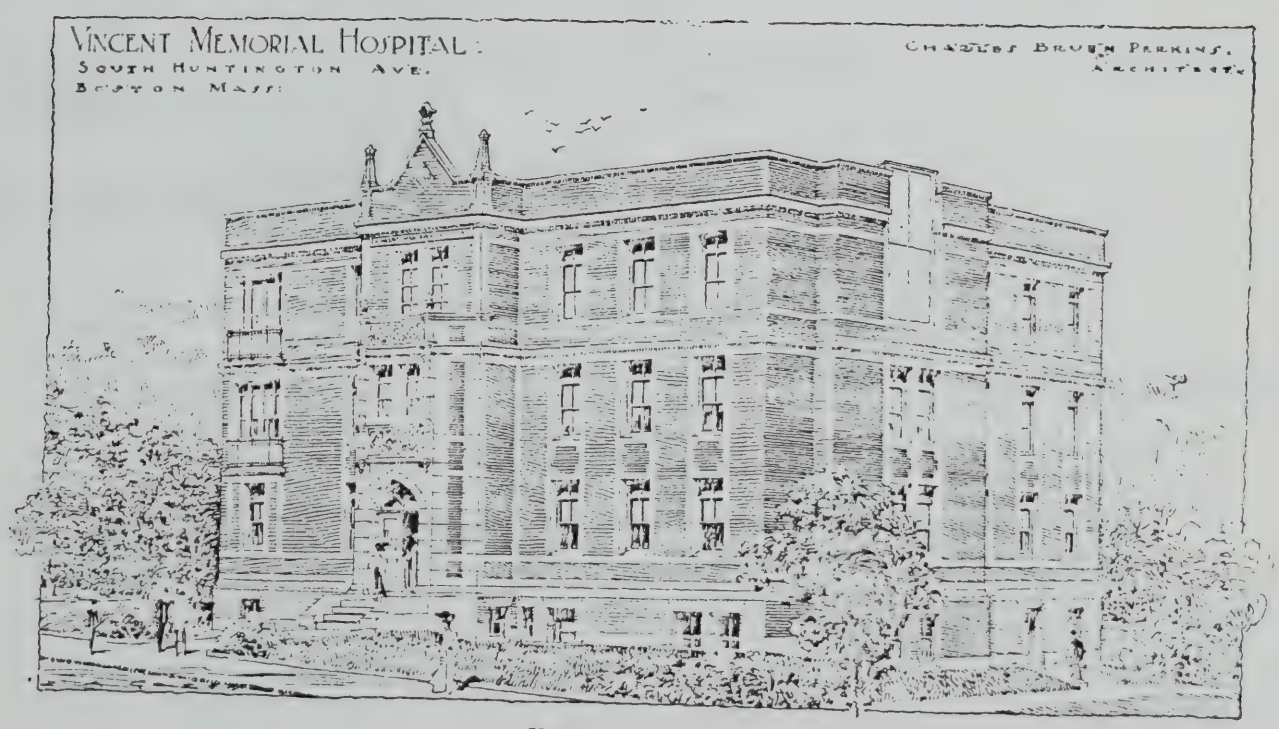
Significance continued:

of surgeons and physicians all were women. In 1907, the last year at Chambers Street, the hospital had treated 236 patients-- of which 104 were paying clients, 37 partial paying, and 81 free. The hospital treated women and girls who had been in state wards, and accepted as well, referrals from the Children's Aid Society. Initially the clientele was from the North and West Ends, but by the time of the move to South Huntington Avenue, the Vincent Memorial Hospital was working with women and girls from the greater Boston area. In addition, the hospital also maintained an outpatient department which, in 1907, treated almost 1000 women (including 45 children).

Charles Bruen Perkins (d. Nov. 18, 1929) was born in Florence, Italy and attended Harvard, MIT, and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He maintained a practice in Boston from the '90's into the 1920's and lived in Jamaica Plain on the Perkins estate at Perkins and Chestnut Streets just north of Ward's Pond. For several years, Perkins was a member of the Boston Schoolhouse Commission.

125 SOUTH HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Parker Hill / Mission Hill



NEW BUILDING

16th ANNUAL REPORT APRIL 1907

(STATE LIBRARY
362.1 M31:2.
B741:V76R
1906-7)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill

ADDRESS 161 South Huntington Ave. COR. between Huntington and Bynner St.

NAME New England Home for Little Wanderers
present original

MAP No. 19N/8E SUB AREA

DATE 1914-15 Building Permit, Architectural files
Cornerstone: Nov 4, 1914 source Fine Arts/BPL



ARCHITECT Brainerd and Leeds Bldg. Permit
source

BUILDER Woodbury and Leighton Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER New England Home for Little Wanderers
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 5·4/6*, 6/1*, 6/2-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Orphanage/Institutional Residence

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ½ basement; full basement at Jamaicaway front

ROOF flat with hipped pavillions cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red cast-stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.
flemish bond with black headers

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Georgian Revival institutional building with Mission style overtones, basically symetrical rectangular plan, and 4- and 3-bay side pavillions framing 11-bay slightly taller block displaying balustered cast-stone roof railing and central bracketed hood entry. Right pavillion is deeper than left and displays on 1st floor large stone trimmed round figured stained glass window set into exterior chimney. Brick banded 1st floor includes tall stone trimmed windows with 6/1 sash. Top floors of side pavillions exhibit loggia-like form with paired short thick columns and/or posts separating

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

(continued p.2)

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 152,099 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On very large broad lot with access from South Huntington reached by semi-circular drive. Metal picket fence with brick entry posts and mature trees set across South Huntington front. Deep set-back and lawn at rear with mature trees mostly oak along Jamaicaway frontage. Parking area at front and sides of building. Modern brick wing at left.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Established in 1865, the New England Home for Little Wanderers is of particular interest for its long history as an institution concerned with the care and education of homeless and orphaned children. Incorporated under a legislative act of March, 1865, "The Baldwin

IV
RP 3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	x
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Place Home for Little Wanderers," as the organization originally was called, was set up to "rescue children from want and shame, to provide them with food and clothing, to give them instruction for the mind and heart, to place them, with the consent of their parents or legal guardians in Christian homes, and at the discretion of the managers, to afford relief to the destitute in connection with the families of poor children, and to furnish moral and religious culture to the ignorant and neglected."

The Home originally occupied the refurbished Baldwin Place Baptist Church located just off of North Street in Boston's North End district and remained there into the 1880's when the institution in 1887-8 built a new home at 200 West Newton Street. The Home was non-sectarian; its managers came from various Christian denominations, and from the first was open to homeless children of every age, nationality, creed, or color, and from any place. In its early decades, 2/3rds of the Home's children were from Massachusetts (with the next largest group from the New England states and British provinces) as well as foreign countries and from--- the mid-west, west, and south. The Home was supported through private donations and through special funds that were invested to support the institution.

At its beginnings, the Home provided residence for a large number of

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Atlases. 1890-1931.

Boston Building Dept. Permit.--July 20, 1914.

Architectural files: N.E. Home for Little Wanderers. Brainerd and Leeds.

Boston Directories: 1897-1930: Brainerd and Leeds, and succeeding firms.

Bruce, Wm. C. Grade School Buildings. Milwaukee: 1914

Baldwin Place Home. Annual Reports--1873-84.

Parker Hill/Mission Hill

Description continued:

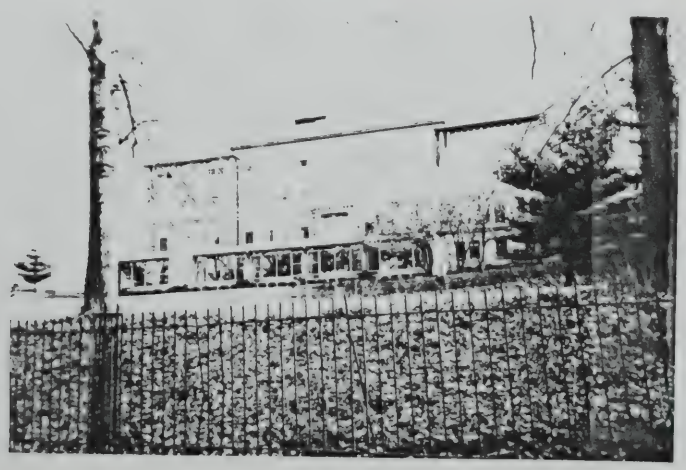
banks of casement windows. Jamaicaway facade exhibits 3-bay pavillions flanking 9-bay inner block including balustraded roofline and frieze over 1st floor inscribed The New England Home For Little Wanderers. Modernized ground floor extension cuts across and alters central classical cast-stone entablatured entry framed with engaged columns.

Significance continued:

Civil War soldier's orphans from all over New England. In addition to orphans, the Home also accepted children with 1 living parent according to the need of the situation. Some children also came from almshouses for the Overseers of the Poor could not provide them with suitable homes. In1877, after 12 years of operations, 4288 children had been received by the Home, of which 960 were five years and under. The Baldwin Place Home fed and clothed hundreds of children for limited periods of time during this period and also provided day care services for working poor mothers.Annually in the 1870's, the nursery at the Home cared for more than 70 children ranging in age from a few weeks to 4 years.

The present New England Home for Little Wanderers was built in 1914 after designs by architects Edmund I. Leeds and William H. Brainerd, who prior to their partnership worked respectively for Peabody and Stearns and Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge. In the 1910's, the firm was well known for their public school architecture--much of which was in the Boston suburbs and executed in rather dry Georgian and Gothic Revival styles.

The site occupied by the present building of the New England Home formerly was part of the George E. Nickerson estate. After the cutting through of South Huntington Avenue beyond Heath in the late 1890's, the estate was subdivided and developed during the first three decades of this century with institutional buildings concerned with the welfare of women, children, and the aged. (see forms for 125; 201-5 South Huntington).



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 201-05 South Huntington Avenue COR. Nr. Bynner St.

NAME The Home for Aged Women
present original

MAP No. 19N/9E SUB AREA

DATE 1926 Building Permit
source

RCHITECT Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbott
source Building Permit

UILDER George A. Fuller Co. Building Permit
source

WNER Home for Aged Women
original present

IOTOGRAPHS PH 5·5/1*, 5/2, 6/3, 6/4-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Institutional residence

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus attic and basement

ROOF Deck-on-hip: main section; hip:--side bays cupola --- dormers row of single dormers across front; sides

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick flemish bond red lime-stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Long symmetrical rectangular plan Georgian Revival institutional building with broad side set parallel to street and with 3-bay separately hipped roof projecting side pavillions flanking 9-bay main section with central grade level entry exhibiting elliptical fan and sidelight doorway and limestone entry porch revealing narrow entablature inscribed The Home for Aged Women and supported by paired Ionic columns. Porch is surmounted by limestone balustered balcony rail and by double-story stone enframement enriching arched multi-paned window and

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

(continued on p. 2.)

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 87,179 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS On wide large lot--rear of which faces out over the Jamaicaway. Entry reached through semi-circular drive. Plain metal picket fence in front of line of maples and oaks along South Huntington frontage. Lot slopes off at rear. In vicinity of several institutional buildings. Across from modern V.A. Hospital.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Handsome well maintained institutional building retaining much of its original appearance and representing one of several new homes for charities concerned with assisting women, children, and the aged that were put up during the first three decades of the 20th century along South

III
KP-3/85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	x
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Huntington Avenue after it was cut through beyond Heath Street. (see also forms for 125 and 161 South Huntington). Designed by the prominent Boston architectural firm of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbott, the Home for Aged Women remains a major example of the monumental Georgian Revival institutional work associated with their office.

The history of the Home for Aged Women dates back to 1849 when the state legislature passed an act creating the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females as a follow-up to a report published in Boston city document #19 of the same year which set forth the needs of "respectable Aged and Indigent Females, both widowed and single, who are dependent for assistance, in whole or in part, upon the helping hand of charity... and whose chief solicitude... is how they may retain a certain home for themselves and secure thereby a permanent shelter in the winter of their age." Maintaining that the almshouse could not provide adequately for this "class of persons," the Home for Aged and Indigent Females set up a shelter at 36 Charles Street on Beacon Hill in 1850. Later on the Association purchased three houses on Charles Street for its Home, and in 1861-3 erected at 108 Revere near the river a (contd. p.2.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register listing

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Boston Building Dept. Building Permit: Dec. 22, 1925
A Brief History of the Home for Aged Women. 100th Anniversary. 1849-1949 (State Library)
Architectural files. Fine Arts Dept/BPL: Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbott.
Hewitt, Louis J. Achievements of N. E. Architects and Engineers. Boston: 1929, p. 273 (photo) Fine Arts Dept/BPL
Rettig, R.B. Guide to Cambridge Architecture. Cambridge, MA. 1969.

Description continued:

including engaged thick Corinthian columns supporting a broken half-moon pediment enclosing a cornucopia framed cartouche. Building is further enhanced by stone quoining, continuous stone belt courses between 1st and 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors, --- keystoned wall arcading, modillion bracket and dentil roof cornice,and balustered railing at central roof line. At right rear, set far back from the street, is substantial 7-bay 4-story plus attic and basement, hipped roof Georgian Revival wing.

Significance continued:

larger facility (N.J. Bradlee, architect) as the Home for Aged and Indigent Females. By the turn-of-the-century, the number of residents who had occupied the Revere Street Home totalled over 520.
The need for more space continually increased,and land fronting on South Huntington Avenue was purchased in 1924 from the neighboring New England Home for Little Wanderers. Construction began in early 1926, and the building was occupied a year later. After a merger with the Winchester Home in Charlestown, a large Georgian Revival addition of 1931-2 was built at the right rear of the older structure. During the 1940's, the Home began to accept women as boarding residents and started to charge modest weekly fees to cover oerating expenses.

Active as a firm from 1924-1952, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, and Abbott, the third in a series of architectural partnerships succeeding the practice established by H.H. Richardson in 1873, today remain active as Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott. The firm probably is best known locally for its Georgian Revival style work at Harvard University in Cambridge including the 1920's and '30's, the Fogg Art Museum, Memorial Church, and Lowell, Dunster, and Eliot Houses along the Charles River. In Boston, at this same time, these architects were responsible for the design of a series of neighborhood George Robert White Fund health units put up in the North End, West End, East Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Charlestown.

201 CS HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Parker Hill / Mission Hill



COOLIDGE, SHEPLEY, BULFINCH & ABBOTT

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, 201 SOUTH HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS

Engineers for Electrical, Heating and Ventilation Systems. Plans, Specifications, Contracts and Supervision

Richardson & Gay, Consulting Engineers, Boston, Mass.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
LEWIS J. HEWITT: BOSTON, 1927 p. 273
(BPL NA 715. A 25 VOL 1.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 12 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 363 South Huntington Ave. COR. between Castleton St. and Perkins

NAME Robert J. Lawler
present: Funeral Home original:

MAP No. 19N/8E SUB AREA

DATE after 1856; by 1862; (possibly by 1859) source: Norfolk Deeds, Roxbury Directories, Walling Map.

ARCHITECT source

BUILDER source

OWNER Nelson Curtis
original: 1896; 1914: Nelson Curtis hrs. present:

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 5·5/3*, 5/4, 5/5-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic

ROOF hip cupola -- dormers curved hooded single dormers on front and sides

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
foundations and porch supports

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-bay, symmetrical, rectangular plan Italianate house with central entry exhibiting later Colonial Revival leaded glass elliptical fan and sidelight doorway protected by entry porch with round cornered side bays and paired thick champhered posts. House also displays quoin detail, moulded dentil trim at roof and porch cornices, central arched windows at 2nd floor over porch, and 2-story 3-sided bay at right.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 15,532 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Large lot with generous side yard at right which includes front gabled, corniced, bracketed period barn now used as a garage. Moderate set-back from noisy heavily travelled street on MBTA streetcar line. Clipped privet hedge along South Huntington frontage. Most of street much later Bungalow development. House faces Moderne 5-story MSPCA hospital.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally significant Italianate house representative of the high quality mid-century through 1860's Italianate residences built in Jamaica Plain for that community's prosperous citizens. (see Boston Landmarks Commission--Jamaica Plain Survey). Retaining much of its early

IV
KP 3/85

Moved; date if known reoriented between 1890 and 1896.

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

appearance and displaying finely detailed later doorway and good period barn, #363 South Huntington was reoriented away from Perkins Street towards the projected new avenue sometime between 1890 and '96.

Built for prominent Roxbury mason and contractor Nelson Curtis, 363 South Huntington was put up sometime after 1856 when Curtis purchased large lots of land along Perkins Street from members of the Hyde family, and possibly was completed ca. 1862 when he was first listed in the Roxbury Directory as a West Roxbury resident. At least as early as the late 1840's, Curtis lived and maintained his building operations on Dudley Street, near the Roxbury City Hall. After his move to Jamaica Plain in the early '60's, Curtis continued to work out of his old Dudley Street location. At the time of his death in 1882 at 73 years of age, Curtis was credited with supervision of the construction of several important Boston buildings including the Boston Museum, Fitchburg Railroad Depot, the U.S. Hotel and "about half the Catholic Churches of Boston." An alderman of the city of Roxbury for many years, Curtis also was the largest owner in the Roxbury Gas Co. and the People's National Bank (114 Dudley Street, corner of Washington)--with which he also was involved as one of (contd p.2.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston 1859.
WAlling. Map of Boston 1866.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873; Bromley; Roxbury Atlases: 1884-1931;
Roxbury Directories. 1848-1866: Nelson Curtis.
Boston Directories: 1875-1883; Nelson Curtis.
Jamaica Plain/Brookline Directory. 1873/4.
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept./BPL; Nelson Curtis.
Boston Landmarks Commission; Jamaica Plain Survey
Nelson Curtis. Obituary. BET. Sept. 16, 1882. p.4. col 2.
Norfolk Deeds: 245/173: Hyde to Curtis. May 14, 1856.
245/174: Hyde to Curtis. May 14, 1856.

Significance continued:

its directors. In addition, Curtis is credited as the builder of the Roxbury Carpet Factory formerly at 80-82 Hampshire Street in Lower Roxbury (1880) as well as that company's warehouse at 170-76 Vernon (1880). He also is the attributed builder of Curtis Hall--the old Jamaica Plain Town Hall (1868)--and provided $10,000 to the town of West Roxbury for the purchase of its lots from David S. Greenough.

As originally built, the Nelson Curtis house was deeply set-back from Perkins Street on a very extensive irregular tract of over 687,000 square feet. By the later years of the 19th century, Perkins Street was lined with substantial large lot houses including brewer Henry H. Rueter's residence (now demolished) near the Jamaicaway. (See form for 31; 55 New Heath Street--Highland Spring Brewery). #363 South Huntington Avenue remained in Curtis family ownership at least into the 1910's. Later on the house was sold to Dr. Hugh Bonner, and in 1949, Robert J. Lawler, the new owner converted the building into a funeral home which he also maintained as his family residence.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 12 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 1 South Whitney St. COR. near Tremont

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA NORTH SLOPE Alleghaney-Ruggles ST.



DATE 1883 Suffolk Deeds, Boston Directories
source

CHITECT
source

ILDER William Tobin -attrib
source

NER William Tobin
original present

OTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16·5/4, 17·2/3 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick pudding stone foundation concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-plan, wood-frame, 2-story house w/narrow gable end to street. Rises from high pudding stone basement-stone materials presumably from nearby quarry or ledges of area. Gable end features 2-story octagonal bay w/wide boarding and panels. 3-bay main facade faces toward Tremont, features center entrance flanked by fully enframed cornice headed windows in Italianate manner. Gable at center of main facade's roof slope.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good←fair poor LOT AREA 2160 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on cul de sac that dramatically "dead-ends" into a steep, rocky ledge.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally, #1 South Whitney St. is difficult to "read"- its form fenestration and certain elements (e.g. cornice headed windows) suggest a construction date of c.1860's. This house may have been moved here c.1883 but it is more likely

IV C.4

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

-considering the occupation of its early 1880's owner-that it is a retardataire example of the Italianate style,dating to c.1883.William Tobin,carpenter and partner in McDonald and Tobin,contractors(office on nearby Burney St) bought this lot from Wm.Rumrell,Trustee of the Joseph Dudley estate on 11/15/1882.Tobin paid Rumrell $500.00 for this parcel - the deed does not mention "buildings thereon".The 1873 Roxb.Atlas shows this house's lot as part of a long rectangular parcel stretching from what is now Huntington Ave. to St Alphonsus St,bordering Tremont St(south side)-this parcel is labled Rev.John Williams and P.Dudley.#1's lot appears as lot #21 on an H.G.Moses plan dated 6/13/1874.

William Tobin was apparently responsible for this house's construction He is first listed here in 1884.He was active in Roxbury building trades from c.1870-1895.He lived at #1 So.Whitney until 1887-by 1890 J.F. Eaton owned this property.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use poss
for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, c



Bibliography and/or references (such as local historie
records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories-1890's,80's
Suffolk Deeds-1235:118

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 111 Area Parker Hill - Mission Hill



ADDRESS Station St COR. Parker St.

NAME Part of Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Co. (present) (original - Carl Jutz Brewery(?) A.H.Houghton Brewery)

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Allegheny - (VIENNA BREWERY RUGGLES ST.)

DATE possibly c.1855 segments enlarged (rebuilt?) 1875 source Peter Stott-Indus.Archa of Eastern, Ma.

ARCHITECT _____ source

BUILDER _____ source

OWNER Carl Jutz/Houghton&Kohl (original) (present)

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ MISSION Hill 13 · 5/1 . 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Brewery bldg(wash house, storage)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone GRANITE TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Victorian brewery bldg, constructed of brick, long rectangular plan, Originally 5-stories, now [illegible]. Main(Station St.) facade exhibits 4-bays w/12 bay Parker St. facade. Main facade characterized by planar surfaces divided horizontally by granite sill courses between fls.1,2 and 2,3. Entrance at 1st bay (east) of main facade. Panel brick pilasters appear at corners of fls.2-3. Windows are slightly recessed w/segmental br.wrk.arches, prominent key and "shoulder" stones

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor moderate) drastic Enlarged in 1875

CONDITION (good fair) poor LOT AREA Part of 18494 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS

st facade features a loading bay w/hoisting apparatus to each story nd ornamental iron wrk.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This masonry structure is a key component

(Map)

E.W.G. II-III 85

466

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	X
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	X
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	X	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

in an essentially intact mid-late 19th c.brewery complex-as such it is a relatively rare Boston area example of a brewery wash house and hops storage facillity-it stands at right angles w/a 4-story masonry ale brewery/hops storage facillity.It has significant histiorical associations w/two 19thc. Roxbury breweries-the Carl Jutz Brewery (c.1855-1875) and the A.F.Houghton (Vienna)Brewery(1875-1901). Further research is needed to determine how much of the wash house/ Hops storage facillity dates to the Jutz period of ownership-according to Peter Stott this bldg. was enlarged in 1875-the main facade exhibits the stylistic characteristics of a c.1875 Panel Brick industrial bldg. A.J.Houghton and partner John A.Kohl established the Rockland Brewery on the east side of Halleck St.in 1870.(see form on Houghton And Kohl office bldg.for biographical details)In 1875 H&K purchased the Jutz Brewery across the street and proceeded to enlarge(rebuild?)the masonry buildings fronting or Station and Halleck Sts. to accomadate the manufacture of lager(see form on 125 Prentice St).In any event,the renamed (Vienna Brewery)was equipped w/the latest and most efficient devices known in the manufacture of lager beer.Hops were brought to the Station St.bldg. to be cleansed in the wash house-the hps were stored in the 4th fl. of both the Station St and Halleck St bldgs.Insurance surveys from

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

the late 19thc indicate that the Halleck and Station St bildgs were orig 5 stories tall.Purchased by Reuter and Co. in 1901,the Houghton and Kohl bldgs. were used for brewery purposes until Prohibition-since the 1930's this bldghas been occupied by the Great Eastern Packing and Paper Stock Corporation.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntire Map,1882 Bancroft and Barlow Insurance map Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Boston Directories-late 19thc.
100 Years of Brewing-Supplement to Western Brewer Magazine,1906
Primary Source:Peter Stott's A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Eastern,Ma.,M.I.T.Press-1985.

* Recommended for National Register listing (as part of district) A

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 20/24 Sunnyside COR. Westerly St.

NAME St.Norbert School present / Tech. School original — CHEVERUS COMMERCIAL

MAP No. 19 N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.

DATE 1926 source

ARCHITECT Charles R.Greco Boston Bldg.Dept. source

BUILDER ___ source

OWNER Boston R.C.Archdiocese original / present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ MISSION HILL 10.2/2 89

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) school

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick cast stone ___ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 2-story brick and cast stone trimmed 1920's school bldg, Jacobethan Rev.Style,essentially rectangular plan,interesting industrial/ factory like multi pane windows.7-bay main facade,entrance at 2nd bay set within pointed cast stone arch-in add.cast stone belt course(BSEMNT-1st fl.), cast stone sills,ornamented lintel course at 2nd fl also low brick parapet ornamented w/cast stone pinnacles(low).Flat roof.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ___

CONDITION good fair poor ___ LOT AREA Part of 95,648 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS part of Blessed Sacrement Church's architecturally significant collection of late 19th - early 20th c. bldgs.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

St.Norbert School is of architectural interest as a 1920's Jacobethan Revival Parochial school building.In terms of form, materials and particularly fenestration,this building alludes to an industrial architectural aesthetic.It represents the 3rd building to contain a school on Blessed Sacrement Church's property.The 1st school was

468 IV EW.G.85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

located in the basement of a wood frame chapel built in 1891(the year of Blessed Sacrement Church's founding).In 1898 the stone Victorian Gothic Cheverus School was built to the west of St.Norbert's lot(still extant). Together w/the Cheverus School and the Georgian Revival Sisters residence at 25-35 Creighton St.(1896) St Norbert School forms an architecturally significant trio of buildings lining the south side of Sunnyside St.

built at a cost of$80,000.00

St.Norbert School was in 1926 during the 39 year pastorate of Arthur T. Connolly(1892-1913).It was designed by Charles R.Greco .Born in Cambridge, in 1874,Mr.Greco was a specialist in ecclessiastical/institutional bldgs. including churches,temples,schools,municipal buildings.He graduated from English High School in 1892 and studied engineering at Harvard.For many years he was associated w/Waite and Cutter(Boston arch.firm responsible for a number of armories and Middlesex Co.bldgs.).Greco was the chief architect in the remodeling of court houses in Cambridge,Malden and West Roxbury.Greco's own house at 36 Fresh Pond Parkway has been cited by several architectural historians as "a high point of the stucco style in Cambridge" Greco's house dates to 1910.In that year Greco began work on the present Italian Rennaissanee Rev.church building(completed 1917) Greco's practice was national in scope w/projects in Miami,Chicago and Cleveland.He died in 1963.St.Norberts continues to serve as a school bldg.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Bldgs.Dept-11/3/1925
Boston Herald Obit-Charles Greco 2/23/63.
Built in Boston City and Suburb-D.S.Tucci
Guide to Cambridge Architecture Ten Walking Tours-Robt.Bell Rettig

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill / Mission Hil



ADDRESS 30 Sunnyside St COR. near Creighton St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath sts.

DATE 1898 Boston Archdiocese records.
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER Boston R.C.Archdiocese .
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill / Mission Hill 15.4/5
14.6/1, 10.2/2. 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Parochial School

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus high basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick and stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Well-designed High Victorian Gothic Grammar School, rises 2-stor[ies] from high basement to flat roof. Constructed of sandstone--in gen-eral walls are rusticated (formally finished on all sides'), main facade symmetr[ically] arranged around center entr. which is approached via steep flight of stone [st]airs. Entr, flanked by polished marble columns w/floral capitals (identical to col-[um]ns of 2nd fl. center tripartite windows-columns are engaged) Entr. surmounted by [po]inted arch w/CHEVERUS SCHOOL inscribed in the voussoirs. On either side of entr. arch[es]

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA part of 95648 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Situated on high rise overlooking Robt. T. Paine subdivision. Shrub covered front yard w/Roxb. pudding stone retaining wall.

*are medallions exhibiting high relief profiles of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Windows of 1st sl. surmounted by pointed arches w/ voussoirs. Set within arches are large floral bosses. 2nd fl. windows possess round arches and are (Map) grouped as 3 triple windows. Narrow belt courses contribute to distinctly horizontal emphasis of design. Deep stone cornice features modillion blocks.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(see reverse page)

III

E.W.G. 85



Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked

This is an interesting,well designed(retardataire for late 1890's in terms of style)High Victorian Gothic parochial school.It ranks among the best examples of this style in the Boston area.It was named for Jean Louis A.M. Cheverus,first Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston.Frustatingly little has come to light on the history of this building,identity of the architect and bldr etc.Boston Archdiocese records indicate that it was built in 1898 as part of the Blessed Sacrament church complex at Centre and Creighton Sts.After Charles P.Greco's Blessed Sacrament Church(1910-1917) this is the most architecturally significant bldg. in the church complex.Architecturally it is noteworthy for the pleasing color of its sandstone materials,highly symmetrical elevations and well carved ornamentation--most notably window and entrance enframements and high relief sculptural profiles of Washington and Lincoln(adding to the mystery of the buildings origins-secular figures honored on parochial school bldg.)The interior retains a rich inventory of noteworthy features including black and white marble tiles in the center hall,main fl.,multi panel white marble wainscoting(main fl.do.),raised wooden door moldings,remnants of a large main fl hall stained glass window, slate and marble fl. in basement,wooden wainscoting throughout bldg.(painted large class rooms,black boards etc.Blessed Sacrament Church was organized by the Redemptorist Fathers of the Mission Church , Tremont St.,Roxb. in 19

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

The 1st church bldg. on the property was a small Queen Anne chapel/school (burned late 1970's)Father Arthur T.Connolly was the 1st pastor.The 1st parish school opened in 1893 w/an enrollment of 310 pupils.It was housed in 6 rooms in the basement of the chapel(ded. May 22,1892).The Sisters of Charity were the schools fist teachers and were initially housed in the mid 18thc. Withington House (torn down late 1890's).The brick con vent at 25-35 Creighton St. was built in 1896.Presumably the courses taught at Blessed Sacrament during the mid 1890's were continued in the "new" Cheverus Sch.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

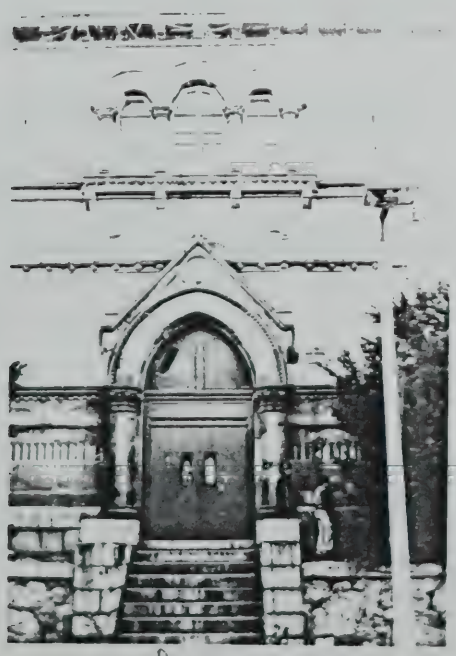
Interview w/ Rev.Richard T.Donahue ,Blessed Sacrament Church.
Atlases-1873,1884,1888 ,1890,1895,1899,1906
Sanborn Insurance Atlas,1919
The Catholic Church of New England,Archdiocese of Boston
BY James S.Sullivan.1895 pgs.165-169
Boston Bldgs Dept.,S.P.N.A.,Bostonian Soc.,B.PL.--no information
Boston Archdiocese Chancellory archives-parochial school listings.

* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark Listing (as part of district)

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill

CHEVERUS SCHOOL CONTINUED
30 Sunnyside Street

Blessed Sacrarent grammar school courses included stenography,type writing , algebra,book keeping,together w/fancy sewing.The school also provided a high school course in oil painting and water colors.The sch ol was coeducational divided into 7 classes.By the mid 1890's the school had a student body of 360 w/ atotal of 4,000 people in the parish.The student body was drawn from J.P. and Roxb. neighborhoods-including philanthropist Robert Treat Paine's well planned subdivision to the immediate north and east of the Blessed Sacrament complex(Sunnyside,Westerly,Edge Hill Sts. etc). Accellerated house construction in the area was triggered in part,during the 1890's by the establishment of Blessed Sacrament and by the introduction of the electric trolley to the area in 1894.Rapid growth in population necessitated the construction of the Cheverus School in 1897-98.The architect may have been Franz Joseph Untersee,Brookline based architect of St.Alphonsus Hall (Mission Church) in 1898 and the 1st Blessed Sacrament church bldg. in 1891-92.Building dept records did not yield permit information. Boston Archdiocese records provided only a firm construction date.Insurance atlases did not provide information beyond the obvious pertaining to materials,sitingetc.THE PILOT,was contacted for possible leads on this building ---their files did not contain any information on this structure. CATHOLIC HISTORIES OF BOSTON do not mention this building.The Bostonian Society,S.P.N.E.A.,B.P.L.FILES did not have any information on this bldg. Further research might involve newspaper micro film work-perhaps checking for May 1898 dedication or Sept.1898 school opening.This building is currently under utilized ,housing weekly scout meetings and a 2nd fl. thrift shop.Information on this building may be located at the Brooklyn N.Y.based headquarters of the Redemptorist Fathers--7509 Shore Road, Brooklyn,N.Y. 11209,212-833-1900.(Rev.Alfred C.Rush,archivist). It should also be noted that atlases were carefully checked to determine if this building was moved here from another site--it does not appear to have been a Boston public school.There is no truth to the story that this bldg. was the old Masonic Temple ,formerly located at Tremont and Boylston Sts.



Main facade, Sunnyside st.



↑ Sunnyside st facade



↑ Rear (s. elev.) facade

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill

ADDRESS 11,13 Sunnyside St. COR. _____

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

DATE 1889-1890 Atlases, Suffolk Deed plans
source

CHITECT _____
source

ILDER _____
#11-S.A.Bartlett source
#13-John R.Hanley

NER _____
original present



OTOGRAPHS Parker Hill | Mission Hill 12·4/1-84

TYPE (residential) [single?] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

#11-gable, #13-clipped gable
ROOF _____ cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) [clapboards] [wood shingles] stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Compact, wood frame Queen Anne houses-modest scale-sheathed w/clapboards and wood shingles. Well crafted front porches w/ champfered posts and saw cut brackets. Facades exhibit Queen Anne multi sash windows. #11's gable decorated w/restrained gingerbread wood work at apex.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic _____

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA #11-3500 #13-5609 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS houses face bend in Sunnyside St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse) Built c.1889-90, #11 and 13 Sunnyside St rank among the better preserved examples of moderate income housing in the 160 lot residential district developed by Robert Treat Paine. . These houses retain original form, fabric, fenestration etc. Architecturally they are modest renditions of the Queen Anne Style.

(Map)

III
E.W-G-85 47

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built in 1889-90,#11 and 13's lots were part of a 100-lot development that encompassed Westerly,Gay Head and Sunnyside Sts.(eastern portion only)*.Sunnyside St. was originally called Sunnyside Terrace.#11 and13's lots are lots 35 an36 on plans dated Sept.1888(Suffolk Deed 1844:161) And Oct 1,1889(S.D. 1904:end).These plans show the outlines of houses at 1,3,7 and9 Sunnyside but do not show #11 and 13.By 1890,#11 and 13 are shown on the atlas of that year and appear unlabled.By 1895 #11 is labled S.A.Bartlett and #13 is labled John R.Hanley.For many years #11 and 13's land was part of Elizabeth M.M Wentworth's extensive holdings The Wentworth house dated to the mid 18th c. and was located on the site of The Blessed Sacrament Church on Centre St.During the 1880's #11 and 13's land was part of the Jas.Kenney estate.

These houses are part of Boston lawyer/philanthropist Robert Treat PAINE'S large,multi lot developement in the area between Centre and Hea Sts.This developement attests to the fact that large-scale planning can improve on ordinary cheap construction.A division of Paine's cooperative bank,the Workingmanrs Building Assoc.,served as the central finance and planning agency.The financing was done by the then still novel amortizing mortgage which reduced risk to both borrower and lender(see form on Edge Hi

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context) St.)

*other streets in this developement include Edge Hill and Round Hill Sts.

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation District listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories-1890's
Suffolk Deeds-plans-1844:161,1904:end
No information at Boston Building Dept.
Streetcar Suburbs by Sam B. Warner Jr. pgs 101-105

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 25,27,29 Sunnyside St. near Creighton St. COR.

NAME
present original

MAP No. 19N-8E SUB AREA Centre-Heath Sts.

DATE c.1891 Atlas, Directories
source



HITECT
source

LDER John Rawson-attrib.
#25-John Rawson source
#27-Phillip YOUNG
ER #29-Albert G. Boles
original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 14: 2/2, 2/3, 2/4, 2/5

TYPE [residential] [single] double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, attic

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS [Frame] [clapboards] [wood shingles] stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Trio of single family Queen Anne houses-modest scale-wood fr.-clapboard/shingle sheathing, front porches w/turned posts, spool work transoms. In general irregular plans featuring smaller gables-#'s25 and 29 display champfered bays at ground level. Gable bargeboards exhibit restrained gingerbread decoration.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA #25-3440 #27-3010 #29-2771 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS faces Blessed Sacrament church complex

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

This is a trio of well preserved Queen Anne houses representative of the type of moderate income housing built in the area between Centre St.-Heath St. between c.1890-1895). #'s25, 27 and 29 date to c.1891. Boston lawyer/philanthropist Robert Treat Paine was primarily responsible for the development of new streets-e.g. Sunnyside, Westerly, Gay Head etc.-and the construction of new houses. Sunnyside

476 EWG-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	x
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

St is shown on late 1880's plans as Sunnyside Terrace-apparently the eastern portion of this l-shaped street was laid out first with the segment between Westerly and Creighton Sts completrd by 1892.The 1890 Atlas shows lot outlines along Sunnyside and Westerly Sts. for the first time.The 1895 Atlas shows John Rawson ,carpenter/contractor at #25(1st here in 1892),Phillip Young,collector at #27 (1892) and Albert G.Boles ,engineer(1892).Further research is needed to determine if Rawson was the builder of this trio or other houses in the area.

For further details on Paine's remarkable housing developement for families of modest means see form on Edge Hill St. #25



Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Boston Directories-1890's
Suffolk Deeds-plans-1844:161,162:163,1904:End
Streetcar Suburbs by Sam B.Warner pgs 101-105

PRESERVATION Consideration

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing. (as part of district)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 26-8 Tavern Rd. COR. Field St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21N/10E SUB AREA _____

DATE 1880's -1890's Atlases and bldg. permits
(see significance) source

ARCHITECT 1895 enlargment: bldg. permit
Chas. A. Brown source

BUILDER 1895 enlargment: bldg. permit
WA & HA Root source

OWNER 1890;1906: Wm Gillian
1915: Peter Gilligan Northeastern U.
original present
1931: N.E. Conservatory of Music

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3·3/5*, 3/6-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) industrial

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus --
flat; at left side
ROOF slight slope away from street. cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick red stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne industrial building with symetrical facade displaying 6-bays at 1st floor, 12-bays at 2nd, and 10 at 3rd, and exhibiting top floor of paired arched windows separated by brick rondels from larger single round head windows. Ground floor includes broad rectangular brick keystoned-and-splayed head entries near left and right corners of building. Building is capped by brickwork dentil cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 9893 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS At edge of Northeastern University campus; On mid-century street now an area of university parking lots.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Architecturally notable industrial building remaining as an 1880's-'90's survivor from a vicinity which began to develop in the 1840's. Running off of the even side of Parker Street, a 19th century way which extended by 1662 from Heath Street to the approximate intersection with Huntington today's

(Map)

IV
IP 3/5

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Avenue, theTavern Road-Field Street area now in a sea of parking lots at the edge of the Northeastern University campus, was in the 1850's a neighborhood of modest housing located near marshland and across the road from the Day Cordage manufacturer, later becoming the large ropewalk complex of Sewall and Day Co. (see form for 360 Ruggles St.)

Previously known as Mechanic Street, during the eighties, Tavern Road at its Field St. end(then called Madison Court), was occupied by brick and frame stables and shops with those now on the even side owned and used by William Gilligan. Apparently #28 was put up as a 2-story stable in 1887-8 probably as an enlargement of an earlier brick building constructed between 1884-'88 at the rear of the lot. However, the present double entry building took on its current form in 1895 when Gilligan enlarged and added onto the left side of the 1887 stable.

Gilligan, a resident of the Tavern Road-Field Street vicinity since 1880,also owned and apparently lived at both #460 Parker Street--one of a pair of brick row houses (see illustration — in form for 456 Parker) as well as the handsome apartment house at #456 Parker which occupied the frontage lots of the Tavern Road stables and shops. (see form for). A resident of #456 Parker from the late 1890's through the early years of this century, by 1910, Gilligan (contd. p. 2)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931.
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Walling. Map of Boston...1859.
Whitney. May of Roxbury. 1849.
Building Dept: Building Permit: Apr. 27, 1887; July 1, 1895
Boston Directories: Wm. Gilligan/Gilligan family--1875-1921.
Charles A. Brown: 1880-1943
Architectural files: Fine Arts Dept. Charles A. Brown
Boston Street Laying Out Dept. Ann. Report, 1894. (Parker St)
Norfolk Deeds: Plan Book 2/20--Oct. 7, 1853 (Plan for Auction of dwelling houses)
Plan of land in Roxbury--151/1; Nov. 5, 1844.

Significance continued:

lived with contracting business associate and family member James T. in the Romanesque Revival brick row house at #109 Hemenway (see form for in BLC Fenway Survey).

Owned by the Gilligan family into the 1910's. #26-28 Tavern Road was acquired afterwards by a series of schools including Tufts University, the New England Conservatory of Music, and finally Northeastern University. While in the ownership of the Conservatory, #26-28 Tavern Road served as the home for a community boy's club.

Charles A. Brown, the architect of the major remodelling of #26-28 Tavern Road, was as well, the designer of William Gilligan's handsome brick apartment house at #456 Parker Street (see form for). During the mid-1880's Brown worked as a draughtsman in Boston's Exhange Building for architect Frederick N. Footman (see forms for 249A; 31 Heath Street), and in the early '90's was employed by the Boston city architect who, at that time, was Edmund Marsh Wheelwright. By the mid-'90's, Brown took up residence at 67 Nelson Street, near Morton in Dorchester and remained at home there until 1942. Listed as an architect by the early years of this century, Brown worked for various firms including, in the 1910's for Peabody and Stearns. Although little is specifically known about Brown's work, 456 Parker Street was published in the American Architect and Building News of May 4, 1895, and he is credited as the designer of 100 Warrenton Street (Nick's Restaurant) 1907.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill



ADDRESS 27 Tavern Road COR. near Field

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21N/10E SUB AREA _____

DATE after 1884; by 1888 --Atlases
remodelling: 1922 --Building Permit
source

ARCHITECT J. Williams Beal, sons Bldg. Permit
remodelling: source

BUILDER Clifton D. Chatterton Bldg. Permit
source

OWNER 1888: Adrian Janse hrs.
1915: Edw. A. Janse
1922: Fredk. W. Allen
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 3·3/2, 3/3*-84; (PH 3·3/1-84 #44 Field)

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Originally stable; then sculpture studio with residence.

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus --

ROOF flat cupola -- dormers --

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.
(now stuccoed)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Stuccoed and Mediterraneanized 1880's brick industrial building set narrow end to street and displaying 2-bay facade with arched grade level entry at right including wrought-iron grilled half moon transome and double wooden door enhanced with bronze fittings and woman's head knocker. Building exhibits at 2nd floor, casement windows with wrought-iron balcony grills. Facade extended at left with single-story 2-bay ell with pair of tiny shuttered arched windows set under row of wall rafters. Mousetooth and dentil cornice at roofline continues across red brick right side which reveals some original fenestration. At rear--sheds and ells; skylight on main block.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 4690 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Cobblestoned drive into yard at right. Garden at left. Abuts at rear #44-6 Field Street--a double mid-century small scaled Italianate frame house. In pocket retaining early street pattern and occasional 19th century frame residences. At edge of Northeastern U. campus--and now in environment of University parking lots.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Remodelled brick stable dating from 1880's and of note as a remaining element of the Tavern Road (formerly Mechanic Street) and Field Street area which began to develop in the 1840's and which by 1853 was a neighborhood of modest residential houses located across Parker Street from the Day Cordage manufactury. (See form for 360 Ruggles St.) In addition, #27 Tavern Road is architecturally

(Map)

III/IV
KP 3/85

4-2

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	x	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	x
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

significant for its handsome 1920's stuccoed Mediterranean style facade and additionally is of cultural and historical significance for its use since its remodelling as the studios respectively of the notable Boston sculptors Frederick W. Allen and Arcangelo Cascieri.

During the 1880's, Tavern Road at its Field Street end (formerly called Madison Court) was occupied by brick and frame sheds, stables, and shops (see also form for 26-28 Tavern Road). Replacing a frame barn, the brick stable at #27 Tavern Road was owned by the family of milk dealer Adrian Janse and in the 1890's apparently was used for their teamster business and later for their contracting work. At its rear, the stable abutted the Janse residence at 44 Field Street--a very modest mid-century frame 2-story, gable roofed Italianate house which is in poor condition but remains extant. The stable/shop at #27 Tavern Road was owned by the Janse family into the 1910's.

By 1922, Frederick W. Allen (1888- Jan 7, 1961)--a sculptor and instructor and department head at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts had acquired the building which he had remodelled that year after plans by architects J. Williams Beal Sons for his use as a studio and office. In 1947, Allen moved into (contd page 2.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register listing

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Norfolk Deeds: Plan Book-2/20 Oct. 7, 1853; Plan Book-4/123 Oct. 1, 1853; 151/1: Plan... Nov 5, 1844.

Whitney. Map of Roxbury. 1849.
Walling. Map of Boston. 1859
Hopkins. Roxbury Atlas. 1873.
Bromley. Roxbury Atlases. 1884-1931
Boston Building Dept. Packet for 27 Tavern Road.
Boston Directories: Adrian Janse; Janse family: 1858-1925
Fredk. W. Allen: 1918-1958
Arcangelo Cascieri: 1955-1978
(Architectural files: J. Williams Beal; J. Williams Beal Sons
Fine Arts Dept/BPL
Artists File: Frederick W. Allen. Fine Arts. Dept/BPL
(includes Obituary--Herald, Jan 7, 1961)

Parker Hill
Mission Hill

Significance continued:

the building which then functioned as a combined residence and workshop.

Allen, a classical artist, studied at the Rhode Island School of Design and the Museum of Fine Arts, and as a young man, worked in Bela Pratt's sculpture studio. Allen specialized in bas relief and completed Pratt's sculptural program for the Fenway front of the Museum of Fine Arts with his figures of "the Painter" and "the Designer." In 1925, Allen designed and executed the pediment of the New York County Courthouse. In addition Allen was well-known for his memorial tablets, portrait busts, and commemorative medals.

By the late 1950's through the 1970's, #27 Tavern Road served as the studio and workshop for sculptors Arcangelo Cascieri--Dean of the Boston Architectural Center--and Adio diBiccari.

J. Williams Beal,Sons designers of the remodelling of 27 Tavern Road have been active in the Boston area from the 1880's to the present day. The firm perhaps is best known during the 1880's and '90's for churches and residences in Roxbury including the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church (1887-8), AllSouls Unitarian Church, Elm Hill Avenue (1893) and the houses at Harriswood Crescent at Harold and Townsend Streets(1890). Later the firm was responsible for the 1925 Jewett Repertory Theatre (now Boston University Theatre) at 264 Huntington Avenue and the Plymouth County Hospital and Jail. In addition, J. Williams Beal Sons during the 1890's and 1900's ---- were the plant designers for Roxbury's Highland Spring Brewery (see form for 31 and 55 New Heath Street).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Missi Hill

#1;4 Terrace Pl.
ADDRESS 80 Terrace St. COR. Terrace St.

NAME _____

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill
NORTH SLOPE
MAP No. 20N-9 SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles sts)
#1-c.1865 #80-c.1 880 Norfolk Deeds,
DATE #4-c.1857 maps, atlases
source


#4

CHITECT _____
#1-? source
#4-Charles B.Spencer Norfolk Deeds
ILDER #80-?
#1-J.W.Olmstead source
#4-Chas.B.Spencer
NER #80-L.S.Conant?
original present
Parker Hill/
OTOGRAPHS MISSION HILL - 11-1/1, 1/2 1/4
5/1, 5/2, 5/3

TYPE (residential) [sing] [double] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
#4
(non-residential) #1-single, #4-orig.dble, #80-single

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) #1-2 1/2, #4-2 1/2 plus bsemnts, attic
#1-gable, #4-gable/mans. 80-1 1/2 #1-1 On terrace St. side
ROOF #80-gable cupola - dormers #4-1 on main facade
#80-

MATERIALS [Frame] [clapboards] shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
#1
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Cluster of modest wood fr.dwellings around Terrace Pl./St. #1-Orig. a dble house, reduced by half; 3bay main facade w/simple entr.porch. Windows simply enfr.w/exception of window above entr w/round headed surround. Dentillated and bracketed cornice. Gambrel-mansard roof. No fenestration on Terr. St.wall. #4-2 1/2 story Italianate fr.vernac.house w/3-bay MF. Bracketed door hood, polygonal bay w/rusticated base, simply enfr.windows, arched attic window. Gable.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] [moderate] [drastic] #4-orig.dble hse.
#1 #80 #4
#1-3679 #80-2840

CONDITION [good] fair poor _____ LOT AREA #4-2510 _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Lining east side of Terrace St-modestly scaled dwellings w/white picket fences. Terrace St is 8' wide cul de sac-dead ends into new orange line MBTA tracks/corridor.

#80-T-plan cottage w/2bay main facade, bracketed door hood, polygonal bay, windows w/hood moldings on 2nd fl. Diamond shaped opening at apex of gable roof. 1-story el to rear. Italianate, fr.vernac.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Situated along the east side of Terrace and along a cul de sac called TerracePlace, these modestly scaled dwellings constitute a charming residential node in an area characterized by vacant lots and adjacent rail road tracks. Terrace Place is an 8' wide cul de sac located at the foot of Alleghaney St. Terrace Pl. was

J.E.W.G.

#1 Terrace Pl.



Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

set out c.1855(Alleghaney St. dates to 1845). Terrace St. was set out from New Heath St. to Alleghaney St. during the early 1870's and was extended over a segment of Gore Ave to Tremont St. by 1875.#4 Terrace Pl is the oldest member of this trio-it was built c.1857 by Charles B. Spencer,carpenter-deeds indicate that between 1858-1859 this property was passed back and forth between Jane Spencer,widow(and mother of Charles and John W.Olmstead,clerk-the Spencer-Olmstead deeds mention a"double hous on the property built by Jane Spencer's son John"- the Terrace St side of #4 is devoid of fenestration and clearly indicates that it is missing half of its original form.Olmstead purchased this lot from Isaac Livermore in November,1852 and is listed as this house's owner in 1873 .Chas.B. Spencer first appears in the 1858 Roxb.Direct.as a carpenter,house Sumner near Washington St.By 1868 4 houses bordered Terrace Pl.(referred to as passage -way,see Suffolk Deed 917:319).#1 Terrace Pl was buil c.1865-apparenly as a J.W. Olmstead property-he rented and eventually sold it to Mary A. and George Martin on 2/18/1868 for $2,000.00.Martin 's occ. is listed in 1870's as"butter and cheese,4 Franklin Market".Much of Terrace Pl.'s charm is derived from #1's pleasing form,elements(Italianate fr.vernac) and white picket fence.By 1890 L.S.Conant,employee of N.ward and Co. ,oils tallow and glue owned #1 Terr.Pl. and #80 Terr.St.-#80 was built c.1870's (difficult to determine fr. deeds,atlases).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

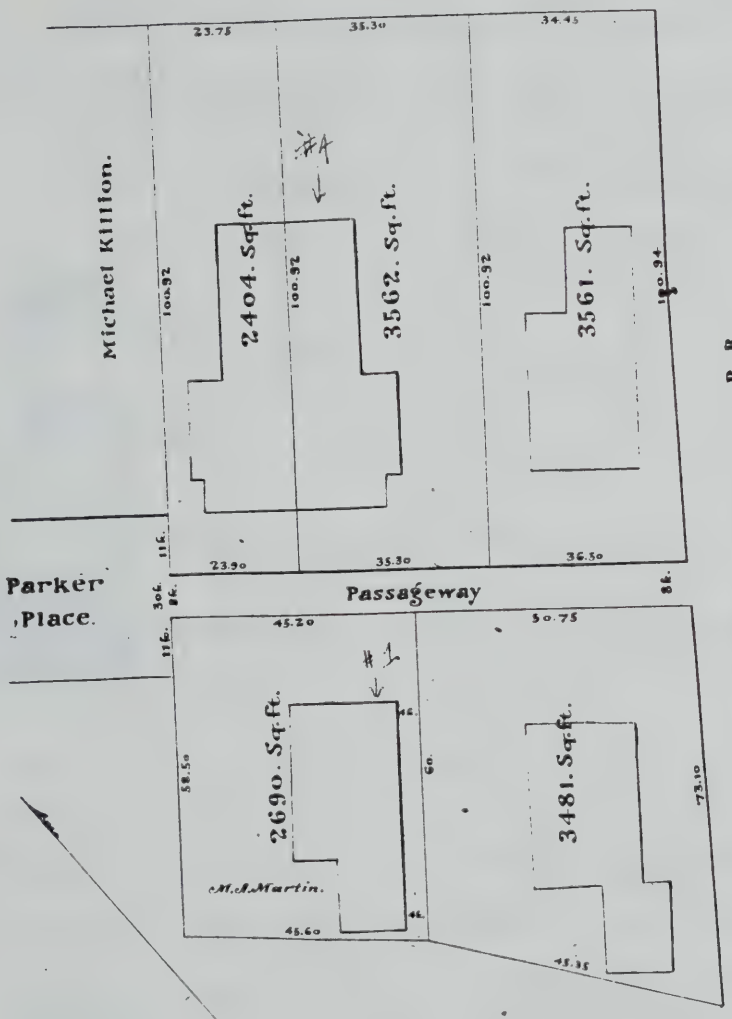
Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)



Bibliography and/or referenc ords, early maps, etc.)

Map-1852 McIntire
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890
Roxb.-Boston Direct.-1850's-9(
Norfolk Deeds-272:284
Suffolk Deed Pl-917:319,318
Record of Boston Streets-1910.

Parker Hill / Mission Hill



Roxbury, February 6th 1868.

Scale 15 ft. to an inch.

T.B.Moses. Surveyor.

Original Plan Recorded
With Suff. Reg. Lib. 9 / Fol. 319
A True Copy. Reduced. 1/2
Henry W. Wilson C.E.

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 170 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 1456 Tremont COR Parker St.

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Alleghaney-Ruggles Sts.

DATE c.1860 Norfolk Deeds
source

HITECT
source

LDER
source

ER possibly James Boyle
original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill-11-2/3-84 also 16-4/6-84



TYPE (residential) (single) double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansard
3 on main facade

ROOF bell cast-mansard cupola no longer extant dormers 2 per side

MATERIALS (Frame) (clapboards) shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Substantial, L-plan Italianate/Mansard house w/rectang. 2-story main block enclosed by bell-cast mansard roof, 2-story ell to rear. Clapboards cover walls. Center entr. on 3-bay mainfacade w/projecting porch (champfered posts, brackets. Entrance flanked by fully enfr. and pedimented windows. Edges of main block accented w/quoins. Fascia, side boards appear beneath eaves.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor — moderate) drastic Original cupola removed at undeterm. date-post 1888.

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 4534 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited on ample corner lot, bordered on Parker, Tremont sides by high, Roxb. pudding stone walls. Copper beech of considerable age and size at Parker-Tremont corner.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This house is part of Mission Hills interesting collection of substantial 1860's Italianate Mansard residences.

(Map)

E.W.G.
490 III-85

Parker st facade ↓



Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Roxbur

Although missing its cupola(shown in O.H.Bailey Bird's eye view, map of 1888),this house retains its original form,materials,elements(most notably entr.porch and fancy window enfr.) and siting.Since at least the early 1830's a structure has been located on this corner lot. The present structure clearly dates to the 1860's.Polly Lewis(wife?, mother?of Wm.Lewis,Boston merchant)bought this property from Betsy Francis on 12/31/1836.The 1832 Walling map of Roxb shows a building on this site.Polly Lewis owned a house on this site until June,1859-she apparently rented it to an H.B. Stanwood,brewer during the 1850's.(see Norfolk Deeds 114:127,).Lewis sold this prop. to James Boyle,Roxb.brewer on 6/20/1859 for $5,ooo.oo.Boyle apparently demolished the old Lewis homestead and erected the present,more "up-to-date"building.Boyle sold it to Sewall and Day Cordage Co. in.1863 .Sewall and Day sold it to William C.Babbitt,apothecary,for $5,700.on 5/15/1867(N.D.354:146).In 1866 Babbitt was located(shop) at Rail Road Sq,junction of Tremont and Washingtown St.,opposite the Providence R.R.crossing-in other words one block from 1456 Tremont St.Babbitt supplied Mission Hill and Roxb. Highland residents w/"Perfumery,brushes,Articles for the Toilet,Medicines(Patent),

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

leeches,Soda Water,etc.Babbitt owned this house until 6/3/1873. (1118 :150-Suffolk Deed).By 1880 Patrick T.Hanley of Hanley and Casey 's Brewery owned this house-his brewery was located in the industrial area a few blocks to the north at 104 Ward St.The Hanley family lived here until c.1910.By 1915 a Mary A. Cleary lived here.

(See Form on 105 WARD ST - Hanley and Casey Brewery)

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation District (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1832 Walling,1848,1852 McIntire.O.H.Bailey-Bird's Eye View-1888
Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906,1915.
Norfolk Deeds-114:127,315:306,354:14
Suffolk Deeds-118:150,1473:25
Boston Directories/Roxb.-1850's-80's



Roxb. Direct ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. 1866 43



WILLIAM C. BABBITT,

APOTHECARY,

RAILROAD SQUARE,

JUNCTION OF TREMONT & WASHINGTON STREETS,

(Opposite Providence Railroad Crossing.)

Perfumery, Brushes, Articles for the Toilet, Patent Medicines, Leeches, Soda Water, &c. Physicians' Prescriptions put up with care from the best selected medicines.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 1458-1460 Tremont COR near Parker St.

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill - NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Allegheney-Ruggles sts.)

DATE 1895 Boston Bldg. Dept. source

ARCHITECT Vinal and Tracy source

BUILDER source

OWNER Patrick J. Hanley original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 2 - 2/3, 17-4/1 16.3/3 - 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Large, L-plan Georgian Rev-Classical Rev. apartment bldg. Constructed of yellow brick w/white stone(lime stone?)trim. Main facade symetrically arranged around arched and recessed center entr.-arch displays prominent console key stone. Entr. flanked by octag. bays of brick which are continued on upper fls. as copper oriels w/multi panel ornamentation. Bldg culminates in well detailed Clss. Rev. copper cornice. Parker St wall formally finished

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic in red br., wedge shaped brick work lintels also arched side entr.

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 5886 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS narrow passage way off Parker St. leads to formally treated entr/facade(715 Parker St, side entr for #1456-60 Tremont St.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This solid, handsome and substantial masonry apartment bldg. represents the work of Vinal and Tracy. Built in 1895,-

(Map)

E.W.G. IV. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as a

Aboriginal	____
Agricultural	____
Architectural	X
The Arts	____
Commerce	____
Communication	____
Community/ development	y



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

(see Boston Building Permit dated 5/25/1895) ,it was constructed to house "8 tenements".Combining elements of the Georgian Rev. and Classical Rev. styles,#1458-1460 Tremont St. represents a decidedly urban housing form in a neighborhood of predominanly wood frame,Pre 1875 single family suburban dwellings.It is a key component in Tremont Sts.1890'S-early 20th c.streetscape. It was built for Patrick T.Hanley,brewer and partner in Hanley and Casey's Brewery,104 Ward St.and occupied the N corner of the Hanley house lot.Hanley was capitilizing on the need for commuter housing in the area-the electric trolley reached Mission Hill by the early 1890's.This building was designed by Vinal and Tracy-actually a short lived Boston architectural firm(1892-95) with a well known principal-Arthur H.Vinal.He was Boston's city architect during the 1880's .. .Born in Quincy,Ma.,Vinal was initially employed by the important Boston Architectural firm of Peabody and Stearns.Vinal,as city architect,designed the Boylston St.Fire and Police Dept bldg(now the I.C.A.).Horace Mann School, Newbury St.,and the Joshua Bates School in the South End.IN adition

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

he was responsible for the Romanesque Chestnut Hill water works, opera houses at Bangor and Augusta Maine,numerous Back Bay town-houses and Roxbury/Dorchester suburban homes.He worked in partnership w/George F. Tracy(dearth of information on Tracy) from 1892-1895. Vinal and Tracy were apparently apartment house specialists-in 1893 they disigned the much publicized "Windmere"apartment bldg",1069 Boylston St,121-123 Mass.Ave.-this "splendid apartment house" was built at a cost of $188,000.00 for Mission Hill real estate specu-

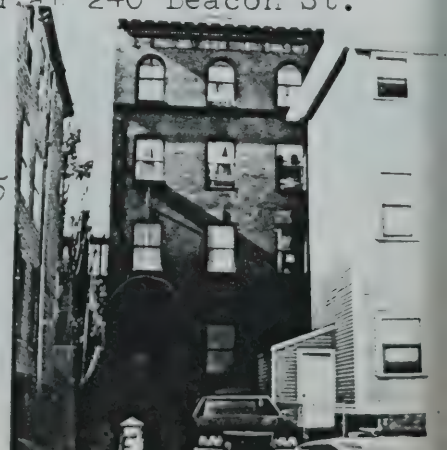
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

lator Albert Geiger(see Delle Ave developement)By 1906 1458-60 Tremont St. was owned by Edward A.Bangs,partner in Bangs and Wells,lawyers,7 Water St ,Boston.Bangs lived at 240 Beacon St. during the early 1900's

Atlases-1873,1884,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories-19thc.-early 20th
Boston Bldgs.Dept.
A HALF CENTURY OF BOSTON BUILDING-Damrell p.75
B.P.L. ARCH BLDERS FILE

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Parker st. ENTRANCE →



BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 17 Area ~~Parker Hill~~/ Mission Hill

ADDRESS 1472 1474 Tremont St COR. near Sewall Pl.

NAME

present original ~~Parker Hill~~/ Mission Hill NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)

DATE c.1856
source



ARCHITECT
source

BUILDER David Connery-attributed
source

possibly Sewall and Day, David Connery Jr.

OWNER Amory F.Sherman-1857, Nathan Cobb-1859 [1861
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ MISSION Hill 2-2|5

TYPE (residential) single [double] row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement, mansard

ROOF hip on mansard cupola dormers MF-3 plus octag.dormer/ba side walls-2

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [stone Roxb Pudding] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Boxy, rectangular Mansard double house constructed of Roxbury pudding stone. 3-bay main facade x 2 bay side walls. Tremont ele features paired, recessed entrances w/granite steps and door lintels. In general windows possess rock faced granite sills and lintels w/replacement sash. Octag. bay on eastern half a later addition, carried through roof as tripartite dormer. Hip on mansard roof retains scollopped slate shingles and pedimented dormers.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic c.1890's octag. bay.

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA 1472-1350, ~~sq.~~ feet #1474-3706

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS vacant lot to west once site of J.Ferris marble wor (1850's), Solomon A.Woods Furniture mfg.(By1873) and Cold Spring Brewery(late 1870's-90's)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally, #1472, 1474 Tremont St. is a rare Roxbury/Boston example of a double Mansard house constructed entirely of Roxbury pudding stone. Compared to the 1 1/2 story houses of similar puddingstone construction in the area (see forms on 682-688 Parker St and 2-5 Sewall St.) this 2 1/2 story house is relatively substantial. Apparently

EWG II-III 85

BIBLIOGRAPHY - Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
1852 Mc Intire map.Roxb/Boston Directories
Norfolk Deeds,191:23,253:11,302:263,280:218
Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Note:This house's stone materials probably came from a quarry located on t

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above) Mission Church lot,see
it is the oldest puddingstone structure on Parker Hill/Mission Hill--[1852
as early as 1849,a building was located on this lot.This buildings mans
roof,however,suggests a construction date of closer to 1860.Norfolk Deeds
point to a construction date of c.1856.This house has historical associat
with mid 19thc Roxbury machinists,molders and masons.Further research is
needed to determine if this structure originally served as Sewall and Day
Cordage Co. workers housing.This company was located a few blocks to the
north at Parker and Ruggles St.(see form on Ventworth Institute).
As early as the 1820's the Parker/Tremont St. area was built up w/modest
homes and shops.By the early 1850's the Stony Brook Valley,2 blocks to th
east,contained tanneries,breweries,an iron foundry etc.The Boston and
Providence R.R. had been laid out along the Stony Brook in 1834 w/ the
first R.R. station at Roxbury Crossing established c.early 1840's.Buildir
are mentioned on 1472,1474 Tremont St's lot in a Norfolk Deed(191:23)
of 10/1/1849(Benjamen Sewall et al recieved $1,850.00 from ? Stevens).
The 1852 McIntire map shows a building on or near this site w/a configura
similar to that of the present structure.On 2/24/1857,Amory D.Sherman ,
machinist paid Benjamen Sewall $3,000.00 for this lot "with the buildings
thereon"(Norfolk 253:11).In 1860 Sherman is listed at 336 Washington St
(later 1472,1474 Tremont St).This house is almost certainly the building
mentioned in the Sewall/Sherman deed ,pointing to a construction date of

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)
1856.More definite evidence of this house's existence appears in a deed o
4/24/1859.(Norfolk 280:218).Nathan Cobb,variously listed as a molder and
pattern maker paid Sewall et al $2,000.00 for the south eastern portion of
this house and lot---referance is made to "the partition wall of a double
house.Mention of a "stone house" is made in a deed of 11/19/1861 between
Sewall et al and David Connery ,mason(SEWALL was apparently the holder of
Amory Sherman's mortgage.).Connery paid Sewall $2,150.00 for his half of
the property.Cobb lived here until his death c.1870.Cobb's heirs owned 1474
until at least the early 1890's.David Connery Jr.started his career as a

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)
mason on Fayette St. in what is now Bay Village in 1846.His father was als
a Mason based on Fayette St,active c.1830-1855.Connery Jr.moves from Fayet
st in 1857 and resided at 2 Osborn Pl. in 1858/59.By 1860 he's listed at
2 Sewall Pl. Roxbury(predecessor house to 2-5 Sewall?) and lived at 1472 Tre
mont until c.1875.-by that time he was a mason w/ Standish and Woodbury
36 Bromfield Pl. FROM 1878-his death c,1886 he lived w/his son David III
at 118 Dartmouth St.David III was the proprietor of David Connery and Co.,
builders.-1474 Tremont was owned by the Connery family until at least 1900

*Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation Listing (as part of district)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 1 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 1508-1518 Tremont St/Burney St. COR.

NAME

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Allegheney-Ruggles (NORTH SLOPE STS.)

DATE 1897 Boston Bldgs. Dept.
source

CHITECT C.A.Russell "
source

ILDER not listed on permit
source

ER Wm.J.Carlin
original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 17. 5/6.84



TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. - 6 Fam.
(non-residential) 3-stores

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone trim concrete iron/steel/alum. metal-copper?-cric

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Queen Anne /Georgian Rev. comm /res.block,3-stories,flat roof. Constructed of orange brick,white stone trim.Salient features include gr.fls. range of brick Doric pilasters-in general store fronts have been bricked over. Also noteworthy are metal oriels fls.2-3(2 on Tremont,1 at Tremont/Burney corner and 1 on Burney St.wall.)Well detailed oriel feature pilasters,swag and fleur de lis motifs.Windows feature wedge shaped lintels w/prominent* keystones.Panel brick chimney rises from Burney St wall.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 4495 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS corner lot,opp.Parker Hill Branch Library

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This solid turn of the century commercial-residential block is the eastern most component in an essentially intact late 19th-early 20th c. Streetscape on the southern side of Tremont St between

(Map)

E.W.G. IV. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	X	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	X
Commerce	X	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Pontiac St. and Burney St.Built in 1897,it was designed by the prolific late 19thc-early 20thc Roxbury architect C.A.Russell.During the late 1920's #1518 Tremont housed the Parker Hill Branch Public Library. #1508-1518 was built to house 3 stores and 6 families-2 per segment. Its original owner was Wm.J.Carlin-in 1890's Boston Directories his occupation is listed as "heating",18 Cambridge St-he lived at 69 Humbolt Ave,Roxbury.Crnelius A.Russell,this block's architect,was active c.1880-early 1900's.He is listed at 46 1/2 Warren St.,Roxb. in 1897.He was responsible for numerous suburban homes in Roxbury, Dorchester and Jamaica Plain.During the 1890's his office was located at Glen Rd. corner Brighton St.Examples of his work include 801 Centre St.(Q.A.-Shingle Style,1894),14-16 Olmsted,J.P.(Q.A 2-D,1897), 15-16 Grovenor Rd,.J.P.(Georgian Rev. 3-story apt block-1902.)etc. -see J.P.,Fenway surveys,architect's list.

By 1930 this building contained a First National Food Store-#1508, Edward B.Learys Variety store and the Parker Hill Branch of the Public Library.The Library moved to its present building across the street in 1931(see form on 1497 Tremont St).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1890,1895,1898,1906,1911
Boston Directories-1890's,1930.
Boston Bldgs.Dept.
B.P.L. Arch/Elders File

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill

ADDRESS 1520 A-1526 Tremont St SOR. Carmel St.

NAME ___
present original

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Allegheny st-Ruggles st.



E 1898,1899 Atlases, Direct.
source

Samuel Rantin attrib.
HITECT and Son (S.J. Rantin)
source

LDER ___
source

ER Ellen & Jeremiah C. Spillane
original present

TOGRAPHS Parker Hill | Mission Hill 17.2/1 16.4/3.84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) storefronts on ground fl. - 3

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, 4-segment commercial/residential block constructed of buff brick w/white freestone(?). Storefronts partially intact on Tremont St. facade. Upper fl. entrances (4) exhibit a variety of stone entrance enframement treatments - #1526's entr. enframe feature pannelled Doric pilasters and a key-stone arch. Other entr. treatments include fluted Corimthian pilasters. Metal oriels (fls. 2-3) dominate upper fl. facades - 3 on tremont wall, 1 at Tremont/Carmel corner* and 1 on Carmel St wall. Oriels feature panels swags, laurel wreaths. Windows possess wedge shaped lintels. Well detailed copper cornice w/dentils, mod-illion (Map) bloks, fleur de lis motifs.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ___

CONDITION good fair poor ___ LOT AREA 1520-2127, 1522-2097 sq. feet
1524-2068, 1526-2130

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS ___

Prominently sited on corner lot across from Mission Ch. and playground-outstanding view of Boston skyline from upper fls.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

This solid turn of the century commercial/residential block is an important component in Tremont St.'s (south side) essentially intact late 19thc. and 20thc. streetscape. Stylistically it leans toward the Georgian Revival. Built in two stages,

IV
E.W.G-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	X	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	x		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

its architect was Samuel J.Rantin.#1520 A and 1520 date to 1898. #1524,1526 dateto 1899.The original owners of 1520-20A were Ellen Jeremiah C.Spillane-he was a real estate agent/speculator with an office at Huntington Ave corner Francis St during the 1890's and early 1900's.The Spillanes resided at 217 Walnut St.Roxbury during the 1890's.They were probably the original owners of the block's later segment.By 1906,Wm H.Gibbons owned #1524 and conducted a boot and shoe business in in 1524A beginning in 1900.Ellen Spillane owned #1526 in 1906.By 1930,#1520 A -1526 Tremont St. contained James J.O'Connors Church goods -#1520 A,John J.Tobins meat mkt-1522 A,The Great A&P Tea Co. -1524 and a branch of Economy Grocery stores-1526.Although Boston Bldg. Dept files did not yield an orig.bldg permit ,it would seem likely that Samuel J.Rantin was its architect-he designed the stylistically similar comm/res. block across Carmel St-#1528-1530 Tremont St. Samuel J.Rantin was a partner of Samuel Rantin and Son,from c.1895-c.1910 w/offices at 4Pynchon Pl. and 117 Columbus Ave Roxb.(late 1890's). B.P.L. arch/bldrs files indicate numerous Rantin designed Queen Anne 3-Decker bldgs in Roxb.and J.P. , as well as a few masonry comm-res. blocks.Rantins firm was in operation under the leadership of his son until 1959.(see forms on 1528-1530 Tremont St. and 172 St Alphonsus St.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1890,1895,1898,1909 ,1915
Boston Direct.-1890's,1900's,1930.
Boston Public Library Architect's file.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill / Mission Hill



ADDRESS 1528-1530 Tremont St. COR. Carmel St.

NAME
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)

DATE 1912 Boston Bldg. Dept.
source

ARCHITECT Samuel J. Rantin "
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER James P. Fox
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16.4/1 16 5/6 -84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt. (3-FAM)
(non-residential) Commercial/residential Block

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) [brick] [stone TRIM] concrete iron/steel/alum. [COPPER]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story, masonry Queen Anne/Georgian Revival commercial/residen. block domonated by broad copper oriel at Tremont/Carmel corner. Recently restored early 20th c storefront, windows of upper fls. exhibit white limestone?) sills and wedge shaped window lintels (w/keystones). Oriel also located on Carmel St. elevation-oriels feature panel and swag motifs. Still intact is deep copper cornice w/modillion blocks and dentils.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION [minor] moderate drastic

CONDITION [good] fair poor LOT AREA 2175 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominent corner site, part of "wall" of early 20th c. late 19th/ buildings lining south side of Tremont St., across from the Mission Church.

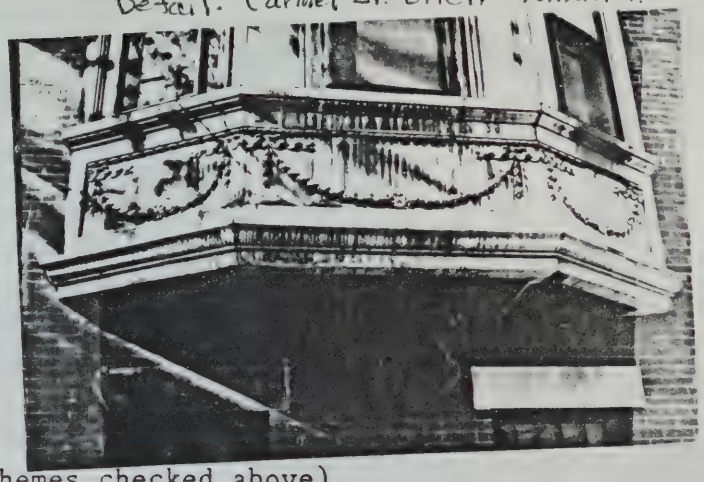
(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Anchoring the southwest corner of Tremont/Carmel Sts., this attractive Queen Anne/Georgian Revival commercial/Residential block is a key component in Tremont Sts. intact late 19thc-20th c streetscape (south side, Pontiac-Burney Sts.). It represents the work of Samuel J. Rantin, of Samuel Rantin and son, prolific and prominent Roxbury firm, specialists in 3-Decker design. Built in 1912, its original owner was James P. Fox, insurance and real estate agent.

300 E.W.G. 7/85

1528-32
Detail: Carmel st. oriel, Tremont st.



Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	X	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Fox lived at 104 Calumet during the 1910's and had an office at 1511 Tremont St.#1528-1530 Tremont St. was built to house a store and 3 tenements.It was built at a cost of $10,000.00.Prior to this bldgs. construction its lot had been occupied by a small wood frame structure owned by Timothy McCarthy and later E.E.O'Neil(see Atlases 1890-1906) By 1930,it housed the James P.Fox Insurance Agency and Augustus Coppernail undertakers.Building Permit dated 3/25/1912 lists Samuel J.Rantin as #1528-1530's architect.He was the son of Roxbury carpenter/architect Samuel Rantin.He was in partnership w/his father from c.1895-1920.Samuel Sr. first appears in Boston Directories in 1876/77.He is listed as a carpenter living near Roxbury Crossing.By 1885 he is listed on Gurney St.By 1895 Samuel Jr. was in partnership w/his father at 4Pynchon St.,Roxb.(later Columbus Ave). By the mid 1890's both Rantins are listed as architects.The Rantins were specialists in Queen Anne 3-Decker housing-their best work dates to 1895 -1910 and is located on Calumet St.,Hillside St. ,St Alphonsus St. and Cherokee St.(see form on 172 St.Alphonsus St).This firm is also well represented by high quality 3-Deckers in Highland Park,Roxb.,Roxbury Highlands Hyde Square(J.P.)etc.Samuel Sr. died in 1929.Samuel Jr. is active as an architect until his death c.1960 .During the 1930's he was also the President of the Roxbury Cooperative bank and was President of the Roxbury Highlands Cooperative Bank during the 1940's.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

-Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1899,1906,1915
Boston Directories,1910's,20's
B.P.L.Architects file
Boston Bldgs.Dept.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 1536-1542 Tremont COR. Pontiac Street.
McCarthy Block

NAME Murphy Building Murphy Building (and br. of Post Office
present original

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Parker Hill/Mission Hill - North Slope Allegheny-Ruggles Sts

DATE 1899 Placque on bldg, Boston Buildings Dept
source

ARCHITECT Robert A. Watson "
source

BUILDER Timothy McCarthy and Son
source

OWNER Timothy McCarthy
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill. 17.2/1, 16.5/5.84

TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam.) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) commercial-residential

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (Brown stone Trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-story masonry commercial-residential block constructed of red brick w/brown stone trim. Storefronts on gr.fl. retain orig. metal enframements w/class. Rev. entablature/cornice. Store entrances on main facade are recessed and have terra cotta surrounds and multi pane transoms. Upper fls. of mainfacade feature 4 central bays flanked by copper, octagonal oriels (fls. 2-3). Oriels are multi panneled and exhibit dentils. Side (pontiac St) wall features 6 bays, includind 1-bay frame rear addition. In general windows display rock faced sills and lintels-windows on gr.fl., Pontiac wall, have been bricked over.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 5400 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS situated on corner lot opposite Mission Church. Western most component in "wall" of masonry comm-res. bldgs. lining south side of Tremont St. from Pontiac-Burney Sts.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Below the roof line, in the center of the main facade are 3 stone placues w/ raised lettering which read "18" (Map) "MurphyBuilding" "99".

Built in 1899, the Murphy Building is a solid, well crafted example of the type of Commercial-residential block that was being constructed

IV

E.W.G. 85

Bibliography-Atlases:1873,1884,1890,1895,1899,1906
Boston Directories-1890's,1930
B.P.L.Fine ArtsDept. Architects file.
Boston Buildings Dept.

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	X	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

constructed along major thoroughfares in Roxbury,Jamaica Plain, Dorchester etc. during the 1890's and early 1900's.It is difficult to categorize stylistically-this large boxy structure is essentially devoid of ornamentation-contrasting colors and textures of building materials suggest categorizaton within the Queen Anne Style.

The Murphy Building was designed by the prolific late 19th-early 20thc Roxbury-Jamaica Plain triple decker specialist Robert A.Watson. It was built and originally owned by Timothy McCarthy(further research is needed to identify Murphy).It was built to house two tenements and two stores.Timothy McCarthy* was a Parker Hill-Mission Hill contractor/ quarry owner and real estate speculator.Active from c.18 -1915,McCarthy owned several large parcels along the south side of Tremont St. as early as 1873(including The Murphy Buildings land).By 1890 a small frame structure was located on this lot.During the 1890's McCarthy is listed as a contractor(Timothy McCarthy and son,1558 Tremont St. McCarthy was issued a building permit for the Murphy Bldg. on 6/6/1899.
In 1899 the section of Pontiac St. between Tremont to just below Delle Ave. was called McCarthy Place-Pontiac St was formally laid out only between Alleghaney and Calumet Sts.By 1906 six frame stables were located to the rear of this building. By 1930 this buildings stores

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

were occupied by Mrs.Paris Mario Confectioners (#1536) and Peter D. McQuaid,Dry Goods(1542).Robert A. Watson ,the Murphy Bldg's architect, specialized in triple decker housing -during the 1890's and Early 1900's he designed a large number of multi family houses on Parker Hill-Mission Hill.He 1st appears in Boston Directories in 1880.Listed as a draftsman at 15 Pemberton Sq.,he resided on Terrace St(eastern slope of Mission Hill).By 1885 he is listed as working in "the Studio Bldg" and resided on Hillside Ave,Mission Hill.By the late 1880's he was working out of his home at 20 Hillside.Most of his 3-Decker design work dates

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

from the early 1890's-1907.Good examples of his Mission Hill work include #75-77 Hillside(1893),102 Calumet(1897) and 99 Hillside(1892).He was responsible for the architecturally sophisticated town house at 109 Hemenway St.,the Fenway(1898-masonry construc.)By the lat 1890's he is listed as a justice of the peace as well as an architect. Watson died Sept.27,1916-at his #38-40 Hillside Ave home.

* For more biographical information on Timothy McCarthy see form on Roxbury Ledge (Tremont St). Form #91

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Parker Hill/Mission Hill



PHOTO COURTESY OF MISSION CHURCH

SITE OF Present 1536-1542 TREMONT ST
c. 1890

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 1572,1574 Tremont COR. near So. Whitney St.

NAME _____
present original Parker Hill-Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N-9E/2[illegible]N-9E SUB AREA (Allegheny-Ruggles St. North slope)

DATE c.1885 Atlases
source

RCHITECT _____
source

UILDER _____
source

#1572-A.M.BUTLER
WNER #1574-A.andM.A.SCOTT
original present

OTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 2·5|5,5|6, 17·2|4·84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION 3-family houses -wood fr.-Queen Anne style-situated on high pudding stone foundations,entr.bay w/bracketed door hood,3-story octagonal bays w/pannelling,shingles upside-down sunburst motif on #1572.3-bay rear walls feature narrow back entrances w/bracketed door hoods.Buildings enclosed by flat roofs.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION good fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1572-2356 1574-2380 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

#1572 and 1574 Tremont St are of interest as mid 1880's Queen Anne houses which retain original form ,fabric,elements,siting etc-few wood frame buildings along Tremont St. between Huntington Ave and Pontiac St.have escaped modern surface treatments.Together with late 19th-early 20th c.

E.W.G
II-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

brick comm./res. blocks further to the east,#1572-1574 Tremont St provide a glimpse of Tremont St's early 20th c. streetscape.#1572 and 1574's lots appear as lots 7 and 8 on"Plan of the Dudley Estate"Boston,6/13/1874.(see Suffolk Deed 1235:118).127 lots are shown on this plan-they border Tremont, So.Whitney St(orig.Whitney Pl.) and Torpie St(Worthington Pl.).Despite the proximity of the Mission Church(built during the 1870's) construction activ on these lots was slow until the early 1880's.#1572:1574 Tremont St. were bui c.1885-they appear on the 1888 Atlas labled A.and M.A.Scott(#1574-Mary A.Sc dress maker)and an A.M.Butler at #1572.(- Alice M.Butler. occ.?).



#1572 #1574

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895
Boston Directories-1880's
Suffolk Deeds-plan:1235:118
Boston Bldg.Dept-no information

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 7 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill

ADDRESS Along south side of Tremont St. between Calumet COR. and St. Alphonsus St.

NAME Roxbury Ledge (remains of Roxbury pudding stone Quarry North
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill - Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E, 21 N-9E SUB AREA Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)



TE Quarry site, c.1850's-1900.
source

CHITECT
source

ILDER
source

NER partly owned by Timothy McCarthy
original present

OTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill - 11. 4/5-85

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Natural stone deposit

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) - plus -

ROOF - cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick [stone] concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Extensive rock ledge rising above the houses bordering the south side of Tremont St., between Calumet and St Alphonsus Streets.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate [drastic] considerably cut back

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Ledge contributes to noteworthy So. Whitney street-scape w/looming cliff/ledge at foot of cul de sac.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Described in a Boston Sunday Post article as "one of the most remarkable quarries in all New England" (9/17/1905), the "Roxbury Ledge" is an extensive rock out-cropping containing Roxbury pudding stone. The name Roxbury, in fact, was applied to the area in reference to the unusually

III
EWG. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	X
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	X	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	X	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

rocky terrain(old spellings include Rocksburie).The Roxbury Ledge has significant historical associations w/a distinctive Boston buil[illegible]ing mater -----Roxbury pudding stone.This material was used extensively from c.18[illegible] 1900 for the construction of Boston churches.Indeed ,more than 25 churche in greater Boston are constructed of this material,including the Tremont St.Methodist Church(1860-1862) designed by Hammatt Billings and considere be the first church constructed of this "variegated and irregular stone. (Tremont St. Methodist Ch.located in South End).Other pudding stone churc include the Back Bay's Church of the Covenant,late 1860's,Richard Upjohn, architect and Brookline's St. Paul 'S church,1860's,also by Upjohn.In any event the 1852 McIntire map shows a quarry on what would become the site the Mission Church.As late as 1850 the Roxbury Ledge was covered "with a wilderness of pine and hemlock ".During the 1860's Timothy McCARTHY owned part of the Ledge and was one of the first to take advantage of the natural deposit.He came to the U.S. about 1854 and at first worked as a railroad man [illegible]for the New Haven R.R.,but soon [illegible]left that business to become associated w/ a stone contractor.After a brief apprenticeship he went into business for himself,buying part of the ledge opposite the Mission Church lot.McCarthy's quarry supplied the pudding stone for the Mission Church,The Cathedral(presumably in the South End) and the New OLD South Church in Copley Sq.,in addition to many others.The 1905 Boston

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Post story on the Roxbury Ledge notes that"once in blasting the ledge a big stone crashed through the roof of the Mission Church and didn't stop until it reached the cellar." It was also noted that"at present[1905] the city is taking part of the famous ledge to build new streets and in a few years all that will be left of the ledge is the church it built".

Roxbury pudding stone was also employed in the construction of suburban estates(e.g.at Longwood Cottage Farm,Brookline),workers housing(see forms 682-688 Parker St.,2-5 Sewall St and 1472/74 Tremont(C.1856-63)and for co[illegible]mercial bl[illegible]

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Map-1852 McIntire map
Atlases-1873.1884,1890,1906
Boston Sunday Post 9/17/1905
Victorian Boston Today,by P.C.Harrell and M.S.Smith,1975.,p.24

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 1427/29;1441,1443 ; 1445/47 Tremont COR. Parker St.

NAME _____

present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA NORTH SLOPE Allegheny-Ruggles STS.)

DATE 1875-1884 ATLASES

source

ARCHITECT 1427/20- ? 1441/43-Gottlieb Merz Boston Bldgs.Dept. 1445/47-?

source

BUILDER 1441,43-Gottlieb Merz "

source

OWNER 1427/29,F.J.Ward 1441,43-E.Nathan 1445/47-T.Lennon

original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16·4·84



TYPE (residential) single double row (2-fam.) 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) stores on Ground floor

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (whitestone trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.
↑ Cast - storefront #1441,43

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 4 red brick commercial/residential bldgs.-late 19th c. masonry vernacular(w/elements of Gr.Rev.,Italianate and Queen Anne).Noteworthy features include #1427-29's corbelled cornice and clipped brickwork gable, #1441 and 1443's cast iron storefront treatments and contrasting colors of materials and #1445/47's trabeated granite storefront(reminicent of the Greek Rev.)

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic #1427/29-1745,#1441-1523,1443-1518

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA # 1445/47-1680 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map)

Architecturally,#1427/29;1441,1443 and 1445/47 Tremont St are solid,functional late 19th c.masonry vernacular commercial/residential buildings.Essentially asstylistic-with hints of Gr.Rev.,Italianate,Q.A. - these buildings constitute a charming,relatively cohesive red brick group within a landscape of vacant lots(the vacant lot across the street was the site

E.W.G. III·85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	X	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	X				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of the old Commins School).#1427/29 was built c.1875-the 1873 Roxb.Atlas shows this site as vacant and owned by the heirs of Nahum Ward(see "Plan of the Homestead property of the late NAHUM WARD",Suffolk Deed 1155:End October 23,1870,Henry Wilson C.E.).The N.Ward offices were located at 448 Federal St.,with a "Bone Factory at Ward and Parker Sts.Roxb. and a coal yard at 1439 Tremont(next door,no longer extant) .The Ward's(F.J. AND S. WARD)manufactured oils and tallow on Parker St. from c.1840-early 1900's By 1930,#1427/29 was occupied by Jos.C.Frieniere's Kithchen Furnishing Goods Store and William Von Dohlen sheet metal worker(1429).

On 5/23/1883,Emmanuel Nathan ,soapmaker,(71 Prentiss St.)was granted building permit to erect #1441 and 1443 Tremont St.These bldgs. originally contained 1 store and 2 dwellings.By 1930,Cath.E.Donigan lived in #1441 (along w/a Patrick C.Gill) and #1443 housed the Eagle Jewellery Store. #1441/43 were designed and built by Roxb-J.P. carpenter /builder Gottlieb Merz (listed at 12 Longwood Ave in 1883).Active as a carpenter/builder beginning c.1880,he initially worked on Mission Hill in the partnership of Merz and Schwartzwalder.By the mid 1890's,Merz lived in Jamaica Plain. He was engaged in the construction of single fam.,2 fam. and 3-decker houses during the late 1880's-90's in Highland Park,Roxb.,and the Egleston and Hyde Sq.neighborhoods of J.P.(see J.P.survey forms for 16 Boylston St., 27 Hampstead and 32 Spring Park).Apparently brick buildings by Gottlieb Merz are

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

*relatively rare. He died MAY 12,1912 at 44 Prince St.,Jamaica Plain.

#1445/47 Tremont St. was built c.1875 for Timothy Lennon ,gardener. He is first listed here in 1876.The 1873 Roxb.Atlas shows this site as vacant and owned by Isaac D.White(he also owned the stone,workers row to the rear of this property).Lennon's heirs owned this property until at least the early 1900's.By 1930 this bldg contained Jas. J.Mcintyre's meat market-the upper fls. were occupied by Carolina Stegmeier and Mary Warner.It should be noted that the 1852 McIntyre map shows 2 houses on this site -apparently part of J.Champneys holdings.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Maps-1852,McIntyre
Bost on Directories-1870's,80's,1930
Boston Bldg.Dept.
Suffolk Deed-1155:End
BLC Survey-Jamaica Plain

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing. (as part of district)

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. ___ Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill

ADDRESS 1451 Tremont St. COR. 695 Parker St.

NAME ___
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill -North Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles St.)

DATE 1886 Boston Bldg. Dept.
source



CHITECT ___
source

ILDER R.D.Ward, J.M.Russell
source

NER John Bainard, R.D.Ward
original present

OTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 16· 4/4 · 84

3-Fam.

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) ___

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement, attic

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
Other brick stone TRIM concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Red brick 3-family house w/elements of Italianate, Panel Brick/ Queen Anne. Characterized by highly plastic form w/octagonal bay at Parker/Tremont corner and bow front on Parker St. elev. Tremont entrance displays granite stoop, replacement doors flanked by pannelled pilasters and surrounded by Italianate, bracketed hood. Parker St entrance exhibits louvered fan light, also reached via granite stoop. Windows exhibit Queen Anne multi pane sash, granite sills and lintels. Wall surfaces enlivened by billet work panels and corbelling.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic ___

CONDITION good fair poor ___ LOT AREA 3446 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Marble plaque on octagonal bay between fls. 2-3 inscribed "Bainard"

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Built in 1886, the "Bainard" is an interesting, relatively rare Parker Hill/Mission Hill example of a mid 1880's 3-family, brick house-during the 1880's most of this area's 3-family housing was constructed of wood and in the form of a triple decker. Architecturally it is a well crafted blend of the Italianate (bracketed door hoods), Panel Brick (decorative brick work) and the Queen Anne

(Map)

E.W.G.
IV · 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	x	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/	____	Political	____	Transportation	____
development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

(general form).It has historical associations w/John Bainard,trimmings manufacturer.Along w/Robert D.Ward,he was the original owner of this build Ward was a carpenter,active in Roxb.building trades from c.1870-his death April,1920Ward and J.M.Bussell built the Bainard. .As early as the 1820's,the Parker St/Tremont St. intersection was built up w/modest dwell and shops.Parker St. ,incorporating what is now Hemmenway St. in the Fenw lead to the Mill Dam(completed during the early 1820's,running from Charle St to Kenmore Sq.along the line of Beacon St.)By the 1830's the Stony Br Valley,to the east,was becoming industrialized w/establishment of tanneri an iron foundry,etc.The Boston and Providence Railroad ,laid out in 1834, was located one block to the east w/a rail road station established at Rox Crossing c.early 1840's.In any event,the Bainards lot was for many years owned by John Champney--as early as 1819 he acquired this lot from Asa Whitney(Norfolk 63:123)The 1852 McIntire map shows a T-shaped structure on this site labled "Champney's store".The Champneys also owned a large parc of land on the east side of Parker St.On 9/15/1869.Bainard paid James F. Champney,book keeper and John Champney ,trader $22,500.00 for a lot contai 44,147 Sq.ft.(lot at Parker/Tremont NW corner,containing 3 buildings.) As early as 1848,John Bainard was operating a business in the area---Baina and Wall is variously listed in mid-late 19thc directories as "Gimp and Fringe Manufacturers" and "trimmings manufacturers",Faxon Place.

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Faxon Place was a narrow alley located along the western side of the Cham ney lot. Bainard purchased a lot at the head of Faxon Pl.for his factory 10/9/1851 from Wm.Jenkins for$1,000.00(Norfolk 205:33).In any event, Bainard acquired the Champney lot in 1869 and had the 3 Champney buildings including the old store,removed at some point between 1873-1884.Bainard's trimmings business ceased operations c.1880.Bainard and Ward were issued Boston Bldgs.permits on 3/27/1886.The Bainard was apparently completed la that year at a cost of $15,000.00.Bainard lived here until his death c.ea 1890's.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Note:Robert D.Ward may have been related to the Nahum Ward and Co.,oil factory Wards(Factory on WARD ST.,now Wentworth Inst.site)J.M.Bussell appa -ly in business w/Roxb.arch/bldr C.M.Bussell--needs more research.

Roxbury Directories

Atlases-1873,1884,1888,1890,1895,1852 McIntire map,Boston Directories. Norfolk Deeds-32:69,61:123,171:16,205:33.Suffolk Deeds,974:142 B.P.L.Architect/Builders file.

* Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing (as part of district)

Mission Hill/Parker Hill

Plan showing 3 predecessor buildings to the present 1451 Tremont ST (The "Bainard", built 1886).

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 84 Area Parker Hill-Mission Hill



ADDRESS 1497 Tremont St. COR. opposite Burney St.

NAME Mission Hill Branch-Boston Public Library.
present original Parker Hill / Mission Hill
NORTH SLOPE

MAP No. 20N.-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles sts)

DATE 1931 Boston Bldg. Dept.
source

ARCHITECT Cram and Ferguson "
source

BUILDER A. Protti Co. "
source

OWNER City of Boston City of Boston
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ MISSION HILL 2.1/1, 2/6, 17.4/4, 4/5-84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Library

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 1 plus basement

ROOF gable cupola - dormers -
Stairways enclosed in terra cotta walls.

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Jacobethan Public library bldg., rectangular plan, constructed of stone (sand stone?, lime stone?) and brick. Enclosed by gable roof. Center entr., Tremont facade reached via granite steps, arched entr flanked by fluted pilasters, key stone at centerof entr. arch. Panel over entr. features seal of City of Boston and inscription: "BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, MISSION HILL BRANCH. Entr. flanked by high banks of windows w/white stone trim, deep set, multi pane sash. Roof's green slate shingles are intact. Interior divided into 3 spaces (1 st fl.)*

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA part of 184,731 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS adjacent to Mission Hill Playground.

*by oak (?) partitions w/multi pane glass and topped by finials that echo exterior elements. Over book shelves of east, west walls are tall windows. Ceiling of interest for Tudoresque rose and vine motif-plaster, low relief. Auditrium in basement.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
The Mission Hill Branch of the Boston Public Library is a handsome, restrained rendition of of the Jacobethan style. This compact, masonry structure was built in 1931 from designs provided by the nationally important Boston firm of Cram and Ferguson. A. Protti Co. is credited

E.W.G.
II · 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	X		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

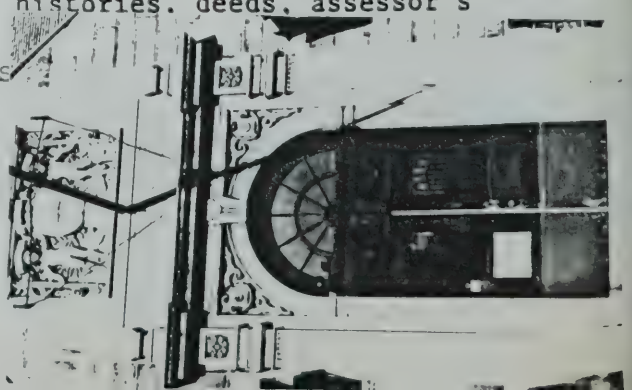
with this library's construction(located at 708 Dudley St., Roxbury.) early 1930's.
The library's building permit is dated 10/28/1930.Built at the height of the Depression,the Mission Hill Branch Library's estimated cost was $85,000 During the 1920's,the Mission Hill Br.Libr. was housed in 1518 Tremont St, diagonally across the st. to the SW.Further research may determine if #1518 was the library's first location.During the last half of the 19thc the M.H.B.L.'s present site was occupied by several frame houses-to the west was Phillips St.The 1852 McIntyre map shows a quarry on the site of the Mission Hill Playground.In any event the Mission Hill Br.Lib is architecturally and historically significant as a Cram and Ferguson designed building.Ralph Adams Cram 1863-9/22/1942 was a distinguished architect,philosopher,author and leading exponent of the Eclectic Gothic Style(EARLY 20th c.).Cram specialized in ecclesiastical and collegiate architecture.Cram was born at Hampton Falls,N.H.-his father was a Unitarian minister.During the 1870's he wrote articles on art for the BOSTON TRANSCRIPT and was employed as an apprentice by the Boston architectural firm of Rotch and Tilden from1881-8 Cram founded Cram and Wentworth (1887-1897 -Charles Wentworth,1861-1897) Bertrand Grosvenor Goodhue became a full partner in 1897 and in 1899 Frank Ferguson joined to take care of the business end of things.Cram Goodhue and Ferguson opened a N.Y.C. branch in 1903-Goodhue left the firm in 1914. Cram's major work was the Cathedral Church of St.John the Divine(begun

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

1892,Cram appt.arch.in 1911).Important Cram,Boston area churches include All Saints Ashmont(early 1890's),All Saints,Brookline,Ma.(1895) and St.Steph Cohasset,Ma.(1900).At various times Cram acted as supervising architect of Princeton University,andBryn Mawr,Mount Holyoke and Wellesley colleges.Cram and Ferguson enjoyed a national reputation thanks,in part,to Crams publication (24 books on art,architecture,religion,philosophy etc) In 1931,the year the Miss Hill Branch Library was built,Cram and Ferguson designedthe Edward Doheny Memori Library ,Los Angeles.California.In 1933 Cram-Ferg.designed the new Federal Bldg., Boston,Ma.Cram died 9/22/1942.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1930/Boston Directories-1920's
Map-1852 McIntyre
Boston Bldg.Dept. Doc.No.3898
Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) ,by Henry Withey(1970).
Encyclopedia of American Architecture by Wm.Dudley Hunt Jr.(1980).
Obit.Boston Herald,9/22.1942



* Recommended for National Register listing

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 525 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill



ADDRESS 1525 Tremont St. COR.

NAME Basilica of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Mission Church)
present original

MAP No. 20N-9E SUB AREA Alleghaney-Ruggles St.

DATE 1876-1878,1910 Church Histories
source

ARCHITECT Schickel & Ditmars ; F. Joseph Untersee "
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Boston R.C.Archdiocese ; same
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill Mission Hill 2·4/3 11·4/4

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) church

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) plus

ROOF gable cupola octagonal dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl Quincy
(Other) brick stone Roxb. Pudding stone concrete iron/steel/alum. GRANITE TRIM

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Enormous, Romanesque Revival basilica constructed of Roxbury pudding stone w/Quincy Granite trim. Plan encompasses vestibule, nave, side aisles and transept. Octagonal cupola above 110'high dome. 3-bay main facade w/215'high steeple/towers. Tripartite entance set within roun arches. Above entr. is blind arcade, large rose window, tripartite attic windows, corbelling at cornice-gable appear at main, transept facades. Noteworthy details include massive, polished oak doors, well carved sculptural figures in entrance tympanums. Interior boasts fine

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic Towers added in 1910

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 162,482 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Prominently sited on gentle rise, north slope of Parker Hill /Mission Hill, focal point of multi building church complex w/excellent view of Boston sky line.

aic, stone, marble, stain glass, wood work.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
see reverse page.

(Map)

II
E.W.G. '85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	X	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	X		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	X	Political	



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Built in 1876-1878, the Basilica of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, better Known as Mission Church, is an ecclesiastical edifice of major architectural and historical significance to the nation, region, state and city. The Mission Church retains integrity of form, design, materials, elements and siting. Prominently sited on the northern slopes of Parker Hill/Mission Hill, its 215' high steeples and octagonal cupola are highly visible Roxbury landmarks. The Mission church is the focal point of a well designed/preserved complex of late 19th-early 20th c. ecclesiastical/institutional buildings. Architecturally the Mission Church is an enormous, ambitious example of Romanesque Revival eccleastical design. It represents the work of New York City church specialists Schickel and Ditmars (main body of church) and F. Joseph Untersee (towers, 1910). Its interior is lavishly appointed w/high quality works in stone, wood, marble, mosaics and stained glass. Its historical significance is tied to its influential late 19th- mid 20th c. status as a mecca for people from New England and beyond seeking miraculous cures. The Mission Church played a key role (along with Stony Brook Valley industries) in the community developement of Parker Hill/Mission Hill-particularly from c.1885-1920. This church's history is inextricably bound to that of Roxbury's German and Irish communities during the late 19th-early 20th c.

* Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

The Mission Church's architects, Schickel and Ditmars were N.Y.C. based, specializing in church architecture. Born and educated in Germany (including architectural training), William Schickel (1850-6/1/1907) came to the U.S. at age 20 and was initially employed by nationally prominent architect Richard Morris Hunt. From 1885-1905 Schickel was in partnership with Nova Scotia born Isaac F. Ditmars (1850-2/26/1934). Schickel and Ditmars are credited w/the designs of the German Staats Zeitung Bldg., German Hospital and Training School for Nurses and the Constable Bldg.-all in N.Y.C.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Maps-1852 McIntire Boston/Roxb.
Atlases-1873, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1895, 1899, 1906, 1915
The Glories of Mary in Boston, 1871-1921-Rev. John F. Byrne
History of the Archdiocese of Boston, Lord, Vol III.
The Catholic Church in the U.S., Vol I, NY. The Catholic Ed. Co. 1912
The Catholic Church of New England, Archdiocese of Boston, Dr. James S. Sullivan, M.D., 1895
Kings Handbook of Boston, 1883, pp. 166-167
Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased, Henry Withy
Mission Church rectory photo file
Boston Evening Transcript, 5/29/1876; 4/8/1878
Bostonian Society Scrapbook (Boston Post, 5/15/1949
"Mission Hill" - Boston 200 - Bicentennial series on Boston Neighborhoods. (1975)

A

* Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark listing (as part of district)

Parker Hill / Mission Hill

Mission Church
SIGNIFICANCE continued Page 2

This firms church work included St Ignatius Loyola(Park Ave at 84th St.), St Monica(Lexington Ave at 79th) and St.Gabrielle at New Rochelle N.Y. The Mission Church's towers were designed by F.Joseph Untersee of N.Y.C. IN 1910(see form on St.Alphonsus Hall).The story of the Mission Church begins with an invitation issued by Boston's Rev. James A.Healy to the sons of St Alphonsus(Redemptorists ,active in U.S.since 1832,based in Brooklyn,N.Y.)to establish a Missionary church in Roxbury.(1869).The Redemptorists were apparently a predominantly German order--by the late 1860's a nurber of Germans had settled in the Stony Brook Valley(Roxb./J.P.) and worked in breweries,tanneries,etc located only a few blocks from what would be the Mission Church site .On 9/25/1869 the Redemptorists purchased the old Brinley estate for$75,000.00(including 5 acres and the c.1723 Datchet House-see form on 1903 Rectory for history of Brinley estate). On 1/29/1871 a plain,temporary wood frame church measuring 100'x48'x24' (w/seating capacity of 100)was erected on what is now the eastern portion of the 1903 rectory(originally w/gable end to street,later turned w/long side facing Tremont St.Tremont St.was laid out in 1832 by the Norfolk County Commissioners after H.A.S.Dearborn petitioned for this thcroughfare. (Dearborn was then occupying Datchet House)In any event,the cornerstone of the present Romanesque Revival church was laid on 5/28/1876.It was dedicated on April 7,1878.Built at a cost of $200,000.00,it is constructed of locally quarried Roxbury pudding stone-indeed, a large quarry was located just to the SW of the church and the church site is shown as part of a quarry on the 1852 McIntire Map of Roxbury.Early A.H.Folsom photographs of the area indicate that this was not a well-to-do parish-the church is shown adjacent to modest wood frame dwellings w/factories and the meandering course of the Stony Brook in the distance(north).The church,with its enormous bulk, octagonal cupola and later its tall spires literally and figuratively dominated its area during the late 19th-mid 20thc.The Redemptorist Fathers devotion to the Blessed Virgin as Our Lady of Perpetual Help drew crowds of people to ParkerHill /Mission Hill's north slopes.The Mission Church became widely known as "The Lourdes in the Land of the Puritans"because of its shrine's reputation for miraculous cures.The church remained a Mission Church until April,1883,when Archbishop Williams assigned fixed limits to it and constituted it a parish.By the late 1880's the church embarked upon an ambitious building campaign which resulted in the present multi-building complex and included a convent and school(1888-89),community center(1898),temporary rectory(1901-1902),rectory/monastary(1903). In addition this complex possessed a well landscaped center garden,electrical generating facillity and its own water surply.The church towers were completed in 1910.Initially the church had addressed the spiritual needs of German Catholics--by the 1880's the majority of its parishoners were Irish working class families from the boggy lands to the north and east.By the early 90's its parish encompassed in excess of 9,000 people.The church's interior was extensively renovated in 1894-96 during the pastorate of Father Frawley.Pre-renovation features are apparently limited to the basic structure-solid shafts of polished red and green marble support the clerestory,groin vaulted roof and dome.1890's features include the Italian Cararra marble high alter and communion rail,a number of marble statues,well crafted(walnut?)pews and confessionals,the mosaic sanctuary floor and stained glass(described as"typical high grade Munich product"). The church possesses a total of 7 alters.The murals of the vestibule and dome apparently date to the early 1950's(for a detailed account of the church's

Parker Hill/ Mission Hill

Mission Church
SIGNIFICANCE Continued, page 3

interior see The Glories of Mary(1921) page 101). In addition a "majestic organ" was purchased for the church during the mid 1890's. The dimensions of the church are 214' long, 82' wide and the extreme width of the transepts is 119'. The church's towers were constructed in 1909-1910--the eastern tower rises to a height of 213' and the western tower is 215' tall(difference due to slope of the grade.). By 1920, the congregation was served by 12 fathers with 35 nuns teaching in the Parochial school(prior to schools completion in 1889, school was conducted in basement of the Mission Church). During the 1920's(and later?) the parish had several affiliate service organizations including Holy Family, Sacred Heart League and Propagation of the Faith. Today, the clergy of the Mission Church continue to serve Boston/Roxbury Catholics. Pope Pius XII elevated the Mission Church to Basilica status in 1954.



...e Horse-Cars were discontinued August. 3. 1894. (1890.) The Electric-Cars began August. 4. 1894.

Photograph courtesy of Mission Church

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



Back Bay from Parker Hill Reservoir, 1878.

IMAGE COURTESY of MISSION CHURCH

Parker Hill/
Mission Hill



MISSION CHURCH

Built in 1877. Showing Cupola and Western Transept. The long, low building was formerly the old church, built in 1871, and the building at the corner was the original Dearborn Mansion. These two buildings were used as the Parochial residence until 1903.



MISSION CHURCH INTERIOR c. 1920

Elevating [illegible] at Tremont
+ST. Alf [illegible] ST. for
Rectory. Courtesy of
Mission CHURCH.



Parker Hill/Mission Hill


c.1903-1909
Courtesy of
MISSION CHURCH


1921
COURTESY OF MISSION CHURCH

1921

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 176 Area Parker Hill/Mission Hill

ADDRESS 1545 Tremont St COR. St Alphonsus St.

NAME Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Mission Church) Rectory
present original Parker Hill/Mission Hill North Slope

MAP No. 20N-9E, 21N-9E SUB AREA (Alleghaney-Ruggles St

DATE 1903 Date on photograph in Mission Ch. library
source



ARCHITECT F. Joseph Untersee(?)
source

BUILDER
source

OWNER Boston R.C. Archdiocese
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/Mission Hill 2 · 4/1, 4/2 -84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) Rectory/offices

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 4 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick limestone GRANITE concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION L-plan, 4-story, Queen Anne/Victorian Gothic rectory constr. of rock aced granite (Gr. fl.), polychromatic red br./limestone trim (upper fls). Formally inished on all sides, 9-bay plus corner octag. bays (Main fac., Tremont), 7-bays alon t. Alphonsus, low connector betw. church and rectory. Strong vertical elements counter orizontal massing.-e.g. masonry piers, gabled center entr. pavillion, octag. corner ays. Variety of window shapes-sq. headed on Gr. fl., pointed on fls. 2, 3, arched on 4th.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA Part of 162,482 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Bordered on Tremont, St Alphonsus sides w/ low Roxb. pudding stone walls w/heavy stone fence posts, wrought iron fence. Bronze historica plaque put up on gate post by city(?) in 1930 is missing.

corbel table, statue of Vir SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)-see reverse page.
rgin in cent. pavillion gable niche,
nd balustrade.

(Map)

534

E.W.G. III-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	x
Architectural	x	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	x
Community/	x	Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The rectory of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Mission Church) is prominently sited at the corner of Tremont and St.Alphonsus St-it anchors the SW corner of the multi-building Mission Church complex.Together w/ the towered Romanesque Revival Mission Church,the polychromatic Queen Anne/Victorian Gothic rectory forms a picturesque streetscape that contrasts interestingly w/the well preserved,architecturally conservative commercial/residential bldgs (turn of the century)across the street.Built in 1903(architect possibly F.Joseph Untersee,see forms on St.Alphonsus Hall,Mission Church and Mission H.S its surface treatments are the most exhuberant in the Mission Church complex exhibiting strong vertical accents(piers,central pavillion,corner bays),polychromatic materials(red br. vs.gray granite and white lime ston trim),variety of window shapes etc.Built nearly 35 yrs. after the Mission Church's founding by German Redemtorist order,the Rectory epitomizes this parish's prosperity and influence at the turn of the century.The late 19th c.developement of Mission Hill is inextricably tied to the establishment and evolution of the Mission Church.The rectory's site has significant historical associations w/17th-19thc important people and events-particularly during the earliest phase of the Revolutionary War.The Mission Church rectory's site was part of 242 acres purchased by George Alcock in 1637.(Roxbury 1st settled in 1630).Palsgrave Alcock was the

*Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

of his family to live here-he died in 1710.From 1710-1723 a Joshua Lamb owned the Alcock land Lamb conveyed this propertyty to Col.Francis Brinley in 1723.Brinley soon erected "one of the grandest houses in Roxbury"-The Brinley mansion was called Datchet House after the family seat in England.Datchet House survived more or less intact until 1902-it was taken down to accomadate the present rectory.In any event it was purchased by Robert Pierpont,Ltof the Roxbury Co. during the Revolution. During the Revolution Datchet House was the headquarters of General Arteras Ward Here Resolutions had been framed denouncing the Stamp Act. General Washington

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

1852 McIntire map
Atlases1873,1884,1890,1895,1906
Mission Church rectory photo file
The Glories of Mary in Boston,1871-1921,Rev.John F.Byrne,1921
The Catholic Church in the United States,The Catholic Editing Co.,1912

*Recommended for National Register and Boston Landmark listing. (as part of district)

A

Parker Hill/Mission Hill

Historical Significance cont'd.

and his officers held their councils of war in the Brinley House during the siege of Boston. From 1802-1809 Harrison Gray Otis owned this property but apparrently never lived here. In 1809, General Dearborn, an occupant of Datchet House during the Revolution, purchased this property and lived here until 1836. (or is this his son?) In 1834 he gave shelter to Ursuline nuns during the anti Catholic riots in Charlestown/Somerville. In 1836 Samuel S. Lewis, manager of the Cunard steamship line bought this property. Lewis sold the old Brinley estate to a John Burnstead in 1843. By 1866 a Mr Grossinger converted both house and grounds into a pleasure resort known as Franklin Gardens-Datchet House's era as a country resort was understanably shortlived. By the late 1860's industrial concerns were located to the north and east, including a large cordage co. complex, quarries, breweries etc. In 1869 the old Brinley estate, by then reduced to 5 acres fronting on Tremont St (formerly Brookline Rd. and Washington St) was purchased by a German order of Redemtorist Fathers. Datchet House became their rectory and by 1870 a wood frame church was built on what is now the eastern portion of the present rectory. The stone Romanesque Revival Mission Church (sans towers) was built to the east of the wood frame church in 1876-78. Initially the Mission Church's parishoners were primarily German Catholics from the Stony Brook Valley-by the 1890's its congregation was largely Irish although a number of its clergy was German until the early 20th century. By the late 1880's the Mission Church embarked upon a 20 year period of expansion-both the Mission School and convent were built in 1888-89, St Alphonsus Hall was erected in 1897, a temporary rectory was built in 1900 and the present rectory was completed in 1903. In 1910 the Mission Church's spires were constructed. The new rectory was described as "a commodious and up to date structure." In addition to its well designed exterior the rectory possesses many noteworthy interior features. Well-crafted (walnut?) woodwork is located throughout the building. Exceptional interior spaces include the 2-story monastic library at the SW corner of the bldg. which features two tiers of balconies around a long rectangular room. The well-carved balcony railings feature cylindrical balusters (closely spaced) which support vaguely Moorish Revival arches. Glass fronted cabinets containing book shelves and turn-of-the-century furniture are also noteworthy features of the Monastic library. In addition frosted stain glass windows w/green vine motifs illuminate this space. The library possesses an excellent collection of photographs documenting the evolution of the Mission Church complex and immediate neighborhood (including several photographs by A.H. Folsom, important late 19th-early20th c. photographer and resident of 48 Alleghaney S In addition a community chapel is located on the ground floor-during the early 20th c. the chapel was described as being "painted in olive, relieved by dado work done in buff and ornamented with gold and Venetian red". The 19[illegible] rectory continues to serve as housing for the Mission church's clergy.



Courtesy of Mission Church



OLD BRINLEY House

c. 1870-71 wood frame Mission Church

OLD MISSION CHURCH,
(OLD BRINLEY ESTATE)

L. G. BISSONNETTE, PHOTO.

COPYRIGHT, 1902.

Mission Hill/Parker Hill



#526

DEDICATION OF TOWERS (?)
c.1910 - Mission Church Photo file

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 131 Area MH



ADDRESS 1605-1615 Tremont St. COR. Between Worthington & Wigglesworth St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1872 Atlas
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George D. Cox
source

OWNER George D. Cox
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH9 1/3* -84; PH9 2/2, 2/3* 2/4* 2/5 -84

TYPE (residential) single double (row) (6 units) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic + basement

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers Single & tripartite

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone marble facade concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Marble faced Second Empire rowhouse with segmental arched window and entrance enframements in stone. Incized Eastlakean motifs embellish window + door lintels. Mansard roof has some slates intact. #1605 has been altered by permastone facing on ground floor.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic
#1605-3077; #1607-2042; #1609-2033; #1611-2018; #1613-2014

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA #1615-2024 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Hedge-lined front yards, deeper than those on Wigglesworth & Worthington.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map) This group is an unusually elegant row of marble-faced rowhouses. Built in 1872, This was one in a larger development package which included 2-16 and 1-23 Wigglesworth and 1-31 and 2-24 Worthington Streets. (See reverse side).

IV o

E.W.G., C.K. 85

5-6

Moved; date if known _____



Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	✓	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____		
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	____	Political	

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Other rowhouses in the vicinity are noteworthy as brick and sandstone + brownstone treatments of the 2nd Empire style.

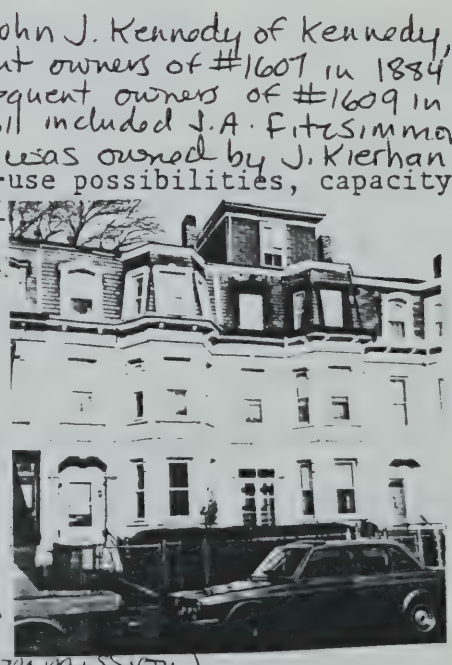
George D. Cox, a local builder and real estate developer, was responsible for construction of many units here. Cox had built the Cox Building (John Eliot Square, Roxbury: Boston Landmark in 1979) in 1870. He had offices in the Cox Building and Old State House, and lived in Jamaica Plain.

Another marble-faced row, similar in design to these, was built by Cox (Cedar St., Roxbury) in 1871. The use of marble for residential structures was rare in Boston. In South Boston (Broadway near Independence Sq.) another similar group is located.

Subsequent owners of #1605 included John J. Kennedy of Kennedy, Murphy, harnessmakers (206 Devonshire) in 1884. Subsequent owners of #1607 in 1884 included G.H. Abbott, Auctioneer (209 Washington St.) Subsequent owners of #1609 in 1884 included M.A. Lowden, a plumber. Subsequent owners of #1611 included J.A. Fitzsimmons in 1884. By 1884, #1613 owned by N. Doherty. By 1884, #1615 was owned by J. Kiernan.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, util

Located in proposed Architectural Con
Conservation District



Bibliography and/or references (such as local s records, early maps, etc.)

Study Report on 8-46 Cedar St.
(on file at Boston Landmarks Commission)
by Boston University Student, Kevin Murphy, 1983.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 132 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill

ADDRESS 6 - 10; 12-16 Wait St. COR. near Huntington Ave.

NAME

present original

MAP No. 21N/8E 20N/8E SUB AREA

DATE 1895 Building Permits
source



ARCHITECT Thomas F. Maquire Building Permits
source

BUILDER Thomas F. Maguire Building Permits
source

OWNER 1895; '99: Thomas F. Maguire; 1906: various
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 4:2/1*, 3/6*-84 (PH 3·2/3*-84 #768-82 Huntington Ave.)

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten (3F apt. row)
(non-residential)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus ---

ROOF flat cupola --- dormers ---

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick yellow stone granite concrete iron/steel/alum.
trim

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Two groups of three Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival apartment buildings with side hall plans, 3-story bowed bays, and arched recessed entries (paired at #8 & 10, 14 & 16) edged with keystoned angled brickwork trim. Buildings also display brick dentil course at roofline, checkerboard panels between 2nd and 3rd floors, and rough-faced granite window lintels and sills.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic roof cornice removed

CONDITION good fair poor LOT AREA 1862-2786 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Similar groups of buildings at #9-23 Wait with brickwork ornamented roof parapets and altered entries, and at #768-782 Huntington with altered entries, but retaining classically detailed copper cornices and brickwork corbelling at roofline and displaying broad rounded bay at Wait Street corner.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Group of three-family yellow brick apartment rows displaying good brickwork detail and remaining as the most intact of a complex of similar buildings that include #9-23 Wait (1898/99) and #768-82 Huntington, corner of Wait (1896). All put up and possibly designed

(Map)

TV
RP/3'85

Moved; date if known_____



Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	_x_	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	_x_		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of this group, by developer and builder Thomas F. Maguire, #6-16 Wait have retained much of their original appearance and are illustrative of the modest but attractively detailed three-unit brick dwellings that occasionally characterize the Huntington and South Huntington Avenue frontages (see forms for #860-72 Huntington; 16-26; 28-56; and 49-75 South Huntington). Maguire also was the builder and developer of the 1893 Queen Anne 3-unit red brick apartment row at #754-762 Huntington and 2-2A Wait, and during the late '90's, lived in the corner building of this row before moving at the turn-of-the-century up Wait Street to #23.

Originally known as Garden Street and probably laid out as part of the 1845 Highland Place subdivision of Parker Hill by mason Thomas C. Wait (see form for 145-7 Hillside Steet) and carpenter Greenleaf C. Sanborn, Wait Street at its Huntington Avenue end was not developed until the 1890's when Maguire began putting up his brick apartments.

A group of brick 3-unit houses further up Huntington Avenue at #826-34 are similar in style and form to those in the Wait Street vicinity, but were,according to their building permits, put up in 1895 by Roxbury builder/developer Oscar E. Furber--who, at this time, lived on Humboldt Avenue in Washington Park.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

#768-82 HUNTINGTON



Bibliography and/or references (such as local records, early maps, etc.)

Walling. Map of Boston...1859.
Hopkins. Roxbury, Atlas. 1873.
Bromley, Roxbury, Atlases 1884-1931.
Norfolk Deeds. Plan Book 1, plan "D" Plan of Highland Place in Roxbury. May 30, 1845.
Boston Directories: Thomas F. Maguire--1895-1918.
Boston Building Dept: Building Permits: #6,8 Wait: Dec. 28, 1894
9-23 Wait: Dec. 5, 1898;#768-82--various dates 1896,1897.

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 77 Area Parker Hill/ Mission Hill

ADDRESS 105 Ward St. COR. near Parker St.

NAME Part of Wentworth Inst.? Cook's Brewery stable
present original (later Hanley and Casey Brewery and branch of Ma. Brewer

MAP No. 21 N- 9 E SUB AREA Alleghaney- Ruggles St.

DATE c.1890 Atlases, Directories source Parker Hill/ Mission Hill North Slope



ARCHITECT _____ source

BUILDER _____ source

OWNER Isaac Cook heirs, Hanley and Casey
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS Parker Hill/ Mission Hill 13-2/3 84

TYPE (residential) single double row 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) brewery stable/ brew House (?)

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement?

ROOF flat cupola - dormers -

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Rectangular, 2-story brick late 19thc. Victorian utilitarian brewery stable. Facades characterized by planar surfaces w/ decorative detail restricted to corbelled/panel brick cornice. Wide, segmental arched entrance in center of Ward St. facade-no windows on 1st fl except on side walls. 5-rows of header bricks appear above Ward St. entr. 5 openings on 2nd fl., multi panel door in center flanked by pairs of windows w/recessed brick work appr. panels. Windows are small, segmen. headed w/3/3 wood sash. abutting west wall is low, 1-story, rectan brick segment.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 13,300 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#105 Ward St. is an interesting and relatively rare Roxbury/Boston example of a late 19thc. brewery stable. It is an interesting industrial survivor in an area of early-mid 20thc. institutional buildings and 1940's/50's public housir Boston Directories indicate that it was built c.1890 although the 1890 Boston Roxb. atlases indicate 3 wood frame buildings on this site. 1890 was the first year that Patrick T. Hanley

E.W.G.
III-85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	x	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	x				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

subdivision.This house retains its original form,fabric and lively eleva
It is a solid example of 1890's Queen Anne middle class housing.It was
built in 1891.Ira S.Garland,coachman ,was its first owner.Westerly St alo
with the other streets in the subdivision was set out in 1888.This house's
lot appears as lot#29 on a 55-lot plan by Garbett and Wood dated Sept 1
1888.



Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Recommended for National Register and Architectural Conservation listing.

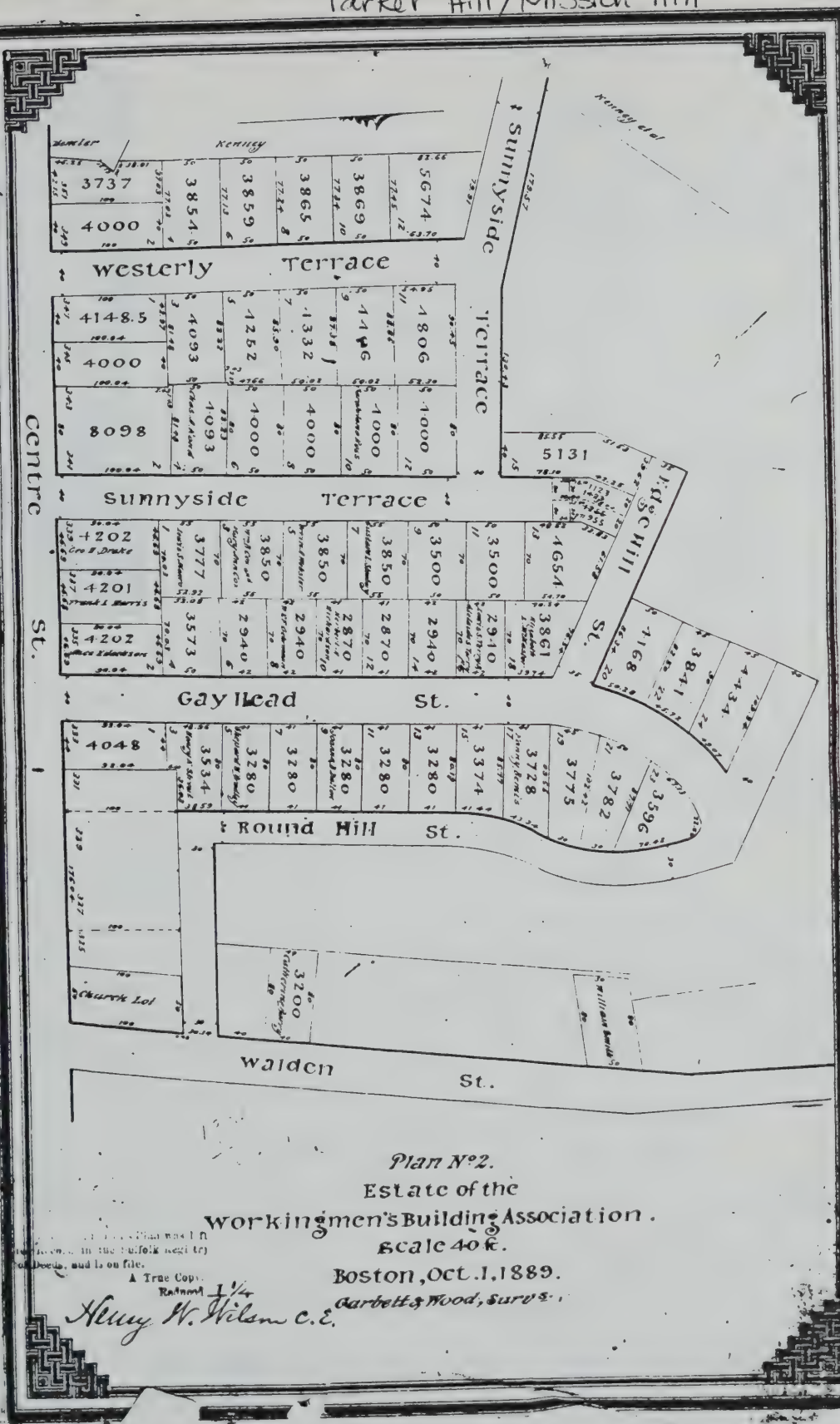
Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases-1884,1888,1890,1895,1906
Boston Directories,1890's
Suffolk Deeds-1[illegible]2:163
Note:no Boston Bldgs.Dept info.

A

Parker Hill / Mission Hill

#23



Plan N°2.

Estate of the

Workingmen's Building Association.

Scale 40 ft.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1889.

Garbett & Wood, Surv'rs.

A True Copy.
Reduced 1/4
Henry W. Wilson C.E.

Book 1904, END

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 134 Area MH



ADDRESS 2-16 Wigglesworth St. COR. between Tremont and Huntington Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21 N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1872 1873 Atlas; Suffolk Deeds 1073:287
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER _____
source

OWNER George D. Cox; In 1873: Henry White (Atlas)
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH8 2/2-84; PH8 2/5-84*

#14 only: PH8 6/3-84

TYPE (residential) single double (row) (8 units) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic & basement

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers One single and one tripartite building

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick brownstone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Eight row town houses constructed of red brick with brownstone trim. Entrance bay is flat, with entry recessed. Two-story octagonal bay projects next to entrance bay: brownstone lintels + sills feature incized Eastlakian motifs. Continuous angled brick-work course embellishes facade between floors 1 and 2. The mansard roof is punctuated with single + tripartite dormers. The octagonal shape of the facade bay is carried through the roof to the dormer.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION minor moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA Each lot is 1600 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Narrow, hedge-lined front yards; low front stoops have marble steps.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

(Map) These eight row houses are important as an integral part of the Wigglesworth-Worthington Street area's collection of well-preserved, well-designed and modestly scaled (compared to The Back Bay) row houses built between the early 1870s to the early 1890s. Constructed of red brick with brownstone trim, these town houses were built by George D. Cox

IV

W.G., C.R. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	✓	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

of Roxbury + Jamaica Plain. Cox is listed in 1860s Roxbury + Boston directories as a carpenter residing on Regent, corner Alpine (Roxbury).

Cox purchased this property as part of a much larger parcel from Edward S. Rand of Boston July 10, 1871 for $167,421.60. Deed restrictions stipulated that each house must cost no less than $4,000.00. Rand had purchased the Wigglesworth-Worthington lots from Thomas Wigglesworth (16 India Wharf house at 1 Park). These houses appear on the 1873 atlas as being owned by Henry White. In 1884 the entire group (#2-16) was owned by the Mechanics Savings Bank. By 1890, each individual lot was owned by a different owner; #2 - J.F. Kenney (occupation undetermined); #4 - J.L. McGovern ("police station 10"); #6 - Milachi Kilduff (8 station St, liquor); #8 - E. Corbet (occupation undetermined); #10 - Michael Kilroy (laborer); #12 - Winifred Hunt (widow of Patrick Hunt formerly of the Charlestown Navy Yard); #14 - D.F. Fagan (occupation undetermined); #16 - J.E. Sempt (occupation undetermined). Note: #18, 20 and 22 Wigglesworth are no longer extan

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories: 1875, 1885, 1890

Suffolk County Deeds 1073:287; 1059:28

Atlas 1873, 1874, 1890, 1895, 1898, 1906

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 135 Area MH



ADDRESS 1-11 Wigglesworth St. COR. between Tremont St. and Huntington Ave.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21 N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1872
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George D. Cox deeds, atlas
source

OWNER George D. Cox
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH8 1/4 - 84 : #3 only - PH8 2/6 - 84
PH 8, frame #1-84; PH 8 2/1-84

TYPE (residential) single double (row) (6 units) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic & basement

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers Single & tripartite

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone brownstone on main facade concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION A group of six rowhouses. Main facades are composed of ashlar cut brownstone, rear and side walls of brick. Similar in design to 2-12 Worthington St. Key features include Gibbsian entrance and window surrounds, stylized Eastlakian decoration on enframements. Round arch? entrances. 2 story octagonal bays. Mansard roof has some slates intact.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA Each lot is 1600 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS Small, generally hedge-lined front yards. Tree-lined sidewalk

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Architecturally #1-11 Wigglesworth St. is significant as a relatively rare Boston area example of brownstone-faced rowhousing. These houses were built in 1872 as part of an enclave of stylish, modestly scaled townhouses which include #2-16 and #11-23 Wigglesworth St., #2-12 and #1-31 Worthington St and #1605-1615 Tremont St. (See building info. forms

(Map)

IV

E.W.G., C.H. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____
Architectural	✓	Exploration/ settlement	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____
Commerce	____	Military	____
Communication	____	Political	____
Community/ development	____		



Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

The lots for #1-11 were part of a much larger parcel which passed from Thomas Wigglesworth to Edward S. Rand Jr. to George D. Cox, carpenter (Jamaica Plain) in 1871. (For more info. on Cox, see form for 1605 Tremont St.)

Cox paid Rand $167,421.60 for his multi-lot Wigglesworth-Worthington Streets holdings July 10, 1871 (Suffolk Deeds 1073:286).

The 1873 atlas indicates houses on these lots, suggesting a construction date of 1872.

Separate ownership for each of the individual lots began by at least 1880:

#1 - 1884 owner was Henry M. Wightman, City Engineer; by 1890, owner was Elmar A. Messinger of George A. Fenno & Co. Boys Clothing & Furnishing Goods.
#3 - 1880 owner was Archibald Lowden of Lowden Bros. (plumbers)
#5 - 1884, 1890 owner was James W. Lowden of Lowden Bros.
#7 - 1884, 1890 owners were the heirs of George Butterfield.
#9 - 1884 owner was S. Meclus; by 1890, owner was E. Meclus. *

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proprosed Architectural Conservation District.

*Significance continued

#11 - 1884 owner G.G. Shewell(?); 1890 owner was M.J.E. Chaney

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Suffolk County deeds: 1059:28; 1073:286
Atlases of Roxbury: 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1906

STON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 136 Area MH



ADDRESS 13-23 Wigglesworth St. COR. between Huntington Ave + Tremont St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21 N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1872 Deeds, atlases
source

ARCHITECT John T. Broadhurst Suffolk Deed (1146:169)
source

BUILDER Charles L. Peacock
source

OWNER John T. Broadhurst
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 8 1/4* - 84, #21 only - PH 8 3/1 - 84; #23 only - PH 8 6/4 - 84; PH 8-6/2-84*
(6 units) ~~#8 1/5-84* (#25 entry)~~

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic & basement

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers Single + tripartite

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (stone Sand-) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of six townhouses, fronted with a light sandstone; brick partition + rear walls. Similar in scale + massing to #1-11 Wigglesworth, but sandstone contrasts with the darker brownstone of #1-11. Recessed entrances and windows feature enframements composed of simple pilasters and segmental arches with incised Eastlakian motifs. Mansard roofs feature single dormer above *

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____
#13-1336; #15-1330; #'s 17,19,23-1334;

CONDITION ~~good~~ fair poor _____ LOT AREA #21-1333 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____
Description cont'd:
Entrance bay, octagonal shape of bay carried through roof as a tripartite dormer. Some roof slopes in the group retain slate shingles.

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This group is part of the Wigglesworth-Worthington Sts area's remarkable collection of stone fronted rowhouses built in 1872. The enclave includes #2-16 and #1-11 Wigglesworth St., #2-12 and #14-24 Worthington St. and #1605-1615 Tremont St. (See individual forms).

(Map)

IV

W.G., C.K. 85

Moved; date if known_____



Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	
Agricultural	____	Education	
Architectural	✓	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	____	Industry	
Commerce	____	Military	
Communication	____	Political	
Community/ development	____		

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

These lots are part of a much larger parcel which passed from Thom. Wigglesworth to Edward S. Rand, Jr. to George D. Cox in 1871. Broadhurst purchased the vacant lots for #13-23 from Cox in July 1871 (five lots for $10,000). Deed restrictions stipulated that "no building costing less than $4,000 shall be placed or erected on said premises" and all were to be of brick iron or stone. By 1873, John F. Broadhurst (carpenter) owned #13-23 Wigglesworth St. He was listed in city directories as a draughtsman in 1869 (80 Washington St.) and as a carpenter by 1875, when he lived at 1507 Tremont. By 1884, W. Paul (of A. Paul & Co. jewelers, 408 Washington St.) was the owner of #13; by 1890, W. Paul also owned #'s 15 and 23. By 1884, and at least through 1890, #19 was owned by E. Tierney. By 1884, #21 was owned by the Mechanics Savings Bank; by 1890, #21 was owned by E. Lock Mason (coin dealer, 26 Exchange St.)

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.
Conservation District

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories
Suffolk County Deeds: 1059.28; 1073.286; 1146.169
Atlases of Roxbury

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 137 Area M H

ADDRESS 25-29 Wigglesworth ST. COR. near Huntington Ave.



#25

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth ST.

DATE 1891 permit application
source

ARCHITECT McGowan & Galvin " "
source

BUILDER McGowan & Galvin " "
source

OWNER Mrs. William Hardcastle
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS #25- PH 8 Y5-84*; #27-PH 8 Y5-84

(3 units)

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus _____

ROOF flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) (brown stone trim) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of three Queen Anne style, 3-family row houses characterized by flat entrance bays and octagonal bays, featuring pedimented lintels, billet work brickwork panels, multi-panel double doors, corbelled cornice.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic

CONDITION (good) fair poor LOT AREA 1640 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
This group of three Queen Anne row-houses represents a relatively late addition to the Wigglesworth-Worthington St. area's collection of stylish, late 19th century row houses. #25 was built for a Mrs. William Hardcastle by

(Map)

IV

J.W.G., C.K. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

McGowan (J.H.E.) & Galvin (J.) from plans provided by the same firm, which is listed at 89 Cedar St. in 1891. By 1895 this building was owned by M. Hardcastle. By 1895, #27 and 29 were owned by P. H. Hogan, who was an engineer at The Institute of Technology (Occupant of #27 was George P. Hardcastle, machinist).

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Building Dept. Application for bldg. permit. #54 March 11, 1891.

Atlases 1884, 1890, 1895, 1898

Boston Directories. early 1890's

ON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 138 Area MH

ADDRESS 31-35 Wigglesworth ST. COR. near Huntington Ave.



NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth ST.

DATE 1891 Permit application
source

[Charles A.?] Permit application
ARCHITECT C.T. Halstrom
source

BUILDER B.J. Connally "
source

OWNER B.J. Connally
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9- 4/6-84.*

E (residential) single double ~~row~~ 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

3-family

OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

F flat cupola — dormers —

ERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

EF DESCRIPTION One in a Group of three Queen Anne brick bowfront owhouses.

ERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

DITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA 1600 sq. feet

EWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Important as Queen Anne style 3-family rowhouses which are later additions to the Wigglesworth-Worthington Streets area. During the early 1870s, most of the area was developed ~~in~~ the brownstone, sandstone, marble & brick-faced single-family townhouses

(Map)

IV

E.W.G., C.K. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	✓	Exploration/ settlement	____	Science/ invention	____
The Arts	____	Industry	____	Social/ humanitarian	____
Commerce	____	Military	____	Transportation	____
Communication	____	Political	____		
Community/ development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Huntington Ave. was cut through the area in 1882, spurring construction of #31-35 in 1891.
The original owner (and builder) was Bartholomew J. Connally [or Connelly], a mason, who in 1889 conducted his business at 1006 Tremont St. & lived at 38A East Windsor St. 1890-91 Connally lived at 696 Huntington Ave. and 1892-3 at 629 Huntington Ave.

Architect for this group (#31-35) was Charles A. Halstrom, who conducted a Boston practice during the years 1885-99. In 1891 Halstrom's office was at 22 Congress St., his residence at 200 K St, South Boston.

Halstrom also designed 26 and 28 Worthington St. (See forms).
By 1895, #31 was owned by M. Mahoney,
By 1895, #33 was owned by E.T. Curley,
By 1895, #35 was owned by Mary Murphy.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Building Dept. Application for permit to build. No. 351
Oct. 4, 1891

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 139 Area PMA

ADDRESS 2-12 Worthington St COR. near Tremont St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21 N -9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1872 Suffolk Co. Deeds.
source 1146.169

ARCHITECT John T. Broadhurst " "
source

BUILDER Charles L. Peacock " "
source

OWNER George D. Cox
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9 3/1-84; PH 9-5/2-84;
PH 9 2/6-84 *; PH 9 3/2-84 *
(6 units)



#2

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement and attic

ROOF mansard cupola _____ dormers single & tripartite

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone brown (front facades) concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of 6 townhouses characterized by rusticated brownstone facades, identical to #1-11 Wigglesworth St. Recessed entrances with Gibbsian enframements, round arches with keystones; windows exhibit similar enframements. Two-story octagonal bays. Double doors on #2 appear to be original.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA _____ sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS hedge-lined front yards

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

Along with 1-11 Wigglesworth, this group represents a relatively rare Boston area example of brownstone-faced row housing, particularly for townhouses of a much more modest scale than those of the Back Bay. More typically,

IV
E.W. Co., C.K. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	
Agricultural	___	Education	
Architectural	✓	Exploration/ settlement	
The Arts	___		
Commerce	___	Industry	
Communication	___	Military	
Community/ development	___	Political	



#8

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

brick was used for facade materials on bowfront or octagonal bay row housing. In addition, incized Eastlakian and Neo Grec motifs were not widely employed to ornament post-Civil War Boston buildings. The lots for #2-12 were part of a much larger parcel which passed from Thomas Wigglesworth to Edward S. Rand Jr. to George D. Cox, carpenter, in June, July 1871. Cox was living at Regent, corner Alpine (Roxbury) in 1868 and in Jamaica Plain at Center, corner Orchard in 1870. In the latter year he was listed as a builder and real estate dealer with an office at 3 School St., Boston. Cox was responsible for the Cox Building (Eliot Square, Roxbury: a Boston Landmark) of 1870, and for a time maintained offices there. _____ Cedar St., Roxbury, was also constructed by Cox (1871).

By 1884, the Lowell 5¢ Savings Bank owned #2, #10 and #12; By 1890, #2 was owned by Mathew McCormick, a salesman; #12 by R.M. Kelly. By 1884-1890, #4 was owned by T. Upham, Trustee. *

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located at proposed Architectural Conservation District.

* Significance continued:

By 1884 #6 was owned by M.M. Mckenna.

By 1884 #8 was owned by The Winnissimet Co. of Chelsea, MA. and in 1890 by Catherine Dolan.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories.

Atlases of Roxbury - 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1906

Suffolk Co. Deeds 1146:169

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 140 Area MH

ADDRESS 14-24 Worthington St. COR. between Tremont & Smith Streets



NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth St.

DATE 1872 atlas
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George D. Cox
source

OWNER George D. Cox
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9 3/3-84*, PH 9-5/2-84*

TYPE (residential) single double (row) (6 units) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus attic & basement

ROOF Mansard cupola — dormers single & tripartite

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone brownstone trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION Group of six rowhouses, constructed of red brick, characterized by flat entrance bay and 2-story octagonal bays. Sills and lintels are of brownstone; lintels feature incised Eastlakian motifs, and modified brackets. Facade exhibits passages of angled brickwork; also cornice of angled brick work as well as copper cornice with dentils.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA Each unit is 1400 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____



#22 #24

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
Integral part of the group of 6 row houses (#14-24), built at same time as groups at 2-12 Worthington St., 1-31 Worthington St., 1-23 and 2-16 Wigglesworth St. and 1605-1615 Tremont St. (see forms for).
The Wigglesworth-Worthington Sts.

IV

E.W.G., C.K. 85

Moved; date if known _____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	___	Conservation	___	Recreation	___
Agricultural	___	Education	___	Religion	___
Architectural	✓	Exploration/ settlement	___	Science/ invention	___
The Arts	___	Industry	___	Social/ humanitarian	___
Commerce	___	Military	___	Transportation	___
Communication	___	Political	___		
Community/ development	___				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

enclave are part of a triangular area on the north side of Tremont St., developed in 1872 by George D. Cox primarily and also Henry White, John Broadhurst (with some later residences as well)
Cox was a Jamaica Plain builder with offices at 3 School St., Boston, & in 1870. (See form for 1605 Tremont St.)
Undoubtedly, plans to build the Mission Church ___? further to the southeast on Tremont St. triggered real estate speculation and building in the area during the early 1870's. Architecturally, these modestly scaled (compared to those of the Back Bay) are unusually stylish, employing brownstone, sandstone, and marble facing materials at a time when brick was the favored material, particularly of less lavish row houses.
By 1874, #14 was owned by T.F. Maley.
By 1884 #16 was owned by W.S. Butler, #18 was owned by K. Marcu

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located at proposed Architectural Conservation District.

* Significance Continued:
20 was owned by John C. Gilbert, who lived on Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain, and was in business as J.C. Gilbert Grocers, Tremont row, # 22 was owned by Albert B. Pulsifer (clerk) and # 24 was owned by J. Weiler.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Roxbury Atlases. 1873, 1884, 1890, 1895, 1898, 1906

Boston Directories. 1885, 1890

STON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 141 Area MH



ADDRESS 26, 28 Worthington St COR. near Smith St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21 N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth

DATE Nov. 2, 1891 PERMIT TO BUILD
source

ARCHITECT C. HALSTROM "
source

BUILDER B.J. CONNOLLY "
source

OWNER B.J. CONNOLLY
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9-3/4 3/5-84*; PH 9-5/2-84

YPE (residential) single double (row) (2 units) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

O. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

OOF flat cupola — dormers —

ATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

RIEF DESCRIPTION #26 + #28 are a pair of red brick bowfront Queen Anne rowhouses distinguished by lively use of projecting and recessed brickwork panels, courses, etc.

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA #26-1440; #28-1580 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)

#26 and *28 Worthington Street represent a relatively late addition to the Wigglesworth-Worthington St. area's collection of well-preserved, late 19th century rowhouses.

(Map)

IV

EW.G.; C.K. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	____	Conservation	____	Recreation	____
Agricultural	____	Education	____	Religion	____
Architectural	____	Exploration/		Science/	
The Arts	____	settlement	____	invention	____
Commerce	____	Industry	____	Social/	
Communication	____	Military	____	humanitarian	____
Community/		Political	____	Transportation	____
development	____				

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

By 1906, #26 + #28 owned by T. J. Conway, who lived at 140 Ward St. Conway continued owning the building at least until 1915, when he lived at 192 St. Alphonsus.

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located at proposed Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

STON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 142 Area MH



30 32 34

ADDRESS 30, 32 and 34 Worthington St. COR. near Smith St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth

DATE 30+32: 1892 34: by 1893 source Building permit application

ARCHITECT 30+32; attrib: 34: William Holmes " "
source

BUILDER 30+32: Mulligan & Gorham " "
source

OWNER 30+32: Patrick Grinham
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9 - 3/4, 3/6-84; * PH 9 - 5/2 - 84;

(2 units - 3 family)

TYPE (residential) single double (row) 2-fam. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 3 plus basement

ROOF flat cupola — dormers —

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) (brick) stone _____ concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
#'s 30+32 are a pair of brick Queen Anne row houses which feature flattened bow fronts and decorative brickwork courses. #34 Appears to have originally resembled 30+32, but now altered by stucco, window changes

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA #30 - 1881 #32 - 1879 #34 - 2000 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS _____

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
#30+32 Both of these two buildings represent a relatively late addition to the Wigglesworth-Worthington St. area's collection of stylish, modestly scaled late 19th century row houses. #30 and 32

(Map)

V

E.W.G.) C.K. 85

ARCHITECT HOLMES WAS DESIGNER OF BOTH FRAME 1, 2, AND 3-FAMILY DWELLINGS (IN ROXBURY, DORCHESTER, AND JAMAICA PLAIN), AND BRICK MULTI-FAMILY DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS IN ROXBURY. [SEE ALSO FORM FOR: 641-643 HUNTINGTON AVE. and 160 LONGWOOD AVE, FENWAY SURVEY] HOLMES IMMIGRATED TO THE U.S. FROM IRELAND (B. 1855, D. APRIL 15, 1898). FROM 1878-1882, CITY DIRECTORIES LIST HIM AS A CARPENTER, AND FROM 1883-1897 AS AN ARCHITECT. HOLMES' RESIDENCE WAS AT 15 CORTES DURING THE YEARS 1878-1886. THIS WAS ALSO THE BUSINESS AND HOME ADDRESS FOR THE HOLMES BROTHERS, BUILDERS. WILLIAM HOLMES WAS LIVING AT 17 CORTES IN 1887, AND 30 WALNUT PL. IN 1888. UPON COMPLETION* *OF THE "HOTEL ESIE", 643 HUNTINGTON AVE., HE MOVED THERE, AND IN 1890 TO THE "ORMONDE" NEXT DOOR, WHICH HE ALSO DESIGNED. FROM 1891-1894, HOLMES' OFFICE WAS AT 252 COLUMBUS AVE. IN 1893 HIS RESIDENCE LOCATION CHANGED TO 34 WORTHINGTON AVE., WHERE HE LIVED UNTIL HIS DEATH.

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

, were built in 1892 to house three families each. Designed by architect William Holmes, who was that year in business at 252 Columbus Ave., living at 641 Huntington Ave.

Builders were given on the permit application as Mulligan and Gorham. 1892 Directories list two John Mulligans, one a mason at 81 Essex St., another an engineer at 33 Batterymarch St., residence 38 Conant St. However, no Gorham is listed.

#30 was originally owned by Patrick Grinham, a currier who lived at 1293 Tremont St., and the owner in 1895 was M. Grinham.

#32 was also originally owned by Patrick Grinham + Then by M. Grinham in 1895.

#34 was the residence of Holmes from 1893 to his death (1898)

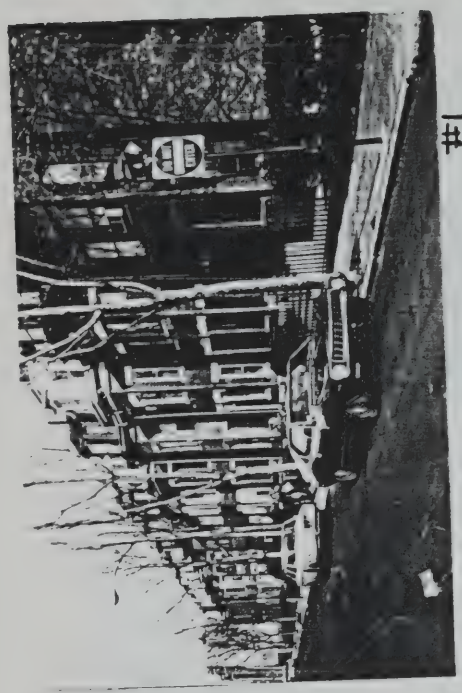
Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located at proposed Architectural Conservation District.

Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

Boston Directories.
Boston Building Dept. Application for Permit to Build (July 15, 1892)
Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Dept., Architect & Builder Card Catalog: William Holmes.

OSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION Building Information Form Form No. 145 Area 11 H



ADDRESS 1-31 Worthington St COR. near Tremont St.

NAME _____
present original

MAP No. 21N-9E SUB AREA Wigglesworth ST

DATE 1872 deeds, atlases
source

ARCHITECT _____
source

BUILDER George D. Cox deeds, atlases
source

OWNER George D. Cox
original present

PHOTOGRAPHS PH 9. 5/3-84. PH 9-5/4-84*
PH 9 4/2-84* and 4/3-84*

TYPE (residential) single double (row) (16 units) 2-ram. 3-deck ten apt.
(non-residential) _____

NO. OF STORIES (1st to cornice) 2 plus basement & attic

ROOF Mansard cupola _____ dormers single & tripartite

MATERIALS (Frame) clapboards shingles stucco asphalt asbestos alum/vinyl
(Other) brick stone brownst. trim concrete iron/steel/alum.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION A Group of 16 rowhouses Constructed of red brick with brownstone trim. #1-19 feature flat entrance bays with octagonal projecting bays. Brownstone entrance and window enframements (many in group are painted) feature incized Eastlakian motifs. Recessed entrances feature panelled pilaster enframements, containing* rectangular transoms above double doors. Small decorative panels

EXTERIOR ALTERATION (minor) moderate drastic _____

CONDITION (good) fair poor _____ LOT AREA Each unit is 1440 sq. feet

NOTEWORTHY SITE CHARACTERISTICS small, hedge-lined front yards

*Description cont'd: angled brickwork located between floors 1 & 2. #21-31 feature semi-octagonal projecting bays. #13-19 have bow fronts.

(Map)

SIGNIFICANCE (cont'd on reverse)
(#1-31) This group is important as part of the Wigglesworth-Worthington Streets area's collection of stylish, modestly scaled and well-preserved row houses built in 1872 by Jamaica Plain builder George D. Cox (see form for 1605 Tremont for more info on Cox). Although not

IV

E.W.G., C.K. 85

Moved; date if known_____

Themes (check as many as applicabl

Aboriginal	____	Conservat	
Agricultural	____	Educatio	
Architectural	✓	Explorati	
The Arts	____	settle	
Commerce	____	Industry	
Communication	____	Military	
Community/ development	____	Politica	



#31

Significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

faced with brownstone, sandstone, or marble (in the manner of #2-12 Worthington, 13-23 Wigglesworth, and 1605-1615 Tremont, respectively) this row is distinguished by an interesting, rhythmic progression of bow and square-edged bays, stylish use of brownstone, incized Eastlakian motifs, angled brickwork, etc. and distinctive mansard roof slopes. George D. Cox purchased the lots for #1-31 Worthington St. in July 1871; Nine of the lots (15-21) were sold to James Mcphail. in Sept. 1871 for $18,000.

#1 - In 1884, belonged to Hugh Gormley (laborer) who continued to own it in 1890.
#3 - In 1881, was purchased by John G. Cabe for $3,500 from Gamaliel B. Smith of Boston. Cabe, who occupation was listed as "restaurant, 53 court st," continued to own #3 in 1884.
#5 + #7 - In 1884, both were owned by A. Wilbur Heirs
By 1884, #13, 15, 17 + 19 were owned by Preades & Mechams.
By 1890, #13 was owned by E.J. O'Dowd, #15 was owned by MT. Aberdee, #17 was owned by M. Smith, #19 was owned by A. Kiley
In 1884, #21, 23, 25 + 27 were owned by East Boston Savings Bank.
By 1890, #21 was owned by E.T. Shipley, #23 was owned by S. Morris, *

Preservation Consideration (accessibility, re-use possibilities, capacity for public use and enjoyment, protection, utilities, context)

Located in proposed Architectural Conservation District.

*Significance Continued:

#25 was the property of J. Jans, #27 was owned by M.W. Wilkinson.
By 1890, #29 was owned by F. Bundy + #31 was owned by B.F. Parker.



Bibliography and/or references (such as l records, early maps, etc.)

Atlases of Roxbury

Suffolk County Deeds. 1073.294

Boston Directories

CITY OF BOSTON
RAYMOND L. FLYNN, MAYOR

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
Lorraine M. Downey, Director

BOSTON LANDMARKS COMMISSION

MEMBERS	ALTERNATES
Pauline Chase Harrell, Chairwoman	Roger P. Lang, Vice Chairman
Lawrence A. Bianchi	Virginia Aldrich
Libby Blank	Stanford O. Anderson
James Alexander	John F. Cooke
Susan S. Davis	Joan E. Goody
Thomas J. Hynes, Jr.	Rosalind E. Gorin
Henry A. Wood	Imre Halasz
	Carl A. Zellner

Judith B. McDonough, Executive Secretary and Survey Director
Carol Kennedy, Assistant Survey Director
Paula Mierzejewski, Policy and Development Planner

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Robert L. Farrell, Chariman
Joseph J. Walsh, Vice Chairman
James K. Flaherty, Treasurer
Clarence J. Jones, Member
William A. McDermott, Jr., Member
Kane Simonian, Secretary

Stephen Coyle, Director

2 5/31/88

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 08770 419 1

Boston
Landmarks
Commission

City Hall, Boston
Massachusetts 02201

MISSION HILL: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by Suzanne Reichard,
Boston University Intern,
December, 1984

This report is part of a Mission Hill Preservation Survey which is administered by the Boston Landmarks Commission, and is funded in part by the Boston Redevelopment Authority and through the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Books

II. Pamphlets and Articles

III. Newspaper Clipping Articles

IV. Directories and Town Records

V. Maps, Atlases and Plans

VI. Photographs

The materials on Mission Hill are located at the following institutions:

Boston Public Library (BPL)* rare book room

Boston Athenaeum

Bostonian Society

Massachusetts Historical Society

New England Historic and Geneological Society (NE. His. - Gen.)

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA)

All sources are listed alphabetically; maps, atlases and plans are indexed chronologically.

I. BOOKS

Brooks, John Graham, Memorial Sermons In Recognition of the 250TH Anniversary of the Founding of the First Religious Society in Roxbury, Boston: G.H. Ellis, 1882. BPL: F74, R968; NEHGS: MS ROX 90.

Byrne, John F., The Glories of Mary in Boston; A Memorial History of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help 1871-1921, Boston: Mission Church Press, 1921. BPL: BX4603. B708; Massachusetts Historical Society: H; Bost. Society: BX 4603 B7 08.

Cottle, Thomas J., Black Children, White Dreams (with a foreward by Walter F. Mondale). Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1974. Boston Athenaeum: D9455. C828.

Dillaway, Charles Knapp, A History of the Grammar School. With bibliographical sketches of the ministers of the First Church. Roxbury: J. Backup, 1860. BPL: LD7501. R85G8; Massachusetts Historical Society: LD; Bost. Ath: DQ64R8.D; Bost. Soc: LD 7501 R85 R62 1860; NEHGS: MS ROX 75.

Drake, Francis S., The Town of Roxbury, Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1905. BPL: XZ.79.R81D; Massachusetts Historical Society: H; Bost. Ath: 964 B. 9R (v.34); NEHGS: F74 R9D72; SPNEA.

Gilman, Arthur, The Story of Boston, A Study of Independency.
Gives brief references to the beginnings and annexation of Roxbury
New York: The Knickerbocker Press, 1902.
BPL: F73.3. G48 1902.

Lang, William Bailey, Views, with Ground Plans of the Highland Cottages at Roxbury. Boston: L.H. Bridgham and H.E. Felch, 1845. Boston Athenaeum: UGS64R t W.

MacElaney, Hugh J., ed. Roxbury, Past and Present. Boston: Dudley School Boys, 1918. BPL: 4359.68; Massachusetts Historical Society: H; Boston Athenaeum: 964R8 . 9D86r; Boston Society: F74 R9 R938; SPNEA: Local History Massachusetts - R.

Murphy, Gretrude D., Identification of Localities and Boundaries of Roxbury During the Seize of Boston. Includes engravings, and a map defining Roxbury's boundaries in 1775 - 1776. 1913
Bostonian Society: F74 R9M8.

Perry, Stewart E., Building A Model Black Community: The Roxbury Action Program. Cambridge, Mass.: The Center for Community Economic Development, 1978. BPL: F74. R9 P47. Massachusetts Historical Society: H; Boston Society: F74 R9 P47.

Winsor, Justin, Memorial History of Boston, 1880. Drake, Francis Samuel, "Roxbury in the Colonial Period," Vol. I, * 4451.51.1 (pp. 401-422). Drake, Francis Samuel, "Roxbury in the Provincial Period," Vol. II, *4451.51.2 (pp. 331-356). Drake, Francis Samuel, "Roxbury in the Last Hundred Years," Vol. III, *4451.51.3 (pp. 571-588).
BPL: 73.3.W.77; Boston Atheneaum: 964 B6 & W.

II. PAMPHLETS AND ARTICLES

A Word for Old Roxbury, by a committee of citizens opposed to the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, November 26, 1851.
Another Word for Old Roxbury; In Reply to the Report of a Committee in Favor of Annexation. Boston: J.M. Hewes & Co., 1852. Boston Atheneaum: 964R8. R81W.

Boston 200, Mission Hill, Neighborhood Series, 1976, BPL: F73.68.M5M57X; Boston Society: Vault F74 R9 M55; SPNEA: Local History Massachusetts - R.

The Community Land Trust: A Report to the Southwest Corridor Coalition, April 1977, Boston: Southwest Corridor Land Development Coalition, Inc., 1977. BPL: Gov Doc Sc 77/1.

Existing Park Development Facilities: Roxbury, 1973. Survey of parks, playgrounds and cemetaries; maps are included for selected parks. Boston: Parks and Recreation Department, 1973. BPL: Gov Doc M3/B16 PR 73/3.

Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority Southwest Corridor Project, Archaeologic Reconnaissance Survey of the Southwest Corridor Project Area (Part One), Roxbury, Mass: Museum of Afro American History, June 20, 1979. Boston Society: F74 R9m82; SPNEA: Local History Massachusetts - R.

Mass. Housing Finance Agency, Draft Environmental Impact Report for Mission Hill, Boston, Mass. Description of the project with maps, illustrations and photos and in - depth data on natural conditions. Concord, Mass: Environmental Research and Technology, Inc., 1975.

BPL: Gov Doc M3 HF 74/2, Draft.

Mission Hill - Medical Center Area, Boston: Boston Redevelopment Authority Neighborhood Planning Program, 1979.
BPL: Gov Doc HT177. B6B6435X 1979 - 81.

Neighborhood Profile: Parker Hill - Fenway, issued September 1967, reissued January 1969, Boston: Action for Boston Community Development, Inc., 1969. BPL: Gov Doc ABCD 69/10.

Parker Hill Study, Boston: Boston Redevelopment Authority, August 1970. BPL: Gov Doc. M3/B16 RA 70/20.

Preliminary Report of the Assessment of Legal Needs in Roxbury. Describes the characteristics of the neighborhoods within Roxbury and the organization and staffing of legal assistance projects. Boston: Action Plan for Legal Services, Jaunuary 1976. BPL: Gov Doc LS 76/9.

Reverend Arlin A. Mass, History of Trinity Lutheran Church, 1871 - 1946, Boston: Trinity Lutheran Church, 1979. BPL: BX 8076.R6T7.

Roxbury Centennial, An Account of the Celebration in Roxbury, November 22, 1876, Boston: Roxwell and Churchill, 1877. BPL: F74. R9R9; Boston Ath: 964 R8.R81; Bost. Soc: F74 R9 R9; NEHGS: MS ROX 45; SPNEA: Local History Massachusetts - R.

Roxbury Community Rehabilitation Center: A Profile of Participants and a Recidivism Follow Up, Boston: Massachusetts Department of Corrections, March, 1977. BPL: Gov Doc M3 Doc 77/1.

The Roxbury Magazine, Roxbury, Mass: The Branch Alliance of the All Soul Unitarian Church, 1899.
BPL: F74. R9R93; Microfilm F74. R9R93 1975x; Mass Historical Soc: H; Bost. Ath: 964R8 & R; Bost. Soc: F74 R9 R93; SPNEA: Local History Massachusetts - R.

Roxbury, Mass; Constitution of the Roxbury Female Moral Reform Society, July 1857, Boston: W. and E. Howe, 1862. Mass. Hist. Soc: Box.

Roxbury, Mass, Order of Exercises at the Celeberation of the Completion of Two Centries Since the Settlement of the Town of Roxbury, Roxbury, Mass: Charles P. Emmous, Oct. 8, 1830. Mass Hist. Soc: Bdse.

Roxbury Work Study Project 1966/Prospects 1967, Boston: Boston Redevelopment Authority & Action for Boston Community Development, 1966, BPL: Gov Doc HT177. BoR6; Boston Ath: D264R8. 8B656.

Stone, Donald, N., Roxbury's Industry, Boston: Economic Development and Industrial Commission, June 1971. BPL: Gov Doc HC108, B65B49.

Warner, Sam. B., The Discarded Suburbs: Roxbury and North Dorchester 1800-1950. Provides an interpretation of the economic and cultural forces that contribute to the American pattern of building and discarding. Boston Action for Boston Community Development, 1961. BPL: HN80. B7A53.

Year Book 1917 - 1919, Roxbury, Mass: Roxbury Historical Society, 1917. SPNEA: Local History Massachusetts - R.

III. NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AND ARTICLES

The Assistant of the Ministry at Large .
Semi-monthly , Roxbury. BPL: *N.403.4 vol. 2: July 1 - Dec.16, 1850, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1851, Jan 1 - Dec 15, 1852; Vol. 3: Feb 1 - Dec. 15, 1853, Jan 1 - Mar 1, 1854; Mass Historical Society: Vol.2 Oct. 1852, vol. 3 Sept. 1853, vol. 4 Dec. 1854, vol. 5, 1855.

Roxbury Citizen. Roxbury Centennial Edition commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the City of Roxbury, 1846-1946. Mass. Historical Society: Box L.

Roxbury Citizen (weekly) Jan. 4/ 1939- Dec. 30, 1958, BPL: microfilm AN2.M4R7.

Roxbury Gazette, May-Dec. 1848, Jan-Dec. 1849, Jan-Feb 1850, July 1870, July 1893. Mass Historical Society.

Roxbury Gazette and South End Advertiser, Jan 2, 1942-Dec. 29, 1960. BPL: microfilm AN2, m4R71.

"Airplane Picture of Mission Hill, Roxbury, Looking Towards the Back Bay," The Sunday Herald, March 6, 1921. SPNEA: microfilm-Roxbury, General.

"Boston's Background", The Pilot, Gives a history of Mission Church's land SPNEA: microfilm Roxbury, General.

"Glimpses of Students at work in the Shops and Laboratories of Wentworth Institute, Boston, Mass.", The Boston Herald, April 4, 1926. SPNEA: microfilm Roxbury, General.

"The New England Baptist Hospital Looks to the Future", Boston Evening Transcript, January 12, 1924. SPNEA: microfilm-Roxbury, General.

IV. DIRECTORIES AND TOWN RECORDS

Boston directories include Roxbury following its annexation to Boston in 1868.

Adams, George, Environs of Boston: An Almanac and Business Directory of the town of Roxbury, et. al. for the year 1849 - 1850, Boston: Clapp, 1850. BPL: *448.a5; Mass Historical Soc: (dir.) Boston; Bost. Ath: D64B6.Eng.

Adams, George, The Roxbury Directory, 1847-66. BPL: *F74.R9A18; Bost. Soc: F74 R9 A18.

Adams, George, The Roxbury Almanac and Business Directory for the year 1847, Boston: James French, 1847. Mass Hist. Soc: Dir.

Annual Report of the Cemetary Department, Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1903-04. NEHGS: MS ROX 115.

Annual Report of the Managers of the Roxbury Home for Children & Aged Women 1863-75, Boston: George H. Ellis, 1863-75. BPL: 7578.5; Boston Athenaeum: D264R8. 8R8.

The Auditor's Second Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town of Roxbury, 1832-33, Roxbury : 1833.
Boston Athenaeum: CU64R8. R81. a.

Clifford, John H., Argument on The Question of the Annexation of Roxbury to Boston, before the Legislative Committee, Feb.23, 1865.
Boston: Wright & Potter, 1867.
NEHGS: F74 R9C6.

Copeland, B.F. Report on Application for a City Charter, by a committee of citizens against the adoption of the city form of government.
Boston: December 15, 1845.
Boston Athenaeum : 964 R8. C79.

Dearborn, Henry A., Overseers of the Poor Report, 1851. Roxbury, Mass.
NEHGS: MSS C 2517.

Directory of Black Businesses & Professionals; Boston & Vicinity, Boston: Roxbury Businessmen's Development Corporation, 1972. BPL: E185. 8 D57.

Laws Regulating The Fire Department in the Town of Roxbury, March 9, 1830. BPL: *xxbH 70. A557.

List of the Members of the City Councils of Boston, Roxbury & Charlestown. 1822-1890. Also lists the selectmen of Boston, 1634-1822. Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1891. Mass Hist. Soc: Ref.F 73.25 B6 C3; Bost. Society : JS615 A3 A4.

The Municipal Register, containing the city charters, laws and ordinances, and rules of order of the City Council and a list of the officers of the City of Roxbury for the years 1860, 1861, 1863-65. Boston: John Hewes, 1860, 1861, 1863; L.B. & O.E. Weston 1864-65. Boston Society: JS 1372 R5 A2.

Report of the Committee in Favor of the Union of Boston and Roxbury, Boston: Eastburn's Press, 1851. Mass Hist. Soc: Box; Boston Athenaeum: 964R8. R81c; NEHGS: MS ROX 65.

Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Parks and Squares, City Document - No. 7. Roxbury, Mass: L.B & O.E. Weston, 1860. Mass Hist. Soc: Box.

Report of the Record Commissioners, containing the Roxbury Land and Church Records, Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1884. Boston Athenaeum: Ref. F 73.1, B74 V.6.

Report Relative to Sewage. Map has title: Plan for the diversion and enclosure of Stony Brook. Roxbury: L.B. & O.E. Weston, 1865. BPL: TD525 R7A4.

Roxbury Commissioners on the Subject of the Union of the Cities of Boston and Roxbury. Report of the commissioners appointed by the City Councils of the cities of Roxbury and Boston under one municipal government. Roxbury, Mass: L.B. Weston, 1867. BPL: 4455. 152; NEHGS: MS Rox 5.

The 3rd - 5th Annual Report on the Receipts and Expenditures for the Year Ending Jan. 31, 1849-51, Roxbury 1849-51 Boston Athenaeum: CU64R8. R81c.

Vital Records of Roxbury, Mass. to the end of the Year 1849. Vol I-Births, Vol II-Marriages & Deaths. Salem, Mass: The Essex Institute, 1926. BPL: 4430a.357; Mass. Hist. Soc.: Ref. F74.R9 R925; Boston Athenaeum: 964R8. R81 v; NEHGS: F74 R9R925.

V. MAPS, ATLASES AND PLANS

Maps, Atlases and Plans are indexed chronologically,

Hales, John Groves, Map of the Town of Roxbury, Boston, 1832. Size: 16 7/8x24 1/8, inches. BPL: *Map 81.36. 1832; Mass Hist. Society: II.c. 4.9; Boston Athenaeum: 964Bb. 9R(v.34).

Grades of City Section of a Part of Boston Thro' Tremont St. Plan of a part of Boston showing the lines of the Boston & Providence Railroad to Roxbury. Roxbury, Ma, 1833. Size: 58 1/2x85 cm. Mass Hist. Soc: Ib2.17

Whitney, Charles, Map of the City of Roxbury View of all its churches. Boston, 1849. Size: 23 3/8 x 32 inches, BPL: * Map 81.36, 1849.

S.P. Fuller, Highlands. Map showing site of old fort on Highland Hill. The plan is manuscript. Roxbury, Mass., Nov 18, 1865. Size: 38 x 36 cm. Mass Hist. Soc: Ib2.15.

Boston Engineering Department, Plan of Boston and Roxbury. Boston, 1867, BPL: * 81.3.1867.

Sanborn, D.A., Insurance Map of Charlestown: Portions of Roxbury and Cambridge, N.Y., 1868. BPL: * Atlas 81.32 . 1868

Davis, Thomas W., Annexation Maps. Made for the Commissioners of the City of Boston on Annexation, 1873. Size: 38 1/2 x 40 1/2 inches. BPL: * Map 81.2.E2. 1873.

Davis, Thomas W., Plan of Roxbury, made from surveys, Boston: Heliotype Printing Co., 1880, Size 34 7/8 x 42 1/2 inches. BPL: * Map 81.36.1880.

Bromley, G.W. and W.S., Atlas of the City of Boston: Roxbury, from actual surveys and official plans. Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley and Co., 1884 SPNEA.

Bromley, G.W. and W.S., Atlas of the City of Boston: Roxbury, from actual surveys and official plans. Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley and Co., 1890 Size: 52 1/2 x 41 cm. Mass Hist Soc: Bdse; Bost. Ath: 64 B Pb; Bost. Soc: Atlas G 1234 B6 B73 1890.

Bromley, G.W. and W.S., Atlas of the City of Boston: Roxbury, from actual surveys and official plans. Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley and Co., 1899 Bost. Ath: 64 B P9 b.

Bromley, G.W. and W.S., Atlas of the City of Boston: Roxbury, from actual surveys and official plans. Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley and Co., 1906. Size: 58 1/2cm. BPL: Atlas 81.3. 1906; Bost. Soc: Atlas

G1234 B6 B73 1906; SPNEA.

Map of Dorchester, Roxbury and West Roxbury, Boston: Boston Suburban Book Co; 1907. Size: 25 3/4 x 32 1/2 inches. BPL: *map 81.3. 1907.

Bromley, G.W. and W.S., Atlas of the City of Boston: Roxbury, from actual surveys and official plans. Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley and Co., 1915. Size: 58 1/2 cm. Bost. Ath: 64B R5br; Boston Society: Atlas G 1234 B6 B73 1915; SPNEA.

Sanborn, D.A., Insurance Map of Boston, Roxbury and West Roxbury, N.Y., 1919. Mass Hist. Soc; Bost. Soc: Atlas G 1234 B6 S35 1919.

Bromley G.W. and Co. Atlas of the City of Boston: Roxbury, from actual surveys and official plans. Philadelphia: G.W. Bromley and Co., 1931. NEHGS: Atlas G 1234 B7 1931.

VI. PHOTOGRAPHS

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA's) photographs are filed under Roxbury. The date of a building and the date the photographs was taken are given when available. Negative numbers are given if SPNEA still has the negative.

1. File: Roxbury, Massachusetts

A. Unmounted: Old Views

Home of Hon. Nathaniel Ruggles,
22 Centre St. (blt. 1786).

Our Lady of Perpetual Help -
Interior view of the organ. (1896)

B. Mounted: Modern Views

Wentworth Institute - Ruggles St. at Huntington Ave.

2. File: Building Dept. of Boston

A. Unmounted: Old Views

15-17-19-21 Bickford St.(Sept. 16, 1930) Neg. #8735B

49 Bickford St. (August 1923)

7 Bromley Park (August 10, 1944)

133 Centre St. (front and rear views) (Oct. 17, 1944)

166-168 Centre St. (front and rear views) (March 28, 1944)

170 Centre St. (front and side views) (Aug. 10, 1944).

733 Centre St. (April 20, 1944)

1332-1336 Columbus Ave. (April 13, 1931) Neg. #8828B

46-48 Fisher Ave. (Front and rear views) (May 1, 1945).

81 Fisher Ave. (July 14, 1927)

158 Heath St. (April 27, 1927) Neg. # 8660B (rear view)
Neg. #8661B (front view)

269 1/2 Heath St. (July 1924)

271 Heath St. (July 1924)

178 Hillside Ave. (Aug. 31, 1933) Neg. #8682B

178 Hillside Ave. (Aug. 3, 1933) Neg. #8683B

85 Iroquois St. (January 14, 1931) Neg #8693B

85 Iroquois St. (January 14, 1931) Neg. #8694B

780 Parker St.

964 Parker St. (front and rear elevations) March 10, 1944

39-41 Station St. (August 30, 1926)

28 Terrace St. (Feb. 28, 1944)

38 Terrace St. (April 26, 1927)

38 Wait St. (front elevation) (Sept. 21, 1944)

38 Wait St. (rear elevation) (Sept. 21, 1944)

28 Wait St. (view of barn) (Sept. 21, 1944)

VI. POSTCARDS

Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA's) postcards are filed under Roxbury. There is no call number attached with the postcard.

1. File: Massachusetts: Roxbury

Mission Church and rectory (color)
Mission Church (color)
Mission Church-Interior view facing the alter
Mission church (black & white)
Mission Church (black & white)

VI. PHOTOGRAPHS

The Boston Athenaeum's photographs are filed under Roxbury. Dates pertaining to the year a photograph was taken or the year a particular structure was built are given when available.

1. File: Old House File - Roxbury

A. Mounted: Old Views

Turner House: Center St. (blt. 1742)

Vacant House, 22 Center St. (c. 1905)

Residence of Jeffrey R. Brackett, Hillside St.

The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Huntington Ave. and Francis St. Boston Post, Nov. 16, 1914

Crafts House, Huntington Ave. near foot of Parker Hill Ave. (blt. 1709)

Nahum Ward House, Parker St. (c. 1906)

Crafts House, Tremont St. (blt. 1709, demolished 1900)

B. Unmounted: Old Views

Burkhardt Brewery building, 640 Parker St. (blt. 1860)

2. File: Heath Street

Ebenezer Heath House, (blt. 1791)

Estate of Theodore Lyman, (blt. 1844)

3. File: Huntington Ave.

Engraving of the Boston Children's Hospital

4. File: South Huntington Ave.

Newspaper photo of the Little Wanderer's Home. Photo accompanied by an article.

Boston
Landmarks
Commission

City Hall, Boston
Massachusetts 02201
(617) 725-3850

PARKER HILL/MISSION HILL
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

Key: (A) Architect
(B) Builder
(E) Engineer
(H) Housewright/carpenter
(b) brick
(c) concrete
(f) frame
(s) stone

NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DATE
John C. Albrecht (A)	93 Calumet	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1893
Alcock & McKay (B)	148 Calumet	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival, 3-decker	1898
J.E. Barter (B)	19 Parkton	3-decker	1911
J. Williams Beal (A)	55 Heath Street	(b) Refrigerator Bldg. of the Highland Brewery	1895
J.Williams Beal & Sons(A)	27 Tavern Rd.	(b), (stucco) Mediterranean remodeling	1922
William B. Blakemore (B)?	16-26 South Huntington and 28-56 South Huntington	Row of yellow brick 3F apartments	1899
James H. Booth (A)	10 Sachem Street	3-decker	1897
Arthur H. Bowditch (A)	301-9 South Huntington	Mt. Pleasant Home for Aged Men and Women (b)	
Brainerd & Leeds	161 South Huntington	New England Home for Little Wanders, brick	1914-15
C.F. Browley (A)	6 Sachem Street	Queen Anne, (f) 1F house	1890
Charles A. Brown (A)	456 Parker Street	Georgian Revival apartment building, brick	1895
" " " (A)	26 Tavern Road	stable, brick (may be enlarged 1887 building)	1895

Henry Burns (A) [Robert Culbert (B)]	Smith St. Our Lady of Perpetual Help School	(b), (Roxbury Puddingstone), Italianate/Queen Anne, Roman Catholic School	1888-89
John Cantwell (B)	15 Sachem Street	Queen Anne 3-decker	1899/1900
Joseph Cantwell (A)	15 Sachem Street	Queen Anne 3-decker	1899/1900
J. Andrew Cassidy (B)	19,21 Evergreen St.	(f)	1885
Coleman Brothers (B,E)	Highway Bridge over crossing of Jamaicaway/Riverway and Huntington Avenue	(s)	1936
David Connery (B,mason, attrib)	1472-74 Tremont St.	Roxbury Pudding Stone Mansard/double house	c.1858
David Connery & Co. (B)	123-5 Heath Street	Eblana Brewery, (b)	1885-86
Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch, & Abbott (A)	201-205 S.Huntington	Home for Aged Women (b) (Wing	1925-6 1931-2)
Cram & Ferguson (A) [A. Protti Co. (B)]	1497 Tremont Street	(b), (s), Mission Hill Branch Boston Public Library Jacobethan Revival	1931
Robert Culbert (B) [Henry Burns (A)]	Smith St. Our Lady of Perpetual Help School	(b), (Roxbury Puddingstone), Italianate/Queen Anne, Roman Catholic School	1888-89
Walter Curley (B)	6 Oswald Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1904
" " (B)	39-41 South Huntington	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1893
" " (B)	1-3 Parker Hill Terrace	3-decker	1902-3
Nelson Curtis (B,attrib)	363 South Huntington Avenue	Italianate, 1F house(f) residence of Nelson Curtis	
B. Davis & Company (B)	860-72 Huntington	Row of Queen Anne/ Classical Revival, (b) apartments (3f)	1899
George H. Delano (E)	Highway Bridge	Over crossing of Riverway/Jamaicaway and Huntington Ave	1936

Hachason S. Demorgian (A) (of Worcester)	520 Parker Street	(s), (b), (c), steel Classical Revival Greek Orthodox Cathedral	1923-4
Timothy J. Desmond (A,B)	128-130 Calumet	Queen Anne double 3-decker, (f)	1900
" " " (A,B)	82 Hillside/ 140 Calumet	Queen Anne Apts (f)	1897
" " " (A,B)	64,66,68 Calumet St.	Group of Queen Anne 3-deckers, (f)	1896
Daniel R. Dewar (B, attrib)	58 Roundhill Street	(f), Queen Anne single family	1890-95
Abraham Diamond (B)	28-56 South Huntongton	3-family Georgian Revival row (b)	1898-9
George N. Douse (B,A)	12,16 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-deckers	1911
C.H. Dwyer (B)	63 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1894
William A. Dykeman (A)	55 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain		1926
James Field (B)	8 Alleghany Street	(f) Italianate/ Mansard single-family	c.1868
A.W. Folsom (B)	48 Alleghaney	(f) , Italianate single family	c.1866
" " " (B)	56 Alleghaney	(f) Italianate/ Mansard single family	c.1874-1883
A.W. Folsom, H.A. Folsom (B, attrib)	14 Alleghaney Street	(f) Italianate, single family	c.1865
A.W. Folsom & H.A. Folsom (B, attrib)	44 Alleghaney	(f) , Italianate single family	c.1853
A.W. Folsom & H.A. Folsom (B)	72 Alleghaney	(f) single family Greek Revival/Mansard	c.1845-48
A.W. Folsom (B, attrib, w/ H.A. Folsom)	80 Alleghaney	(f) Italianate,single family	c.1850
A.W. Folsom, & H.A. Folsom (B)	3,4 Folsom Place	(f) Italianate, double house	1847

Frederick N. Footman (A)	31 Heath Street	Roxbury Brewing Co.	1896
" " " (A)	249A Heath Street	American Brewing Co. Brewery Complex, (b)	1891-2
Alex Fraser (B)	104 Calument [no survey form]	3-decker	1905
George A. Fuller Co.(B)	201-205 South Huntington Ave.	Home for Aged Women (b), Wing	1925-6 1931-2
Lorin L. Fuller (A,B)	16, 18 Burney	(b), Queen Anne Apartments	1881-82
Lorin L. Fuller [of Malden](A) John Gigie (B)	55,57,59 Delle Avenue	(b), single family 3-unit row, Queen Anne	1880
William Gilligan (B)	456 Parker Street	Georgian Revival Apt. Building, (b)	1895
Frederick H. Gowing (A)	83 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker	1925
" " " (A)	20 Parkton Road	3-decker	1911
Charles R. Greco (A)	20/24 Sunnyside St.	Cheverus Commercial Technical School, (now St. Norbert's School, affiliated with Blessed Sacrament Church) (b), Jacobethan Revival	1926
" " " (A)	361 Centre Street	Blessed Sacrament Church (b),(s), Roman Catholic Church, Italian Rennaissance Revival style, murals by Henry Hammond Ahl, stained glass by Connick, Reredos (carved wood alter screen) by Johanner Kirchmeyer	1910-17
" " (A)	Charles Bulfinch Elementary School	(b), (cast stone)	1911
William P Griffin (A)	68 Parkton Road, JP	3-decker	1911
George E. Harkness (bridge engineer/A)	Highway Bridge over crossing of Riverway/Jamaicaway and Huntington Avenue	(s)	1936

Edward Hayden (A,B)	331-333 Centre Street	(b), Queen Anne/ Georgian Revival/ Classical Revival commercial, 2-family block	1900-01
John Hayes & Wm. J. Lyons (B, attrib)	6/7, 8/9 Sewall St.	Mansard, brick, 2 double rowhouses	1871-72
Charles Hodson (B)	2,3,4,5, Sewall St.	row of 4, 2-story houses single family, Roxbury Puddingstone	1867-68
Daniel J. Holmes (B)	169 Calument Street	Queen Anne,3-decker	1904-5
William Holmes (A,B)	126 Calumet Street	1-family Queen Anne house (f)	1893
A.J. Houghton (A)	133 Halleck Street/ 37 Station Street	Office Building, A.J. Houghton (Vienna) Brewery, (b)	1884
Walter R. Huston (B)	775 Parker Street	(f), Italianate Mansard, single family	1861 w/ later additions
William R. Huston	34-36 Alleghaney	(f) , double Italianate/Mansard	
William R. Huston (B, w/ D. Rickaby)	40 Alleghaney	(f) , Italianate/ Mansard, single family	c.1859-60
James Hutcheson (A)	19 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker	1911
F. Jackson (A, 1930) [S.C. Roebald [sp?] (A, 1943)]	30 Prentiss Street	Ceramic Tile and Marble Works Inc., (b), (cast stone) Art Deco, commercial	1930, 1943
E. Jobbling (B)	6 Sachem Street	Queen Anne, 1f house	1890
John E. Kelly, (B)? [Samuel Rantin (A)?]	47 Creighton St.	(f), Queen Anne 6-family	1895-99
Kelley and Griffin (B)	56 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker	1912
" " " (B)	60 Parkton Road	3-decker	1912
Kendall, Taylor & Co.(A)	220 Fisher Ave.	2nd & 3rd unit of New England Baptist Hospital Nurses Home (b)	1931;1940

Kendall, Taylor & Co.(A)	91 Parker Hill Ave.	5-story hospital bldg. addition for New England Baptist Hospital	1936
M.S. Kelleher (B]) [Krokyn, Brown, & Rosenstein, (A)	560 Huntington Avenue	(b), fire station Georgian Revival	1933
John A. Kelley (B,A)	23 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker	1914
" " " (B)	68 Parkton Road	3-decker	1911
" " " (B)	76 Calumet Road	Queen Anne 3-decker	1895
Kilham & Hopkins (A)	550 Huntington Avenue Wentworth Institute of Technology (Williston, Wentworth & Dobbs Halls	3 building group (b), Tapestry brick/ Classical Revival	1910
" " " (A)	550 Huntington Avenue	Wentworth Institute Power House, (b) Georgian Revival	1910
Kilham, Hopkins, & Greely(A)	550 Huntington Avenue	Watson Hall, (b) Georgian Revival, college auditorium	1927
Krokyn, Brown, & Rosenstein, (A) [M.S. Kelleher (B])	560 Huntington Avenue	(b), fire station Georgian Revival	1933
Mark Lewis & T.F. Kearney (A,B)	120,122,124 Day St.	(b), Queen Anne 3-family	1895-97
Mark Lewis (B) [Thomas F. Kearny (A)]	126,128 Day St.	Queen Anne/Georgian Revival, (b), apartments	1895
Jacob Luippold (A)	720 Parker Street	(b), Victorian Gothic Church, German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church (original) The Gloucester Memorial Presbyterian Church (present)	1891-92
Jacob Luippold & Co.(A)	12 Sachem Street	3-decker	1897
Thomas J. Lyons (B)	55 New Heath Street	Refrigerator Bldg. Highland Spring Brewery (b)	1895
Timothy J. Lyons (A)	37 Parker Hill Avenue	3-decker Colonial Revival	1910

William J. Lyons & John Hayes (B, attrib)	6/7, 8/9 Sewall St.	Mansard, brick, 2 double rowhouses	1871-72
George B.H. Macomber Co. (B)	43 Leon Street, 46-64 Greenleaf, 105-111 Forsyth Street	Industrial Bldg, United Drug Co., (b)	1911
Mack and Moore (B)	240 Heath Street	Jefferson School, (b)	1903-4
Thomas F. Maguire (A,B)	6-16 Wait Street	6 yellow brick 3-F-apartment buildings.	1895
" "	9-23 Wait	3-f apt bldg	
" " (A,B)	768-82 Huntington Ave	Group of yellow brick Apts.	1896
Alexander Mair (B)	10 Creighton Street	(f) Italianate/Mansard single family	1860-01
Alexander Mair (B)	12,14 Creighton Street	(f) ,double Italianate/Mansard	c. 1873-83
" " " (B,attrib)	38 Creighton St.	(f) , Italianate single family	1868-69
" " " (B, attrib)	20 Creighton Street	(f) , Italianate single family	1859-62
Timothy McCarthy & Son(B) [Robert A. Watson (A)]	1536 -1542 Tremont St.	(b), Queen Anne commercial/residential Murphy Building	1899
McCutcheon Brothers (B)	220 Fisher Avenue	3rd unit of New England Baptist Hospital Nurses Home	1940
Marcus McLaughlin (B)	67 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1894
James E. McLaughlin	550 Parker Street	(b), Jacobethan Boston Trade School	1917
Michael McPherson (A,B)	9 Sachem Street	3-decker	1899-1900
" " " (A,B)	10 Oswald	3-decker	1895
" " " (B)	65 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1909
Gottlieb Merz (A,B)	1441/1443 Tremont St.	(b), commercial residential building Italianate/Queen Anne	c. 1875-1884

George Nelson Meserve (A)	56, 60 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-deckers	1912
Monks & Johnson (A)	31 New Heath Street 168 Terrace Street	Storage Bldg, (b) Highland Spring Brewery	1912-3
James Moore (B)	10 Sachem Street	3-decker	1897
Mozzicato & Di Pietro Brothers (B)	220 Fisher Avenue	2nd unit of New England Bapt. Hospital Nurses Home (b)	1931
Frederick A. Norcross (A)	49-75 S. Huntington	3-F apartments Row of Georgian Revival, (b),	1910
" " " (A)	148 Calumet Street	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, triple decker	1898
John O'Brian (A,B or developer?)	92-8 Calumet Street	two pairs of dquble yellow brick 3f houses	1898-99
Michael J. O'Brien (A,B)	8,10,12 Cherokee St.	Group of Queen Anne 2-family houses (f)	1895-6
" " " (B)	73 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1894
" " " (A,B)	4,6, Cherokee	1(f) house (f)	1894
" " " (B)	102 Calumet	2-family (f)	
William O'Connell (A,B; or developer only?)	176,178 St. Alphonsus	two yellow brick 3F houses	1898
Thomas O'Grady (A)	39,41 South Huntington	Queen Anne, 3 decker	1893
Charles Bruen Perkins (A)	125 South Huntington	Vincent Memorial Hosital, (b), now Longwood Hospital	1907
G.W. Pope (A,B)	18 Edge Hill Street	(f), Queen Anne single family	1892
" " (A,B)	20,22 Edge Hill St	(f), Queen Anne single family	1892
Frank Power (A) William C. Tobin (B),attrib	25-35 Creighton St.	(b), Convent-Blessed Sacrament Church	1896; 1926
F.G. Powell (A)	7 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker	1911
John W. Preising (A,B)	16 Creighton Street	(f) , 6-family Queen Anne	1896

A. Protti Co. (B) [Cram & Ferguson (A)]	1497 Tremont Street	(b), (s), Mission Hill Branch Boston Public Library Jacobethan Revival	1931
Samuel J. Rantin (A)	1528-30 Tremont St.	(b), commercial/ residential block;Queen Anne Georgian Revival	1912
" " " (A)	15 Carmel Street	(b), Georgian Revival 3-family	1914
Samuel Rantin (A)? [John E. Kelly, (B)?]	47 Creighton St.	(f), Queen Anne 6-family	1895-99
Samuel Rantin & Son (A)	152 Calumet Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker (f)	1897
" " " (S.J. Rantin)	1520-1526 Tremont St.	(b), commercial/ residential/Georgian Revival	1898-99
" " " (A, attrib)	80,84,88 Calumet	Group of Queen Anne 3-deckers	1897
" " " (A)	100 Calumet St.	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1897
" " " (A)	164 Calumet	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1899
" " " (A)	53 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1892-3
" " " (A)	5 Sachem Street	3-decker	1894
" " " (A)	13 Sachem Street [no survey form]		1894
" " " (A)	8 Sachem Street	3-decker	1894
" " " (A)	172 St. Alphonsus	3-decker	1900-1
" " " (B)	38-40 Hillside [no survey form]	double 1(f) for architect Robert A. Watson	1886
" " " (A)	32 Cherokee	2-F (f)	1897
" " " (A)	34 Cherokee	3-decker	1897
" " " (A)	36 Cherokee	3-decker	1897
" " " (A)	38 Cherokee	3-decker	1904
" " " (A)	55 Pontiac	3-decker	?

Samuel Rantin & Son	(A)	170 St. Alphonsus	3-decker	1902
"	" (A)	107-09 Calumet	double 3-decker	1907
"	" (A)	124 Calumet	3-decker	1897
"	" (A)	154 Calumet	3-decker	1897
"	" (A)	158 Calumet [no survey form]	3-decker	?
"	" (A)	65 Hillside St.	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1909
"	" (A)	7 Iroquois St.	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1903
"	" (A)	6 Oswald St.	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1904
"	" (A)	118 Parker Hill Ave.	Queen Anne, 2-family house	1898
"	" (A)	11 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker (f)	1915
"	" (A)	15 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker (f)	1915
"	"(B,A)	9 Hillside Ave.	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1907
"	" (A)	71 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker	1911
"	" (A)	75 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker	1916
"	" (A)	87 Parkton Road	3-decker	1914
"	" (A)	14 Parker Hill Ave. [no survey form]	Colonial Revival triple decker	1909
John Rauson (B, attrib)		25,27,29 Sunnyside St.	(f), Queen Anne single family	1891
Edward Sears Read (A)		220 Fisher Avenue	N.E. Baptist Hospital Nurses Home, (b), 1st unit facing Fisher Ave.	1923
" " "	(A)	101 Parker Hill Ave.	New England Baptist Hospital, (b)	1923-4
David Rickaby (B, w/ Wm. R. Huston)		40 Alleghaney	(f) , Italianate/ Mansard, single family	c.1859-60
Frank J. Rockwell (B,A)		64 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker	1910

William G. Rodd (B)	37 Parker Hill Avenue	Colonial Revival 3-decker	1910
W.A. and H.A. Root (B) [Robert A. Watson (A)]	371 Centre Street	Romanesque Revival Classical Revival, (b),(s) commercial/residential block	1904
" " " (B)	249A Heath St.	American Brewing Co.	1891-2
" " " (B)	26-68 Tavern Road	Stable, (b) (possibly enlargement of building)	1895 1887
C.A. Russell (A)	1508-1518 Tremont St.	(b), commercial+ 6-family apt., Queen Anne/Georgian Rev.	1897
J.M Russell with R.D. Ward (B)	1451 Tremont St./ 695 Parker St.	(b), Queen Anne 3-family tenement the "Bainard"	1886
Greenleaf C. Sanborn (H, attrib)	139 Hillside Ave.	Gothic Revival Cottage	after 1845 by 1848
Schickel & Ditmars (A) (of NY); [F. Joseph Untersee (of NY; A: towers)]	1525 Tremont St.	Basilica of Our Lady of Perpetual Help(Mission Church), Roxbury Pudding Stone, Romanesque Revival	1876-78) 1910, towers
Richard Shaw (A)	24 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker	1912
Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge (A)	240 Heath Street	Jefferson School (b)	1903-4
" " " (A)	125 Parker Hill Ave.	Robert B. Brigham Hospital (b), limestone trim	1912-4
Ferdinand Seiberlich (B)	743 Parker Street	(f), Italianate Mansard, single family Henry and Jacob Pfaff House	1865-66
John Sikora (B)	83 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-decker	1925
Abel C. Small (A,B)	27-41 Delle Avenue	bow front Mansard town-house, (b), single family 8-unit row	1871
Abel C. Small & Charles Union (B)	43-45 Delle Avenue	(b), bow front Mansard townhouses single family, 6 unit row	1871

J.F. & G.H. Smith (A)	860-72 Huntington Ave.	Row of Queen Anne/ Classical Revival 3-F apartments, (b)	1899
" " " (A)	16-26 S. Huntington 28-56 S. Huntington	Row of yellow (b) 3-F apartments	1899
John Stockman (B)	11 Alleghany Street	(f) Italianate, single family	1851
Swanson and Murray (A,B)	800 Parker Street	2-family, Queen Anne house (f)	1888
Tighe & Fraser (B)	53 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, (f) double house	1892-3
" " (B)	75-77 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1893
Walter Tobin (B)	71 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	Col. Revival/ Bungalow 3-decker	1911
William Tobin (B)	1 South Whitney Pl.	(f) late Italianate, single family	1883
William C. Tobin (B,attrib) [Frank Power (A)]	25-35 Creighton St.	(b), Convent-Blessed Sacrament Church	1896; 1926
George F. Tracy & Arthur Vinal (A)	1458-1460 Tremont St.	(b), apt. building 8 families, Georgian Revival, Classical Revival	1895
F. Joseph Untersee (A)	43,49,53 Alleghaney	(b), Mission Church School, Tapestry brick Classical Revival	1926
Frank Joseph Untersee	Smith St. St. Alphonsus Hall	[Mission Church's Young Men's Community Center] (b), Romanesque Revival church related clubhouse	1898
F. Joseph Untersee	1545 Tremont St.	(b), Rectory, Mission Church, Queen Anne/ Victorian Gothic	1903
Arthur Vinal & George F. Tracy (A)	1458-1460 Tremont St.	(b), apt. building 8 families, Georgian Revival, Classical Revival	1895
Thomas C. Wait (B) (mason)	145-47 Hillside St.	Panel brick mansard (b), pair of houses	1875-6

Joseph Waller (B,A)	28 Parkton Road	3-decker (f)	1913
Walters Brothers (A,B)	27.31,35 37,43 47,51 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-deckers (f)	1912 & 1913
Walters Brothers (A,B)	36,44,48,52 Parkton Rd.	3-deckers	1912-3
R.D. Ward, with J.M Russell (B)	1451 Tremont St./ 695 Parker St.	(b), Queen Anne 3-family tenement the "Bainard"	1886
Robert A. Watson (A)	91-93 Minden Street	commercial/residential (f),2-family block Queen Anne	1896
Robert A. Watson (A) [W.A. & H.A. Root (B)]	371 Centre Street	Romanesque Revival Classical Revival, (b) brownstone trim, commercial, residential block	1904
Robert A. Watson (A) [Timothy McCarthy and Son, (B)]	1536 -1542 Tremont St.	(b), Queen Anne commercial/residential Murphy Building	1899
Robert A. Watson (A)	76 Calumet	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1895
" " (A)	169 Calumet	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1904-5
" " (A,B)	28-30 Hillside St.	Queen Anne, (f), double house	1898
" " (A)	63 Hillside St.	Queen Anne 3-decker	1894
" " (A)	67 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, 3 decker	1894
" " (A)	73 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1894
" " (A)	75-77 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1893
" " (A,B)	89 Hillside Street	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1902
" " (A)	43 Parker Hill Ave.	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1907
" " (A)	38-40 Hillside [no survey form]	1 (f) double house for himself	1886
" " (A)	102 Calumet	2-family house (f)	1897
" " (A)	104 Calumet [no survey form]	3-decker	1905
" " (A)	812 Parker Street [no survey form]	3-decker	1905

" " (A)	818 Parker Street [no survey form]	3-decker	1888
Wheelwright, Haven, & Hoyt (A)	43 Leon Street, 46-64 Greenleaf, 105-111 Forsyth St.	Industrial Bldg and Offices, United Drug Co. (b)	1911
Whiton & Haynes Co. (B)	125 South Huntington	Vincent Memorial Hospital, (b), now Longwood Hospital	1907
Martin Weinhold (B)	93 Calumet c.Oswald	3-decker	1893
Wilson & Webber (A)	540 Parker Street	(b), cast-stone trim Rennaissance Revival Ira Allen School	1901
Frederick A. Wischtokat (B)	11,75 Parkton Road Jamaica Plain	3-deckers	1915; 1916
Frederick A. Wischtokat (B)	79 Parkton Road	3-decker	1916
Otto Wolf (A)	123-5 Heath Street	Eblana Brewery (b)	1885-6
I.F. Woodbury & Sons (B)	101 Parker Hill Ave.	(b), N.E. Baptist Hospital	1923-4
Woodbury & Leighton (B)	125 Parker Hill Ave.	Robert B. Brigham Hospital (b), (limestone trim)	1912-14
Woodbury & Leighton	161 S.Huntington	Home for Little Wanderers	1914-15
George Zunner (A)	1 Parker Hill Terrace (also 2 & 3)	Queen Anne, 3-decker	1902

Information for this list was provided by Rosalind Pollan and Edward Gordon, consultants to the Boston Landmarks Commission, in connection with the Parker Hill/Mission Hill Preservation Survey (completed 1985). Copies of the Project Completion Report and Building Inventory Forms are available for consultation at the Boston Public Library, Fine Arts Department (Copley Square), and various other local public and private libraries and historical collections. Originals are on file at the Boston Landmarks Commission, Boston City Hall.

Assistance in this study was provided by the Boston Redevelopment Authority and by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, through the matching grant-in-aid program for historic preservation of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

VI. PHOTOGRAPHS

The Bostonian Society's photographs are listed under Roxbury. The date the photograph was taken is given when available. The number that appears on the left is the Society's acquisition number.

1. File: Roxbury, Massachusetts

   A. Mounted: Old Views

   Three-mile stone, Centre St. near Highland Ave. Erected by Paul Dudley, 1729. (April 24, 1905)

   Four - mile stone, Huntington Ave. near Parker Hill Ave. Erected by Paul Dudley, 1729. (June 6, 1900)

   B. Unmounted: Old Views

   16.43.1 Nahum Ward House, corner of Ward and ParkerSts.

   16.43.2 Nahum Ward House, corner of Ward and Parker Sts.

   16.43.3 Nahum Ward House, corner of Ward and Parker Sts.

2. File: Roxbury - Clippings

   A. Mounted: Old Views

   Boston Herald photo of a building scheduled to be demolished for the Whitney St. renewal projects, St. Alphonsus and Tremont Sts. (March 5, 1961)

   Boston Herald real estate photo of a six apartment house, Parker St. near Mission Church. (Sept. 18, 1960)

   Boston Herald photo of a demolished three decker at Smith and Whitney Sts. (March 5, 1961)